

The 

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 2957
VOL. CXXV

OCTOBER 10, 1936

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Index to Advertisers, pp. 5 & 6.

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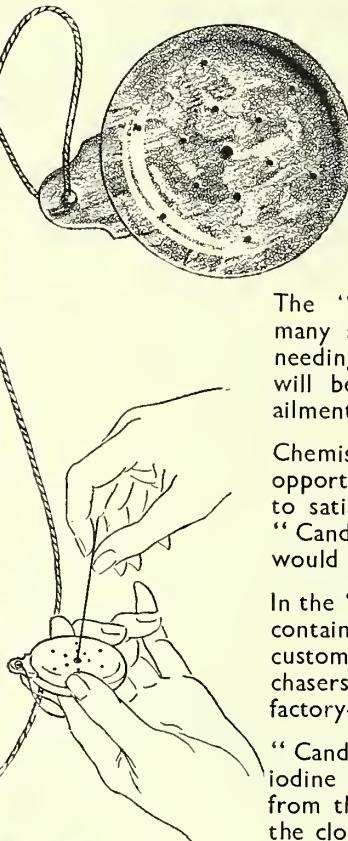
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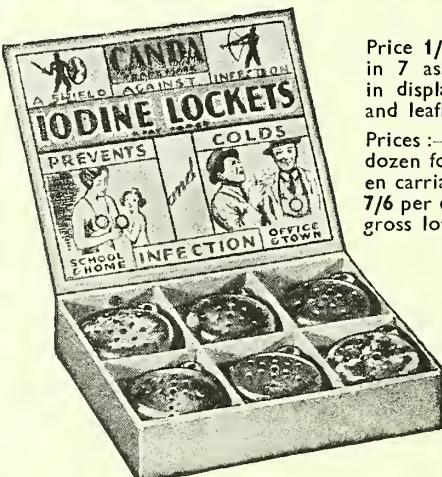
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A A

Another successful Winter for the Iodine Locket



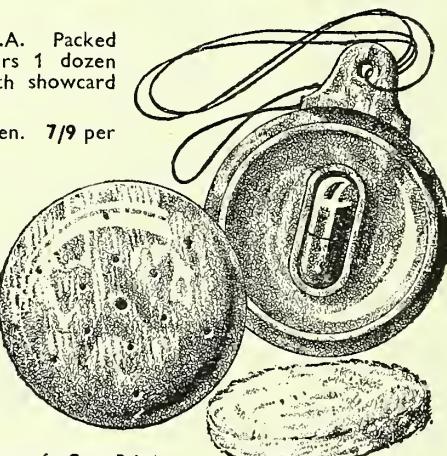
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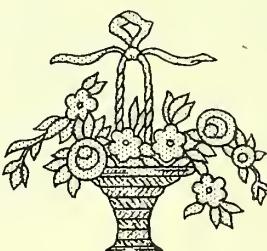
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. (Extracts)	5	Cataline Co., Ltd. (Veterinary Medicines)	18	Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd. (Glycerine, Lemon and Honey, &c.)	Cover iv
Asplinto, Ltd. (Horse Remedies)	16	Cephos, Ltd. (Headache Remedy, &c.)	x	Genatosan, Ltd. (Genasprin)	Cover iii
Aspro, Ltd. (Aspro)	xvi	Chemist and Druggist, The	3, 16	George, Ernest J., & Co. (Valuers, &c.)	Col. Supp.
Association of Mfrg. Chemists, Ltd.		Chemical & Natural Products, Ltd. (Marina Bath Cubes, &c.)	32, 33	Gledhill, G. H., & Sons, Ltd. (Tills)	35
Col. Supp.		Christian Herald	29	Glycerine, Ltd.	ii
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	Cover iv	Christy, T., & Co., Ltd. (Page-Barker Lotion, So-it-is Denture Powder)	12, 36	Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Ltd. (Malt and Oil)	xv
Bailey, R., & Son, Ltd. (Surgical Dressings)	26	Clay & Abraham, Ltd. (Iodine Lockets)	2	Graesser Salicylates, Ltd. (Salicylic Acid)	iii
Barker, R. W., & Co. (Patent Agents)	34	Colbit, Ltd. (Sulfuid Sheep Dip)	20	Graesser-Thomas, H. W., Ltd. (Aspirin "Fre-Flo")	Cover ii
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (Hali-but Oil and Malt, &c.)	Leader Page	Cooper Laboratory, Ltd. (Halibut Liver Oil Tablets, &c.)	ii	Grimsby Fish Meal Co. (Nitrophos for Dogs)	22
Benbows Dog Mixture Co., Ltd. (New Pack)		Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd. (Cachets)	36	Gronrt & Co., Ltd. (Norvelast Finger Bandages)	27
Blyton, Astley & Co., Ltd. (Lozenges, &c.)	16	Cos, René, Ltd. (Veloshave)	36	Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Ltd. (Malt Products, &c.)	xiv
Box 288/440, Artificial Limbs	36	Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd. (Pills and Tablets)	8	Harley, T., Ltd. (Rodine)	20
Leader Page		Croda, Ltd. (Olive Oil)	34	Harris, Hart & Co., Ltd. (Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, &c.)	ii
Brand & Co., Ltd. (Chicken or Beef Essence)	31	Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary Medicines)	18	Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd. (Veterinary)	18
British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull), Ltd.	23	Denver Chemical Mfg. Co. (Anti-phlogistine)	22	Heward, R. H., & Co. (Surgical Appliances)	26
British Optical Institute, Ltd.	35	Dick, W. B., & Co., Ltd. (Liquid Paraffin)	xii	Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd. (Hot Water Bottle Cover)	Cover iv
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. (Mazda Lamps)	38	Dudley & Co., Ltd. (Christmas Window Decorations, &c.)	30, 34	Heymann, Harry, Ltd. (Culminex Self-priming Syphon)	22
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. (Tablets, Pills, &c.)	36	Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. (Hot Water Bottles)	25	Hill, Thos., Engineering Co. (Hull), Ltd. (Bottle Washing Machinery)	Leader Page
Buckley-Bowker Tablet Co., Ltd. (Tablets, &c.)	vi	Edwards Harlene, Ltd. (Hair Toilet Preparations)	15	Hinds, A. S., Ltd. (Hinds' Cream)	10, 11
Bugges Insecticides, Ltd. (Derris Insecticides)	22	Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd. (Drugs, &c.)	iv	Hobson, Trimble & Co., Ltd. (Feet Plasters, &c.)	36
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd. (Veterinary Worm Capsules)	i	Everett & Co. (Hypodermic Needles)	28	Holroyd's Oil and Ceresine Co., Ltd. (Liquid Paraffin, &c.)	xiv
Burrough, James, Ltd. (S.V.R. for Tinctures)	Leader Page	Fairy Dyes, Ltd. (Morning Pride Shaving Cream)	14	Hopkin & Williams, Ltd. (Chemicals)	ii
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. ("Tannafax")	39	Fennings, A. (Children's Cooling Powders)	Leader Page	Hnbbuck, T., & Son, Ltd. (Oxide of Zinc)	v
Caldicot Tin Stamping Works, Ltd. (Decorated Tins)	29	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums)	36	International Laboratories, Ltd. (Do-Do Asthma Tablets)	ix
Calendox, Ltd. (Advertising Gifts)	29	Ford, Shapland & Co., Ltd. (Toilet Paper)	26	[Continued overleaf.]	
Carter Bros. (Atlas Kattlekure)	20	Foyles Libraries, Ltd. (Books)	Leader Page		
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Indigestion Tablets)	6	Franklin, J. G., & Son, Ltd. (Powder Puffs)	12		

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INDEX—cont.

Jeffreys, Miller & Co., Ltd. (Malt Extract, &c.)	7	Oliva Co., The (Olive Oil)	36
Jones & Co. (Methylators), Ltd. (Methylated Spirit)	xii	Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.)	Col. Supp.
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. (Shopfittings)	Col. Supp.	Parcelads, Ltd. (Advertising Tape Machine)	34
King, J. C., Ltd. (Shopfittings)	38	Parfumerie Houbigant (Perfumery)	4
Lauder, L. T. (Filling Machines)	35	Parke, Davis & Co. (Veterinary Products)	21
Leigh & Sons (Carboy Hampers)	34	Patent Phosphates and Merchandise, Ltd. (Rice Starch)	vi
Lennon, Ltd. (South African Agencies)	iv	Perry & Hope, Ltd. (Phosphate of Soda)	36
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. (Precipitated Chalk)	36	Petrolagar Laboratories, Ltd. ("Endrine")	xv
Lilly, Eli, & Co., Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Preparations)	36	Pharmaceutical Lanoline Co.	x
London College of Pharmacy	xv	Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	37
Low, Son & Haydon, Ltd. (Toilet Preparations)	36	Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd.	x
MacAndrews & Forbes, Ltd. (Apollo Liquorice)	vii	Proprietary Agencies, Ltd. ("California" Syrup of Figs")	40
Magnus, Mabee, & Reynard, Inc. (Essential Oils, &c.)	v	Prunol Products, Ltd. (Prunol Pastilles)	xiii
Mather, Wm., Ltd. (Plasters)	27	Purfinol, Ltd. (Liquid Paraffin, &c.)	viii
Matthews, D., & Son, Ltd. (Shopfittings)	Col. Supp.	Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd. (Extracts)	9
Maud, F., & Berg, E., Ltd. (Showcases)	Col. Supp.	Reckitt & Sons, Ltd. ("Dettol")	viii
Mawson Filter Co. (Mawson Filters)	34	Reducine Co., The (Horse Remedies)	20
Maxwell, Plaistowe & Co., Ltd. (Sandalwood Oil)	vi	Rendell, W. J., Ltd. (Quinine Passaries)	28
Meggesson & Co., Ltd. (Bonus Offer)	Front Cover	Reynolds & Branson, Ltd. (Surgical Sundries)	36
Mysore, Trade Commissioner for, in London (Sandalwood Oil)	viii	Riddell, Francis, Ltd. (Riddell Inhalers &c.)	xi
Napp, H. R., Ltd. (Halibut Liver Oil)	Leader Page	Roberts & Newton (Labels)	34
Nestlé, C., & Co., Ltd. (Alura Colour Wave Set)	13	Roberts' Patent Filing Machine Co. Ltd.	34
Nobty's Products, Ltd. (Barlova)	30	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Medilintex, &c.)	27, 28
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil	30	Roura & Forgas (Quicksilver)	vii
		Sangers, Ltd. (Ruby Remedy for Worms in Puppies)	19
		Seur, C. A. (Optical Tuition)	36
		Sharplin, W. J., Ltd. (Stoppers)	12
		Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ltd. (Veterinary Preparations)	17
		Sim, Ltd. (Ampoule Files)	vi
		Simpkin, A. L., & Co., Ltd. (Confettionery)	xii
		Simpson, A. (Shaving Brushes)	12
		Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Alkaloids)	iii
		Solazzi Liquorice	iv
		Solport Bros., Ltd. (Nerissa Powder Puffs, &c.)	14
		Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd. (Sanitary Towels)	28
		South of England College of Pharmacy	xv
		Spencer Bros. (Hot Water Bottle Covers)	8
		Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum)	xiv
		Summer's Typhoo Tea, Ltd. .. Leader Page	
		Tomlinson & Haywood, Ltd. (Veterinary Remedies)	24
		United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd. (Opal Pots, &c.)	1
		Viscose Development Co., Ltd. (Viskaps)	35
		Walton, T. H., & Co., Ltd. (Compressed Tablets)	36
		Warner, W. R., & Co., Ltd. (Sloans Liniment)	xiii
		Westminster College of Pharmacy	xv
		Westminster Laboratories, Ltd. ("Brooklax" Chocolate Laxative)	29
		Wilson & Mansfield, Ltd. (Eucalyptus Oil)	iii
		Windschuegl, Chas. H. (Almond Oil) ..	vii
		Wright & Holdsworth (Naldire's Dog Soap)	22
		Yestamin Co. (Dried Yeast Powder and Tablets)	36
		Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers)	Cover iv
		Zems, Ltd. (Herbal Liquorice Tablets) ..	xiv



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Keep Moorlands well displayed and
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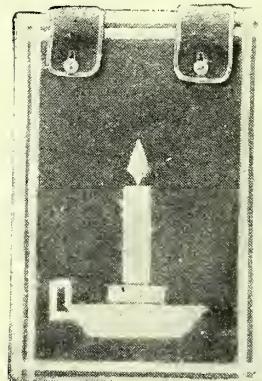
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COVER

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HINDS Honey & Almond CREAM

*is going forward
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*Honey & Almond
Cream*

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APPEAL THAN EVER
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Honey & Almond
CREAM

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MONTHLIES, TOTALLING OVER
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MILLIONS IN CIRCULATION
TO CARRY THESE BOLD,
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EVERY BOTTLE

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WASHABLE POWDER PUFF
LASTS FOR YEARS

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NEW PUFF
in the Ever-fresh
Material.



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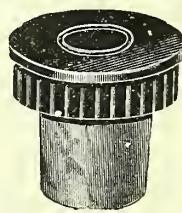
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SIX FASCINATING SHADES
Black, Brown, Auburn, Light
Chestnut, Blonde, and Natural
or Platinum, Bleached and
White Hair.
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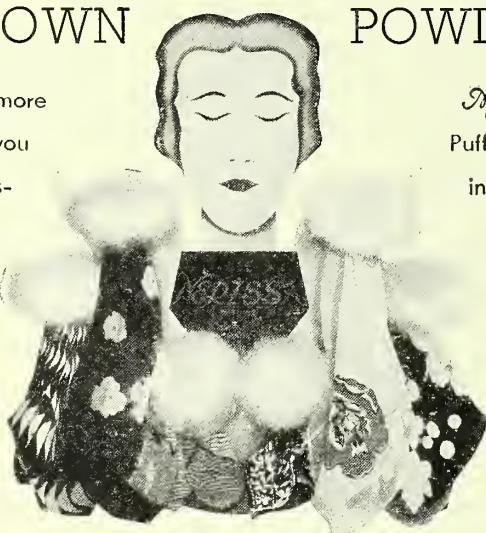
NERISSA

Regd.

SWANSDOWN

POWDER PUFFS

NERISSA MADE IN ENGLAND Puffs are more appealing than ever. If you have not already seen the displays we offer, we suggest that you write to us for a sample selection, which we will gladly send on approval. May we send your order through your usual wholesaler? . . .



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Puffs styles are new, the colourings delightful and superb finish. With an order value £3:10:0 we will present to you, a very modern showstand as illustrated. This is a most suitable centre-piece for your window....

THIS SHOW STAND IS **FREE!**

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BROTHERS LIMITED

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Look to your stocks and be sure of your share of profits from this new wonder shaving cream.

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REGD.

THE RAZOR READY BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM
PRODUCT OF FAIRY DYES LTD., PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.
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HAIR NEED
IN ONE RANGE**

HARLENE

HAIR TOILET PREPARATIONS

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HARLENE

HAIR GROWER & TONIC

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HARLENE WAVE-SETTING LOTION

**HARLENE CAMOMILE GOLDEN
HAIR WASH**

HARLENE HAIR CREAM

ASTOL HAIR-COLOUR RESTORER

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VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE

This book is now being thoroughly revised and rewritten. The new edition, which will shortly be published, will contain many important new chapters, new diagrams, formulæ, etc., and will include the most recent advances in veterinary science.

This book is the standard work on the subject for pharmacists and will be found to be an invaluable help when dealing with veterinary matters affecting horses, sheep, cattle, poultry or domestic animals. Date of publication will be announced as soon as possible.

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BECAUSE :

- 1.—It is a ready-for-use Liniment.
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WHAT ! ALL LAMENESS ?

No. That would be absurd.

WHAT DOES IT CURE ?

LAMENESS from SPLINTS, especially those little

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LAMENESS from Strained Muscles.

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"LA CORNIERE" FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HOOF

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Size and Contents
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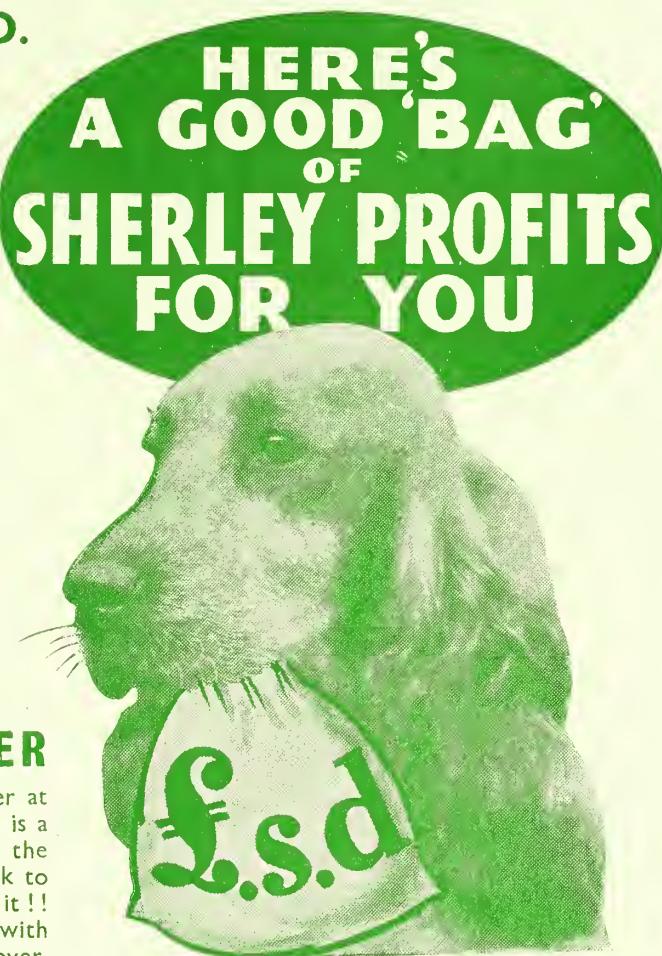
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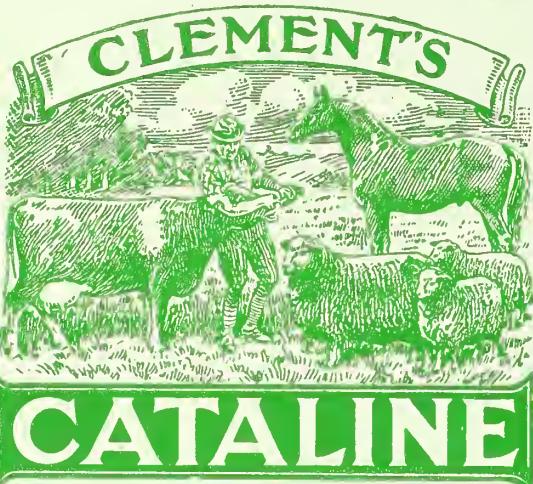


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CATALINE

This Medicine is a certain cure for many of the most distressing ills to which Horse and Cattle Flesh is heir. It surpasses all other Remedies in its promptness of action.

WHY CATALINE PAYS TO STOCK.

BECAUSE it enjoys the largest sale of any Cattle Medicine Preparation and is on the P.A.T.A.

BECAUSE it is consistently advertised and all advertisements refer to the Chemist as the source of supply.

BECAUSE it is well packed, does what it is advertised to do, and shows the trade a satisfactory profit.

BECAUSE we do not employ travellers to call on Farmers or solicit orders at cattle fairs or markets.

One size, retailed at face value, viz.:

PER 3/9 BOTT.

Terms - Cash with order.
Carriage paid. Cases free.

1 doz., 36/- per doz. 6 doz., 35/- per doz.
3 doz., 35/6 " 12 doz., 34/6 "

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses.

THE CATALINE CO. LTD.
BRISTOL.

Veterinary Medicines—

DAY, SON & HEWITT LIMITED

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ESTABLISHED 1833

Known all over the World

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the following Specialities:

“Gaseous Fluid”

“Red Drench”

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The above are all Registered Trade Marks

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Watts' Embrocation, or Curb Bottle.
Aconite Powders.
Worm & Condition Powders.
Watts' Red Lotion.
Hair-Restoring Ointment.
Edos, or Tasteless Purging Powder.

HARVEY'S

Great Remedies for the Horse

HARVEY'S

Koppos Powder.
Parasiticide.
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Of all the leading Druggists' Sundries Houses
HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd., Dublin

The famous **RUBY Remedy** for Worms in Puppies

The most effective preparation on the market



By Royal Appointment

A new and handy
size now Ready
for the Retail
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This Ruby Remedy
is the same as used
by the leading
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In elegant counter display box of $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.

(Retail at 2/- a bottle) **18/- DOZ.**

Will be extensively advertised in the appropriate press as

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Send your orders direct to the Manufacturers

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Or through your usual Wholesaler



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The Great Irish Remedy For Lameness in Horses

Will cure the worst forms of Curb, Splint, Thoropin, Wind Galls, Bog Spavin, Sprung Tendon, Sprung Hock. Retail price 12/6 per tin.

Order supplies from the manufacturers:—

The REDUCINE CO.,
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(Illustrated Booklet post free)

MANGE, RINGWORM ECZEMA

AND ALL SKIN TROUBLES

can be eradicated with

Sulfluid

The New Liquid Sulphur Remedy
A Remarkable Skin Tonic and Insecticide
which destroys all

LICE - NITS - FLEAS - ETC.

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COLBIT LIMITED
FAIRFIELD, MANCHESTER

NEOKLENZ NATURE CURE

Ready to take in its natural state.

Cures Constipation and Rheumatism.
Cleanses the Liver and Kidneys.

9d. size 5/- per Doz.
1 Gross Free Samples with 3 Dozen.

Dr. NORMAN'S ASTHMA CIGARETTES

9d. size 6/- per Doz.
Smartly packed and Showcards.

ATLAS KATTLEKURE

The Wonder Ointment.

1/6 size	12/- per Doz.
2/6 "	20/- " "
5/- "	40/- " "

Your enquiries are invited and appreciated.

Sole Proprietors:
CARTER BROS., SHIPLEY, YORKS.

★ Attractive
RODINE BONUS
ON ALL ORDERS
OCT. 1ST to 15th



Be ready
for National
RAT WEEK

T. HARLEY LTD
Rodine Works,
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1 FREE TIN with orders
for one dozen 7½d. size or
equivalent in other sizes
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wholesaler October 1st—
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Free display materials,
including attractive show-
cards for a seven days'
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1st—15th, for minimum
30/-, carriage paid, less
10%—six 7½d. tins of
RODINE given free, con-
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Some Veterinary Products

from the
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Laboratories



Chemists interested in animal remedies are invited to write for further particulars of these preparations and of the descriptive booklets we provide.



'NEMA' Worm Capsules

Contain chemically pure tetrachloroethylene (coloured red). A scientific reliable remedy for worms in dogs, pigs, poultry, etc. Easy to give and very effective. Each infested animal can have its most suitable individual dose.

In boxes of 12 or 50 capsules of various strengths to suit different animals.

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(Carbon Tetrachloride Capsules, P., D. & Co.)
Contain 1 c.c. of chemically pure carbon tetrachloride (coloured violet). Widely used for the treatment of liver-fluke disease in sheep.

In boxes of 25 or 100 capsules.

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Minute pellets prepared from the tissues of animals which have died from blackleg. Have acquired a sound reputation as a preventive of blackleg in districts where the disease is prevalent.

"Single" in vials of 5 or 10 doses;
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For the removal of tapeworms and large roundworms in poultry by a single dose. The health and growth of the birds are not affected, nor is a falling-off in egg production caused.

In boxes of 12 or 50 capsules

Also Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets, Serums, Bacterins, Diagnostics, etc. See pages 151-158, P., D. & Co. Price List.

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VETERINARY

Antiphlogistine

BRAND TRADE MARK DRESSING

Mixed orders for Antiphlogistine Brand Dressing—Human and Veterinary—are subject to extra discounts as follows:—

£2 orders, less 5% cash with order.

£5 orders, less 10%. 30 days net or 1½% for cash in 10 days.

Carriage paid on all orders

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.
12 CARLISLE ROAD
LONDON, N.W.9

Telegrams: *Antiphlo*, Hyde, London.

Telephone: COLindale 6701.

NITROPHOS FOR DOGS

18th August, 1936
"It has been greedily eaten by Terriers, Alsatians and Cocker Spaniels, and has proved very effectual where given in conjunction with minced raw meat, in cases of dogs run down in a condition of Anæmia, and most excellent in cases of canine hysteria—a very difficult disease to cure; also in cases of distemper."

Yours truly, M.R.C.V.S.

1 CASE LOTS (2 doz. lb. gross Cartons. Retail 10½d. per Carton) 14/- per Case. Carr. Paid.

Prices for 7 and 14 lb. Bags supplied on request.

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PYEWIPE, GRIMSBY

Specialists in all forms of

derris for insecticides etc.

BUGGÉ'S
INSECTICIDES LTD.
SITTINGBOURNE KENT

Tas/Bu 75

CULMINEX SELF-PRIMING SYPHON.
Ideal for corrosive liquids. The most modern and practical device. Equally suitable for tank emptying. (8)

HARRY HEYMANN LTD.
COATES TERRACE, MANCHESTER RD., BRADFORD, YORKS

NALDIRE'S Prize Medal **DOG SOAP**

TABLETS 6d. and 1/-

NALDIRE'S Worm Powders for Dogs

Packets, 1/-, 2/-, 3/6 and 4/6

Offices: 2 BEDFORD PASSAGE,
CHARLOTTE STREET,
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WRIGHT & HOLDSWORTH
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors

13% fall in mortality
rate by using—
SOL-VIT-AX

In Preference to Other
Cod Liver Oils



The British Cod Liver
Oil Producers (Hull) Ltd.,
St. Andrew's Dock, Hull.

Dear Sirs,

It might interest you to learn of my experience whilst using your "Sol-vit-ax" Cod Liver Oil.

My Farm has from 6,000 to 7,000 head of Poultry and approximately 200 Pigs.

With regard to the Poultry it has been an outstanding fact that although weather conditions have been worse, we have only had a 2% mortality rate as against the best previous record of 15%.

As regards the Pigs, I have had larger litters and healthier pigs than what I have raised before.

Taking things in general I can see no other reason for this improvement than the feeding of "Sol-vit-ax" Cod Liver Oil in our rations.

Yours faithfully,

W. Davies

FOXFIELD POULTRY FARM,
KIRKHAMGATE,
Nr. Wakefield.

28th July, 1936.



Sol-vit-ax Cod Liver Oil is rapidly establishing an excellent reputation amongst veterinary surgeons, farmers and all who have live stock and poultry in their care.

THE REASONS ARE THESE

Sol-vit-ax is Cod Liver Oil in its purest and freshest form.

Sol-vit-ax is covered by a definite guarantee

on every package, large or small, that the contents have been assayed biologically and that the vitamin potency per gramme is at least—

1,000 International Units Vitamin A
100 International Units Vitamin D

Give your customers the quality they need by selling Sol-vit-ax and make sure of satisfied customers.

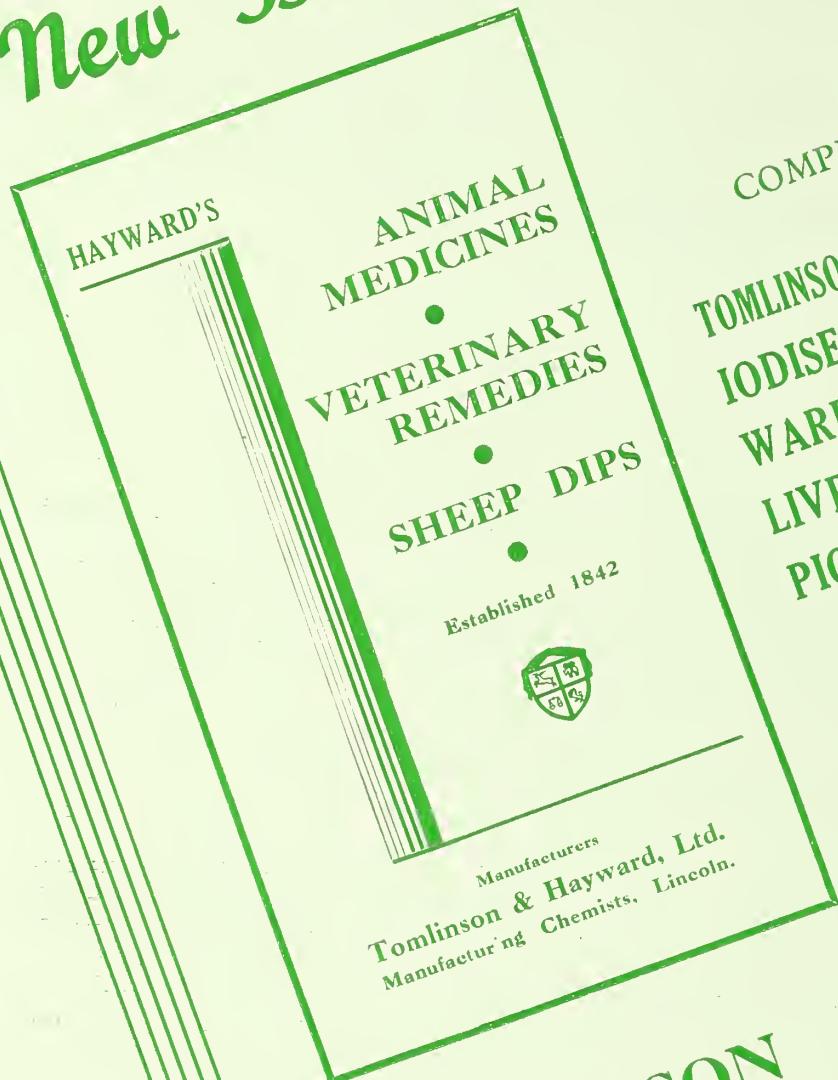
BRITISH COD LIVER OIL PRODUCERS (HULL) LIMITED
Telegrams: "Vitamins, Hull." St. Andrew's Dock, Hull, England. Telephone: Hull 37759

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VETERINARY COD LIVER OIL

MEDICINAL QUALITY

Which complies with all the chemical tests of the British Pharmacopoeia, but has not been deprived of its natural fat.

Send for our
New Booklet



COMPLETE RANGE
including
TOMLINSON'S COD LIVER OIL
IODISED MINERAL SALTS
WARBLE FLY REMEDY
LIVER FLUKE REMEDY
PIG WORM DRENCH
etc.

TOMLINSON &
HAYWARD LTD.
51 NEWLAND
LINCOLN

Established 1842

HOT WATER BOTTLES

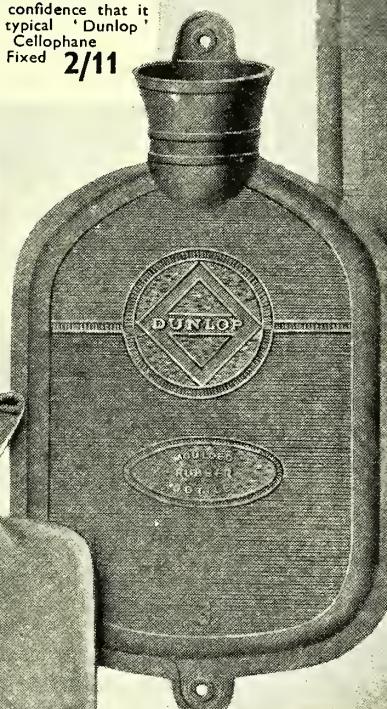
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your sales!*

Dunlop
ALL-RUBBER
MOULDED BOTTLE

High pressure moulded from the toughest rubber, this inexpensive bottle can be sold with the utmost confidence that it will give typical 'Dunlop' satisfaction. Cellophane Wrapped. Fixed 2/11
Retail Price

Dunlop
COSIMAX BOTTLE

The new luxury bottle that stays warm all night. Plush covered. Seamless interior made from Latex. Handsomely boxed. Fixed Retail Prices. Cosimax Standard Size - 10/6
Cosimax Senior Size - 14/11
Cosimax Footwarmer - 10/6



ANIMAL
BOTTLES for CHILDREN
TEDDY, KITTY, DOGGY,
BUNNY or RED RIDING
HOOD.

Real hot water bottles, intriguing to the children, safe and reliable, attractively packed in a box with cellophane window in lid.

Un- 3/11 Covered 5/9
covered in velvet
Red Riding Hood 4/6, including
red head cover.

Dunlop
HAND-MADE
FABRIC INSERTION
BOTTLE

Made on the same principle as the world's toughest motor tyres; high pressure moulded with fabric insertion; unrivalled for strength and long life, attractively boxed.
In Red and White
Fixed Retail Prices 3/11 to 6/9

Dunlop

HOT WATER BOTTLES

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED (General Rubber Goods Division), CAMBRIDGE STREET, MANCHESTER, I

TO BE NATIONALLY ADVERTISED

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REGD.

TOILET PAPER

— Pure — Soft — Hygienic —

Completely Wrapped

SELLING AIDS. A display Showcard and "Personal Hygiene" leaflets with every order. Approximately 900 perforations to every roll. No dirty edges, completely wrapped and sealed.

NEW PRICES
 1 Doz. 6/-; 5 Doz. at 5/6 doz.; 6 Doz. at
 5/- doz.; 12 Doz. at 4/9 doz.
 Carriage Paid Net.



FORD, SHAPLAND & CO. LTD.

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GREAT TURNSTILE • HIGH HOLBORN
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SURGICAL DRESSINGS

So great is our confidence in the merits of Steraid dressings that we are making an introductory offer for a limited period only.

Every bona-fide chemist placing a 6-dozen or 3-dozen order of one kind or assorted will receive a bonus quantity of

ONE DOZEN or HALF-DOZEN FREE CARTONS of small Boric or Plain Steraid lint, the return on which is 7/- per dozen.

Robert Bailey & Son Ltd.

Surgical Dressing Manufacturers

STOCKPORT & LONDON

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THE R. H. HEWARD COMPANY

Manufacturers of High-Class
 Surgical Appliances beg to
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New Telephone Numbers

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THE R. H. HEWARD COMPANY

Crown Road Works,
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Telegrams: - - Beltruss, Twickenham

NORVELAST · FINGER · BANDAGE · WILL · SHOW



Attractive Counter Stands

ON P.A.T.A.

The only self-fixing, flexible and adhesive finger-bandage which does not leave a dirty mark when taken off.

Product of NORVIC CREPE BANDAGE Manufacturers. A guarantee of quality and sound backing.

1/- size cost

6d. size cost

8/- doz.

4/- doz.

12 bandages

5 bandages

Samples and details from the sole manufacturers : GROUT & CO. LTD., 35 Wood St., LONDON, E.C.2

GOOD · PROFITS · FOR · YOU

NORVELAST

WILLIAM MATHER, LIMITED
DYER STREET, MANCHESTER.

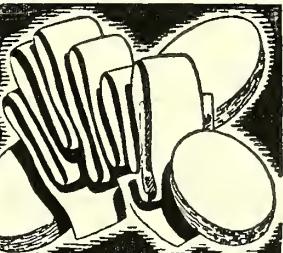
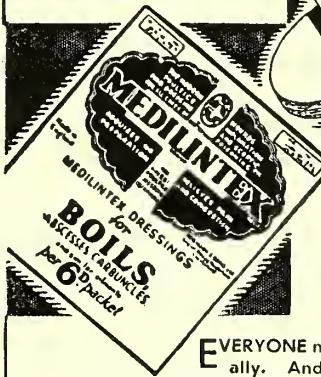
(Established 1826)



ZINC OXIDE and RUBBER ADHESIVE PLAISTER
ON SPOOLS

POROUS PLAISTERS. ELASTIC PLAISTER BANDAGES
ANTISEPTIC PLAISTER DRESSINGS, "CROCUS" CORN
COMFORT, Etc.

The Poultice that
SIZES up the
situation!



A Seller
because
it meets
the need!

EVERYONE needs a poultice occasionally. And everyone will welcome Medilintex—the poultice dressing that retains its healing and drawing properties for 24 hours. Cut to convenient sizes and packed with waterproof cover and bandage, Medilintex retails at the popular price of 6d. Larger sizes 1/- to 6/6. Show Medilintex to the next customer who needs a poultice dressing. You'll make an immediate sale.

Send for samples and further information

MEDILINTEX

THE MODERN POULTICE DRESSING
ROBINSON & SONS LTD.

Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, & 168 Old Street, LONDON, E.C.1

A Challenge to Chemists, too

DAILY M.

Wednesday, December 11, 1935

CHALLENGE TO MEN BY WOMEN

**'We Are Thinking
Seriously of
Birth Control'**

When National Newspapers publish articles like the cutting here reproduced, it is imperative for chemists to let it be widely known that they stock

RENDELLS

For Advertising Matter apply to W.J. Rendell Ltd 161-165 Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.I.

MENE

meets a big demand

For nearly half a century an unfailing demand has distinguished this famous towel. Unequalled for the quality of its texture, it solves the problem of personal hygiene for ever.

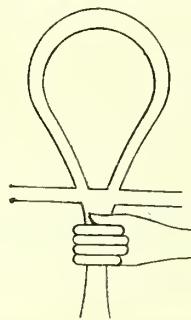
Mene ensures you a constant source of profit. Obtainable through all wholesale houses.

**ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD AND LONDON**

Southalls SANTOWELS

The "ORIGINAL" and most popular.
The "CELTEX" soluble, easily disposed of.
The "K" made entirely of absorbent
cotton wool, with very soft cover.
The "COMPRESSED" for travelling. A
very popular line.

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LTD.



HYPODERMIC NEEDLES of all descriptions

WHOLESALE & EXPORT ONLY

EVERETT & CO.

939 London Road, Thornton Heath, London, S.W.16

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A few of the many well-known products advertised in the "Christian Herald."

BIRD'S CUSTARD
BOVRIL
PHOSFERINE
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
NESTLE'S MILK
FRY'S CHOCOLATE
QUAKER OATS, etc.

from cover to cover—and so do more than 1,000,000 serious-minded solid members of the community . . . fertile ground for good goods well advertised."

Week in, week out, 250,000 homes take the *Christian Herald*. These have money to spend on your product if right in price, right in quality.

For many years many keen national advertisers have proved their confidence in the *Christian Herald* by never omitting their key advertising from its pages.

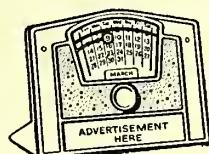
Come into the *Christian Herald* now—tap this fertile market. You cannot afford to pass it by. Send for a specimen copy and a rate card to the Ad. Manager (Dept. C.D. 3)



THE CHRISTIAN HERALD
the paper that is read and handed on
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ADVERTISING GIFTS

(With your Name in Gold)



Perpetual Date-Cancelling Calendars, Large-Figure Calendars, Desk Pads, Blotters, Ash Trays, Telephone Index.

Patentees and Makers :

CALENDOX LIMITED
91 PETTY FRANCE, WESTMINSTER

WE SUPPLY

DECORATED TINS FOR PACKING OINTMENTS

AND OTHER PRODUCTS

SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON REQUEST

THE CALDICOT TIN STAMPING WORKS LTD.
CALDICOT, Nr. CHEPSTOW, Mon.

£1,000

CHALLENGE!

WHEREAS it has been brought to our notice that statements have been made to the effect that we supply grocers and other unqualified dealers with BROOKLAX, we hereby offer the sum of £1,000 to any person who can prove that we market a "stamped" pack of BROOKLAX for sale by unqualified dealers.

We realise that competitors are disturbed by the phenomenal success which we have made in connection with the C.F. Scheme, and are using every means to undermine the scheme by circulating statements which have no truth in them.

It will be readily understood that the enormous demand for BROOKLAX has made the grocers and others anxious to obtain stocks, but

IT IS OUR POLICY TO DIVERT ALL THE SALES TO THE CHEMIST

Occasionally we hear of cases of unauthorised dealers procuring BROOKLAX and we take immediate steps to trace the source of supply and stop it.

We appeal to chemists to give their co-operation by showing and recommending BROOKLAX and reporting to us any case of sale by unqualified vendors.

BROOKLAX

Brand
The British Chocolate Laxative

Never lets Chemists down!

WESTMINSTER LABORATORIES LTD., 4-12 Palmer St., London, S.W.1



In the Winter months constant exposure to cold and damp air puts our health to a severe test.

Recommend your customers to take Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil daily, so that they may increase their power of resistance.

Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil is Nature's own cure, and contains the important vitamins A and D in the right ratio. It is the strongest bulwark against infections.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

World-renowned for Quality.



DON'T MISS SALES
be sure and stock
"BARLOVA"

The nourishing food-beverage
"BARLOVA" is a delicious
beverage prepared from
the best Malt—Milk and
Eggs

Retails in three sizes:—
Price 6d., 1/3 and 3/6

Your wholesaler stocks, include a
trial dozen with your next order, or
write us to-day for trade samples.
Ample advertising, printed literature
and window display material available.

NOBBY'S PRODUCTS Ltd.
HYDE, CHESHIRE
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BARLOVA
FOOD DRINK OF HEALTH

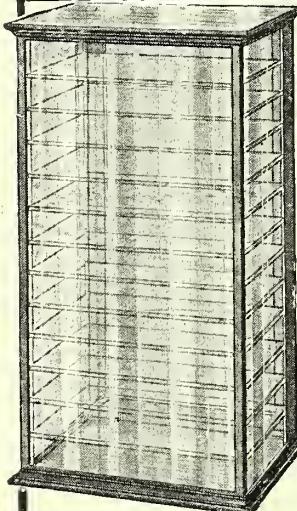
USEFUL SHOWCASES FOR THE CHEMIST

→ No. C.D.F. 5640

Polished Light Oak Case
30" high x 15" wide x 12" deep
Fitted 12 polished edge shelves
—Hinged door at Back—Shelves
Slide out

45/- each

Also Stocks Mahogany Finish 48/6



No. C.D.F. 5649 →

A similar case to No. 5640 but
fitted 4 shelves

39/6

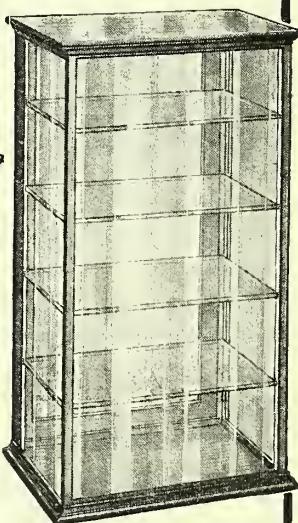
Mahogany Finish 42/6

Prices Nett. Carriage Extra
Send for our List No. C.D. 1695

DUDLEY & Co. Ltd.

544 HOLLOWAY ROAD
LONDON, N.7

City Showroom: 65 Fore St., E.C.



Let these new packs help you to sell more Brand's Essence display containers . . .

cartons . . .



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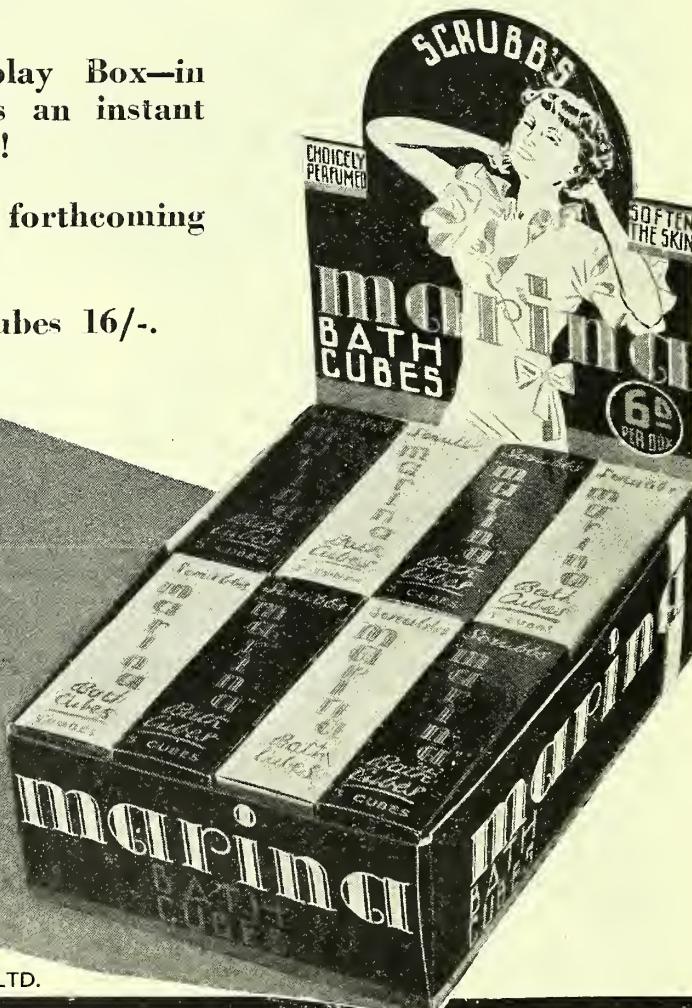
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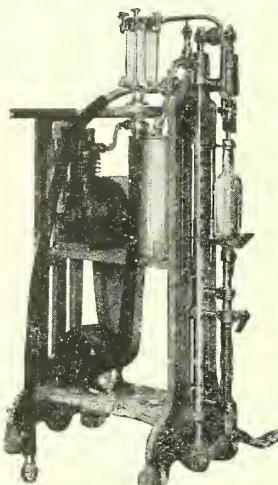
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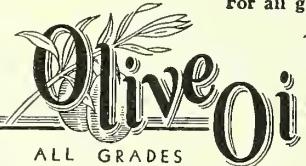
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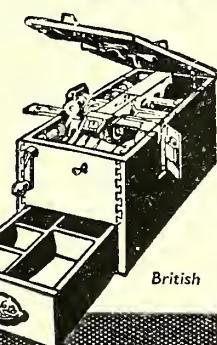
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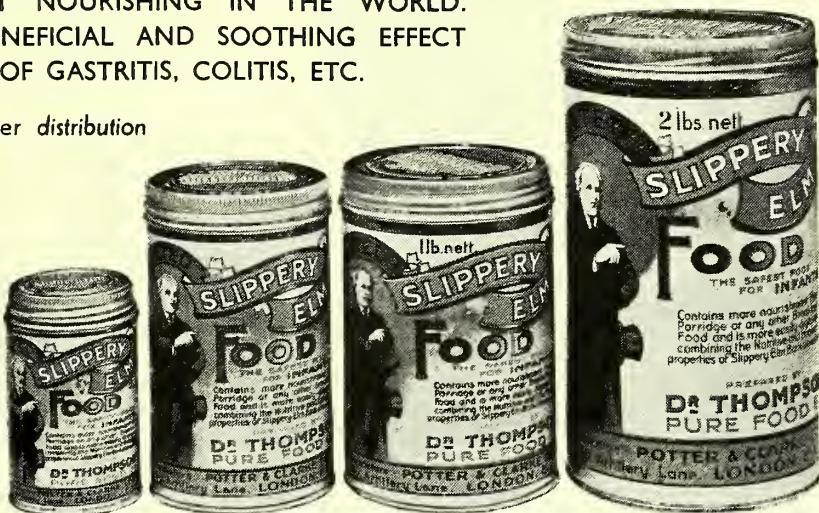
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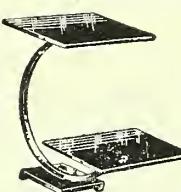
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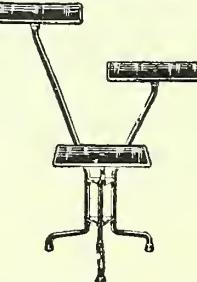
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CONTENTS

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Births 411	Editorial Articles:—	Legal Reports 400
Books, New 414	Trend of Veterinary Medicine 413	Marriages 411
Business Changes 422	Trade Outlook 413	Muscular Rheumatism in Dogs 419
C. & D. Retail Price List 408	New Buildings in Ireland 414	New Companies and Company News 402
Coming Events 411	Gazette 400	News of the Week 397
Commercial Notes 426	Grey Powder Prosecution 401	New Zealand Merger 408
Corner for Students 408	Helminths of Economic Importance 420	Northern Ireland Benevolent Fund 415
Correspondence:—	Industrial Poisoning in Cattle 417	Personalities 411
Letters 427	Information Department. 412	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:—
Subscribers' Symposium 427	Irish Notes 399	Council Meeting 403
Veterinary Inquiries ... 428		
Deaths 411		
English Oil of Pepper-mint 408		

OCTOBER 10, 1936

PAGE
Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:—
Annual Meeting 407
Plants Poisonous to Stock 416
Progress in Veterinary Therapeutics 422
Retrospect 428
Scottish Notes 399
Sesquiterpene Chemistry 421
Stock Exchange Prices ... 402
Topical Reflections 399
Trade Marks 410
Trade Notes 409
Trade Report 423
Veterinary Narcotics 418

News of the Week

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

The Home Office desires to draw the attention of traders to the fact that a memorandum (Poisons No. 2 (Wholesalers)) has been published which will be of information to all those persons (other than retail shopkeepers) who deal in poisons in one form or another. The memorandum is divided into five main parts.

Part I deals with the traders affected and the substances controlled.

Part II explains the type of transaction permitted to persons who are not retail shopkeepers and the position of "agents" and "representatives."

Part III deals with labelling, containers, storage and transport.

Part IV deals with requirements applying solely to First Schedule substances, labelling of hydrocyanic acid, etc.

Part V deals with manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons; transport of certain poisons; colouring of arsenical poisons for use in agriculture or horticulture; restriction of the sale of strychnine; inspection, etc.

The Appendices include a tabular statement showing the substances controlled and the articles exempted.

Copies of the Memorandum, entitled "Poisons No. 2 (Wholesalers)," may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 6d. net, post free 7d.

The Home Office desires to draw the attention of doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons to the publication of an explanatory memorandum which has been issued for their

assistance in ascertaining the requirements of the poisons law affecting them. The memorandum, which also deals with the control of poisons in hospitals, dispensaries and similar institutions, is entitled, "Poisons. No. 3 (Practitioners and Hospitals)," and can be purchased, from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 3d. net, or post free 4d.

The Home Office desires to draw the attention of persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture to the publication of an explanatory memorandum which has been issued for their assistance in ascertaining the channels through which, and the means by which, they can lawfully obtain the poisons which they require. The memorandum, which is of interest to farmers, fruit growers, stock-breeders, poultry-keepers, etc., is entitled "Poisons. No. 4 (Agriculture and Horticulture)," and can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 2d. net, or post free 3d.

Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920-32

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY:

KINGSLEY ERIC LAWTON

Whereas Kingsley Eric Lawton, L.D.S.R.C.S.Eng., of 1A Fore Street, Brixham, Devon, has been convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

And whereas the said Kingsley Eric Lawton cannot, in my opinion, properly be allowed to be in possession of or to supply any of the drugs to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by No. 7 of the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations,

1928, I hereby give notice that I withdraw, as from to-day's date, from the said Kingsley Eric Lawton the authority granted by the said Regulations to registered dentists to be in possession of and to supply by personal administration the drugs and preparations to which Part II of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies.

And I also direct as from the same date, that it shall not be lawful for the said Kingsley Eric Lawton to give prescriptions for the purposes of the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928.

Whitehall,

October 5, 1936.

JOHN SIMON,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Visit to Works

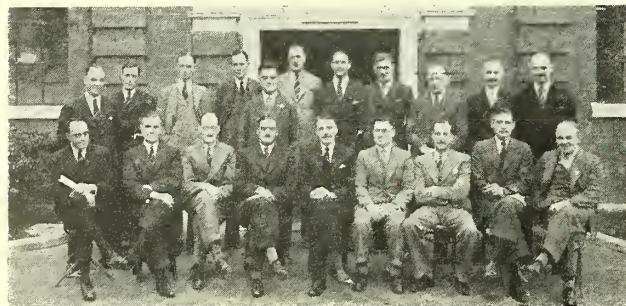
On September 29 the Oldham Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union held an enjoyable outing to the works of Wigglesworth, Ltd., Westhoughton. The party was received by Mr. Wigglesworth and Mr. Olroyd. In parties of eight the visitors were conducted round the works. The first thing that struck everyone was the cleanliness of all the departments. Toffee boiling was very interesting, especially to those who were technically-minded. Methods of packing and sealing were explained. Methods of making cartons were followed with interest. The party took tea in the well-equipped canteen, where a real Lancashire welcome awaited them. After tea Mr. R. Gorbutt, chairman of the Branch, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wigglesworth and his company for their kind reception. The vote was seconded by Mr. W. Gartside, president of the Oldham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. In reply Mr. Wigglesworth said they were doing their very best to carry out the C.F. scheme.

Sessional Events

At the annual meeting of the West Glamorgan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, officers for 1936-37 were elected as follows:—*President*, Mr. W. J. Davies (re-elected); *Vice-President*, Mr. G. M. Thomas, Pontardawe; *Treasurer*, Mr. John Rees (re-elected); *Secretary*, C. R. Dickens (re-elected); *Assistant Secretary*, H. M. Lynn (re-elected); *Committee*, the above, with the addition of Messrs. J. H. Kent, J. S. Gilbert, ff. Wynne Jones, T. R. Morris, Enos Jones, Stratford, W. A. Mill, W. J. Thomas, C. A. Kent, T. J. Morgan, R. J. Nash, W. Glyn John, B. G. Lewis, I. Roland James, with power to co-opt; *Representative on Cardiff Technical College Committee*, Mr. J. H. Kent (re-elected). It was felt that a special meeting should be called within the next month to discuss the offer made by the local Council to entertain the Society's Conference at Swansea, and that every pharmacist in the Branch should attend. This was proposed by Mr. J. H. Kent and seconded by Mr. Lynn, and agreed. It was also decided to refer the matter to the United Chemists of Wales.

London

The Petrolagar medical representatives attended a three-and-a-half days' conference and training course held on September 16 to September 19 by Petrolagar Laboratories, Ltd., under the direction of Mr. J. F. Rogers, director of the sales and ethical department, at the Criterion Hotel and at the



Factory, Oldhill Street, London, N.16. This was the largest conference ever held in the history of the company, and the number of representatives present showed an increase of 50 per cent. over the number employed in 1933. The agenda covered plans for the coming season, advance details of new products and an exchange of views on past and future policy.

At Marylebone Police Court, on October 2, Howard D. McKenzie (38), farmer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division on charges of procuring for himself, without authority, 40 gr. of morphine sulphate on two forged prescriptions. Mr. Lawson Walton, prosecuting, said that the accused had developed a craving for "dangerous" drugs. A representative of John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., communicated with the Home Office in regard to a prescription presented by the accused, and, as a result of inquiries, it was found that between August 6 and September 10 the accused had presented twelve forged prescriptions on which he had obtained 200 gr. of morphine. The prescriptions were clumsy, and there was no attempt to copy any doctor's handwriting.

Manchester

The seventh annual reunion of past-students of the Pharmaceutical Department of Manchester University will take the form of a reception and dinner-dance, to be held at the Manchester Limited, Cross Street, on October 21 from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Past-students and friends, and past-students of the late Manchester College of Pharmacy are cordially invited. Tickets, 5s. each, may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. E. Barker, 318 Stockport Road, Levenshulme.

A meeting of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union was held at the Victoria Hotel on September 29, Mr. J. E. Edwards in the chair. The chairman and the secretary (Mr. T. Miller) made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. F. W. Bates, M.A., J.P., a former chairman of the Branch, and the members stood in silence as a mark of respect to his memory. The business of the meeting was to consider resolutions to send to the forthcoming Conference in London. Mr. W. I. Scholes (a member of the N.P.U. Executive) gave information concerning the Chemists' Friends scheme, and a resolution was passed unanimously stating that the Branch supported the scheme and the members would do everything possible to further its success. The following resolutions were accepted to submit to the Conference:—(1) That the subscription to the N.P.U. shall include membership of the local branch. (2) That the N.P.U. Executive do everything in its power to conserve the advantages at present enjoyed under the known, admitted and approved remedies exemption. (3) That the exemption under known, admitted and approved remedies shall apply only to medicines prepared and sold in the registered premises of pharmacists. (4) That the charge for the patent-medicine licence be increased to 21s. (5) That the rules governing the dispensing of public assistance and health prescriptions should be the same as those applying to N.H.I. prescriptions.

Sheffield

In a football match against Alliance on October 1 Sheffield Chemists were beaten by four goals to one.

The first general meeting of the Pharmacy Club was held on October 2 at the Grand Hotel, Sheffield. Rules were discussed and adopted. A committee of six was appointed and the subscription fixed at 1s. per member each meeting.

Miscellaneous

FIRE.—A fire which resulted in extensive damage broke out on October 7 at the pharmacy of Boots, Ltd., in Market Street, West Street and Corporation Street, Blackpool.

IN THE COURTS.—At Blackpool Police Court, on October 2, Mr. Charles E. Eccles, chemist and druggist, Promenade, was fined 6s. for failing to close his shop after 8 p.m., and was ordered to pay costs for failing to exhibit notices in respect of seats for assistants and the half-day closing.—At Wolverhampton, recently, William H. Dalby, corn merchant, Cleveland Road, was fined 50s., with 19s. costs, for having sold a poisonous disinfectant, he not being a listed vendor.

MEDICAL SERVICE SCHEME DISCUSSED.—In its issue of September 25 "The Ipswich Evening Star" gives details of negotiations between local medical practitioners and the Ipswich Friendly Societies' Council regarding a proposed public medical service. It is stated that the doctors demand 13s. per annum for each person (adult or child), while the Societies have offered 13s. for each adult and 8s. 8d. for each child. It appears that the principal friendly societies differ from each other in their attitude to public medical services.

Irish Notes

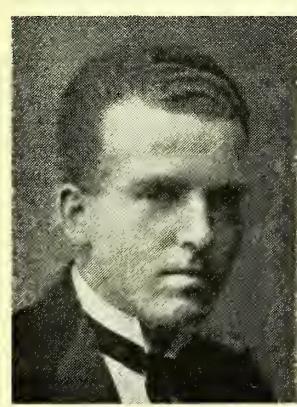
Irish Drug Association

The Committee of the Irish Drug Association, at a meeting on October 5, Mr. T. C. Scott (president) in the chair, received official confirmation that registration under the Trades Union Acts had been granted by the Department of Industry and Commerce. Views of members on hours of Sunday opening fixed for Greater Dublin showed that the majority of retailers favoured the hours of business fixed under the agreement with the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks (11.15 a.m. to 1.15 p.m.).

Brevities

The dance organised by the Belfast ladies' pharmacy committee will be held on November 26 and not as announced in our issue of October 3.

Mr. Cyril Joseph Staunton, M.P.S.I., who was awarded the silver medal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at its meeting on October 5 (see p. 407), took first place in the Society's schools in his year (1935-36), first place in his Licence examination, first place in pharmacy (with 100 per cent.), first place in botany, and second place in *materia medica*. The son of Mr. E. P. Staunton, M.P.S.I., Ballaghaderreen, co. Roscommon, he was educated at St. Nathy's College, Roscommon. He served his apprenticeship in his father's pharmacy, and subsequently gained additional experience with Mr. J. M. Huban, Athlone, Mr. J. J. Cahill, Castlebar, and Mr. W. A. Quirke, Clonmel. Mr. Staunton then took up an appointment with Mr. S. T. Smith at Terenure, Dublin. Following his qualification this year he was



MR. C. J. STAUNTON

appointed medical representative on the staff of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Ireland), Ltd.

The Census of Distribution for 1933 issued this week by the Department of Statistics gives the number of pharmacies and drug stores in the Free State as 810, of which number 736 supplied the information requested by the Department. The retail sales of these 736 pharmacies and drug stores for the year came to £1,230,732. Chemists' shops are mainly concentrated in the group of businesses with turnovers of from £1,000 to £2,500 per annum. An analysis of the persons engaged in the pharmacy and drug stores businesses showed that the percentage of males was 75.9 and of females 24.1. The return showed that the Free State has a total of 46,000 shops, spread over a population of approximately 3,000,000 people, or one shop to every 65 people or 20 families.

Scottish Notes

Brevities

Twenty-six members of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club took part in the final competition of the season at Murrayfield on September 30, when club prizes were awarded. Result: (1) A. H. Gillies, 72; (2) A. Henderson, 74; (3) G. Cowie, 75. Second class: (1) N. Purdie, 79. In the final tie of the hole-and-hole competition (T. & H. Smith Cup) E. Randall beat W. J. Rosie by one hole.

At the annual conference of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees, which opened at the Town Hall, Greenock, on October 3, concern was expressed at the growing number of people certified as suffering from some physical or mental disability. The days of work lost through illness reached a total of 18,500,000, the highest since the Department of Health for Scotland began compiling statistics. Another matter discussed was the inclusion in the National Health Insurance scheme of persons earning up to £500 per annum. The conference adopted a resolution "that the Government be urged to provide for the extension of the income limit fixed under Article (k) of Part 2 of the First Schedule of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, up to and including £500 per annum." Other resolutions adopted welcomed the proposed extension of the National Health Insurance scheme to include young persons taking up employment between the school-leaving age and the age of sixteen, and urging that the employer's contribution should be not less before age sixteen than after. The report of the Drug Accounts Committee showed an average prescription cost for 1935 of 13.32d.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

There is Matter for Thought

in the accounts you publish on p. 372 of meetings of the Oxford and Bradford Branches of the National Pharmaceutical Union. In the case of the former, out of 101 members notified only twenty-one signed the attendance book, despite the fact that fifty postcard reminders were sent out as well. This apathy on the part of members of N.P.U. and Pharmaceutical Society branches is one of the most serious features of pharmaceutical organisation at the present time. I wish I could regard it as symptomatic of a few branches only; but a similar experience is the lot of most secretaries, and unless such are enthusiasts they soon lose heart. The meeting of the Bradford Branch was characterised by a good deal of discussion on the Chemists' Friends scheme. There is a feeling in the trade that this scheme is moribund; this is anything but the case. It was started late in the autumn of last year, and there has not yet been a full winter season's propaganda work devoted to it. With the suggestion relating to the supply of C.F. lines through clinics I am entirely in sympathy. There should be no difficulty here. Many clinics are sending mothers to the chemist for goods other than foods; these could include C.F. articles. If it was regarded as absolutely necessary for C.F. manufacturers to supply clinics direct, a different pack both as regards appearance and price could be supplied. I hope this will not be necessary, however, and that the chemist will be asked to supply the C.F. goods at medical rates, i.e., at a discount of not more than 10 per cent.

Sound Sense

marks the suggestions put forward at the meeting of the Middlesbrough Pharmacists' Association regarding the suggested legislation on proprietary-medicine duty. In the first place I am exercised in my mind why medicines should bear a stamp more than many other articles; but if they are to be stamped I consider that chemists should be exempt from selling proprietaries bearing a stamp, provided that no proprietary rights are claimed in the manufacture of the articles and that there is a clear indication of the formula upon the package. Certainly, so far as dispensing proprietaries are concerned, there should be, as now, provision for selling these unstamped; it may be that in such a case the custom of charging a dispensing fee, provided the label is removed from the package, could be revived. It seems logical to base the tax upon "holding out" on literature that is circulated to the public; if the proprietary is advertised only in the medical journals (and, I may add, those circulating in pharmacy), and no claim to relieve or cure is made upon the package or in any literature sent with it, it should be tax-free. It may be necessary to get a wider definition of what constitutes "holding out." Does a show of an ethical preparation in a window or a showcase constitute "holding out," even if there is nothing to indicate that it is a remedy for a complaint? These are all points that should be considered; presumably the associations will soon be discussing the matter so as to give some indication of their wishes to our leaders.

Legal Reports

Illegal Use of Title.—At Birkenhead Police Court, on September 30, Mr. Percy Kingdon Bottomley, Prenton Road West, was summoned for using the title "chemist and pharmacist" when he was not on the Register of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. D. H. Nield, for the Society, said that the defendant was a qualified chemist but was not on the Register. Mr. Bottomley said he had been unable to pay the subscriptions to the Society, but he had now sent the greater part of the money. Dismissing the summons under the Probation of Offenders Act, the magistrates ordered him to pay 8s. court costs and 21s. special costs.

Early Closing Difficulty.—At Walsall Police Court, on October 2, Mr. Henry E. Belsher, chemist and druggist, and Belshers, Ltd., chemists, were summoned for employing two assistants after 1.30 p.m. on July 16, being a day specified as the weekly half-holiday. Mr. W. Isaac, for the Walsall Corporation, agreed there was an arrangement with the National Health Insurance authorities by which the chemists were compelled to observe a minimum of one hour at their shops on early closing day for the making up of prescriptions. The prosecution, however, contended that an assistant in any shop, when he left at 1.30 p.m. on early closing day, was quit of the shop till commencing the next day's work. Clifford Barnes, an inspector under the Shops Acts, who gave evidence, was asked whether the chemist's assistant, when he went to one of the shops, was there for conducting the ordinary business of the shop. He replied that he would not say he was there for "ordinary business." The assistant said he was there to make up prescriptions. Mr. C. L. Hodgkinson, defending, pleaded "Not guilty," and urged that as long as fifteen years ago an arrangement was come to by the chemists with Mr. F. W. Whitworth, chief inspector, whereby they were allowed to open for an hour on early closing day. Mr. Whitworth, giving evidence, said Mr. Belsher had been told that he would have to make arrangements so that his assistant, who attended the shop to make up the prescriptions, had a half-holiday some other day. The authorities recognised at the time the difficulty chemists were in. He denied that he had for six and a half years known these shops were being opened during the usual half-day closing days. Mr. Hodgkinson pointed out that there were not enough qualified men to fill the positions for an hour or two if the assistants had the full half-holiday. He thought the best course would be to impose a nominal fine in this case, or dismiss it with payment of costs, or even adjourn it, and then see if the Shop Hours Act authorities and the National Health Insurance authorities could come to an arrangement. "The position is curious," said the chairman of the Bench, "because if the law were enforced the patients who require prescriptions would suffer." The defendants were ordered to pay a total of 8s. costs, the Bench expressing the view that the authorities ought to come to some arrangement to remove the difficult position the chemists were in.

Termination of Engagement Dispute.—In Bow County Court, London, on October 2, before Judge Owen Thompson, Mr. Duncan M. Durno, chemist and druggist, Buckley Road, Brondesbury, N.W., sued Lasfid, Ltd., chemists, Salmon Lane, Limehouse, E., to recover the sum of £17 14s. 3d., one calendar month's salary, in lieu of notice. A defence had been filed in which it was alleged that on or about July 3 the plaintiff gave a month's notice of his intention to leave the employment of the defendants, which was accepted by them. The plaintiff duly left in pursuance of such notice on July 31. The notice, it was added, was given verbally. Mr. W. R. Perkins, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Faulks was counsel for the defendants. Mr. Perkins said the defendants had two or three chemists' businesses in the East End. They inserted an advertisement in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and an interview was arranged. The plaintiff was offered £3 10s. a week, but refused it; subsequently his terms of £4 a week were agreed to, and he entered the defendant's employ on April 14. On May 24 he was asked to mix up a prescription which had certain ingredients and he was asked to do certain things, and he said that that was how they carried on their business there

he had better leave, as he never varied a doctor's prescription. Subsequently he was talked over. On July 31 the poisons inspector walked into the shop where the plaintiff was employed, 75 Brick Lane, E., and asked to see the poisons cupboard and the poisons register. He looked at an entry supposed to be Mrs. Deitsch's and she said it was made by a Mr. Marcus, whereupon the plaintiff said, "No, it was not it was made by you, and you have no right to have made it as you are not a qualified chemist." The plaintiff went out and sent a telegram to Mr. Deitsch at Salmon Lane: "Please accept one month's notice from to-day. I find it impossible to remain in the service of the company. I will continue to perform my duties until the expiry." Mr. Deitsch came down to Brick Lane and asked the meaning of the telegram and plaintiff told him it was quite plain, whereupon Mr. Deitsch said, "What about the visit of the poisons inspector this morning? You must get out, you are finished." The plaintiff at once left, having been paid £3 5s. up to the Friday night. He asked for a month's money, which was refused. Mr. Durno, giving evidence, said he had been a chemist for thirty-two years. On May 26 he was handed a prescription to make up which had been made out by a Harley Street specialist, Pinoleum and Milk of Magnesia. They had no Pinoleum, so he spoke to Mr. Deitsch, who said, "We don't bother about ringing up doctors about their prescriptions in the East End. If we have not got as ordered, we give them the nearest we have got." Plaintiff said that in all his experience he had never altered a doctor's prescription without his authority. Mr. Deitsch said it would be all right, and as to the Milk of Magnesia he was not going to open a 1s. 3d. bottle specially for that, so they would take an ounce of liquor magnesii hydroxidi. The plaintiff said he thought it was best to tender a month's notice. He was asked to reconsider the matter, and eventually he did. On July 31, after the inspector's visit, witness sent the telegram referred to, and also sent a registered letter confirming it. Mr. John Cecil Coombs, an inspector of poisons, gave evidence that he called on July 31 and asked to see the poisons register and the cupboard. While he was examining these there was a very heated argument between Mrs. Deitsch and the plaintiff, but he could not remember what was said. Mrs. Clara Deitsch, examined, said that she knew of nothing that occurred on May 26, but on June 23 there was a squabble about a prescription by a Harley Street doctor. On July 3 Mr. Durno called up the sanitary inspector, and at the finish she told him that he was trying to make trouble, whereupon he said, "I am going to give notice." On July 31 there was trouble about the poison-book. After the trouble she phoned to her husband and said, "You might let him go this afternoon to save any further bother." The letter from the plaintiff was received on August 1. Mr. Simon Deitsch said he was a director of the company, and engaged the plaintiff in March. Nothing happened on May 26, but on June 23 he had the telephone message about the prescription. Witness told him to take it back to the shop and he would come and see him and he said over the 'phone, "I want to give you notice." The whole thing was smoothed over. Judge Thompson said the only point he had to consider was whether a month's notice was given by the plaintiff, and on that point he was perfectly satisfied that the plaintiff was telling the truth. That left the only other point as to whether he was entitled to recover a calendar or lunar month. Mr. Perkins: I submit that it is a calendar month, because when he was paid off on the Friday night he was given £3 5s.—one day's money being deducted. Judge Thompson said he did not quite agree with that argument, and he should only find that the plaintiff was entitled to four weeks' money. It had been suggested that it was a custom of the trade for it to be a calendar month, but no evidence had been given. There would therefore be judgment for the plaintiff for £16 and costs.

Gazette

Partnerships Dissolved

BOLTON, A., and WOOLF, E., 599 High Road, Leyton, Essex, manufacturing chemists' sundriesmen, under the style of The Iodine Products Manufacturing Co.

Grey Powder Prosecution in Kensington

AT Kensington (London) Town Hall, on October 6, Mr. Benjamin Jones, chemist and druggist, Portobello Road, W.10, Mr. Isaac Bowen, chemist and druggist, Golborne Road, W.10, Bell, Wilson, Ltd., Clarendon Road, W.10, and Mr. Clifford Evans, chemist and druggist, Ladbroke Grove, W.11, were summoned for having sold grey powder alleged to be deficient in mercury. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, counsel defending the chemists, asked that the case of Mr. Jones be heard first. He pleaded "Not guilty."

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION

Mr. Drury, solicitor for the Kensington Borough Council, stated in opening the case that a sample of grey powder purchased from this defendant contained 15.7 per cent. of mercury instead of the 33 per cent. laid down by the British Pharmacopœia. Arthur Coleman and Henry William Walters gave evidence of purchase. The second witness was cross-examined by Mr. Glyn-Jones, who asked: It is a substance bought in doses and intended to be administered in doses?—Yes. You did not weigh the bulk supplied on this occasion?—No, but the analyst has had the opportunity to do so, and so has the defendant. In answer to further questions from Mr. Glyn-Jones, witness said he had read in the British Pharmaceutical Codex that when a quantity of powder required was less than 1 gr. or of such weight as could not be conveniently weighed, as was the case with grey powder, a trituration was prepared by admixture with lactose, and a proportionately larger quantity of the trituration was weighed. He had also read that when a small quantity of the powder was ordered by itself the weight should be increased to 2 gr. by the addition of lactose.

In answer to Mr. Drury, witness said the proceedings were taken on the standard laid down by the British Pharmacopœia in the following extract: "The British Pharmacopœia is intended to afford to the members of the medical profession and to those engaged in the preparation of medicines throughout the British Empire one uniform standard and guide, whereby the nature and composition of substances to be used in medicine may be ascertained and determined." Witness said that he had read an article on grey powders in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" of July 18 in which it was stated that it was misleading to demand a dozen grey powders expecting to get nothing except grey powder in each packet. Then it goes on to say that each powder should be labelled according to its contents," said Mr. Drury, "that the label should . . . indicate that grey powder contains a grain of grey powder and four grains of sugar of milk."

Mr. Glyn-Jones looked at the name of the writer of the article and commented: "I know it is written by a gentleman who had thirty or forty years' experience of advising the chemist how to defeat the Food and Drugs Act inspector, and maybe he has advised far more caution than the law requires." (Laughter.)

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. Glyn-Jones, addressing the Bench, said that for years it had been the practice of every dispenser who dispensed a small quantity of grey powder to make it up with a diluent so that it was in a convenient form for administration. If a person asked for aspirin he got aspirin mixed with some substance to make it up into a tablet. "You have never heard it suggested that a chemist has any duty to say 'I have in accordance with proper dispensing practice used an additional agent,'" he said. "That practice is recognised by the law, and there is a special exception for it in the Food and Drugs Act, Section 27. I entirely agree that if I went into a chemist's shop and asked for one ounce of grey powder the obligation on the chemist would be to supply me with one ounce of grey powder—not one ounce of grey powder mixed with something else. After all is said and done, a prosecuting local authority is not a body which exists for the purpose of obtaining convictions. It is their business to put an end to practices that harm the public. The confidence of the traders on whom the inspectors have to call is going to be forfeited if you get this class of prosecution, and I venture to say the Bench are the only protection the traders have got against the time when local authorities begin to look for opportunities of securing convictions by interfering with existing trade practice which does no harm to anyone."

Mr. Drury said that to suggest the proceedings were to victimise traders was a very serious allegation. He was given leave to reply to Mr. Glyn-Jones at a later stage.

Dr. Philip Hamill, Harley Street, W.1, a London University examiner, said that the proper form in which to supply grey powder was to make it up to a convenient bulk, usually not less than 2 gr. There was risk of loss in administration if lactose were not used. Mr. Drury: Do you think that if the chemist takes it upon himself to add diluent to these grey powders he is departing from that one uniform standard and guide for the profession?—No, sir. The chemist is not so departing. I should be very seriously concerned if they refrained from adding diluent, because I know they then could not dispense accurately. Would not it be fair to put on the label how much lactose was in the powder?—I should think it was officious and confusing to the mother, who does not want to read a lot of other things on the label. You would say the statements in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" are equally officious?—I think it is deplorable that a chemist trying to do his job should be wanted to put on wholly immaterial and confusing details. Is there any reference in the analyst's certificate to the presence of lactose?—No. That is a misturne. I think he has slipped up in not mentioning it.

Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., Ph.C., public analyst for Devon, Exeter and Plymouth, said he had analysed the sample left with the defendant. He found the mercury and chalk were in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia. It was the invariable practice to sell grey powder prepared for administration. The only time it was sold in bulk was for Scotland Yard experts to trace finger prints. Cross-examined, witness said he was a member of the Pharmacopœia Commission. He could see no need for grey powder prepared for administration to bear a label stating that it contained lactose.

Mr. Andrew Ralph Melhuish, Ph.C., Duke Street, W.1, said he had spent a lifetime in pharmacy, and had held many positions in the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was a past-president of that Society. He agreed with the evidence for the defence that had been given. Cross-examined, he said "The Pharmaceutical Journal" was published by the Pharmaceutical Society, but he did not agree with the remarks in the article published in the Journal where they differed from the evidence of Dr. Hamill.

Mr. John Widliffe Peck, Ph.C., formerly chief pharmacist to the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, said he always made up grey powder for a child a year old with an equal quantity of sugar of milk. It was quite unnecessary to label the powder as containing sugar of milk.

Mr. B. Jones, in evidence, said he had read the article in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," but he did not think it necessary to label the preparation in the way suggested.

Before the Bench retired to consider their decision, Mr. Drury said he would like to point out that the Borough Council were the local food and drugs authority. An analyst's certificate was received to the effect that the article was deficient, and surely there was a *prima facie* case on which the Council ought to proceed. "We have proceeded," he said, "and quite rightly, I think. Any suggestion of victimisation should not be made."

Mr. Glyn-Jones: If the local authority had had the facts before them—available in any well-known book of reference—they would not have ordered these proceedings.

JUDGMENT

The acting chairman (Mr. Donald Van den Bergh) announced that the Bench would dismiss the case. Mr. Glyn-Jones: I apply for costs. If I had failed, the prosecution would have asked for costs. These defendants have been put to an expense of from £50 to £60.

Mr. Drury withdrew the summonses against the other three defendants. Mr. Glyn-Jones: I have as good a right to ask for costs on those summonses as this. Through their Association these gentlemen have had to call expensive witnesses about something so well known that the local authority could have found out about it by reading an elementary text-book.

The acting chairman said the Bench felt the Council had a perfect right to bring the cases. The evidence had shown that the Council were wrong in their opinion. Considering that some cases had been withdrawn, the Bench would allow £21 costs.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

KITTLE WHITE & CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £6,000. Objects: To acquire the business of pumice merchants carried on by Kittle White & Co., at 43/5 Great Tower Street, E.C.3.

JAMES MCGILVRAY & CO., LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of soap manufacturers and dealers, etc. R.O.: 370 Pinkston Road, Glasgow.

WHITE CASTLE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in soap, dentifrice, medicinal preparations, etc. The first directors are not named.

E. W. WALTON'S (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, opticians, druggists, etc. R.O.: 5 Broadway Parade, Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Middlesex.

J. C. ARNFIELD & SONS, LTD.—We are advised that the share capital of this company has been acquired by James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Messrs. T. O. and H. Arnfield continue as directors, and the general policy of the Stockport company will continue as in the past. These two well-known companies have, together, been established 291 years.

ASPRO, LTD.—Presiding at the first annual general meeting, Mr. G. M. Garcia (chairman and managing director), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: As you are aware, the accounts cover the period from May 20, 1935, the date of incorporation of the company, to June 30, 1936. The trading profits for that period amounted to £281,320, and after deducting depreciation, directors' remuneration and contributions to the pension fund (amounting in the aggregate to £5,063), there remains a balance of £276,256, which averages out at the rate of just over £240,000 per annum. We have set aside the sum of £65,374 as a reserve against taxation. The profits from April 1, 1935, amounted after the deduction of income tax to £26,265. This sum has been applied in writing down the preliminary expenses, and it is proposed to write off the balance of £9,039 out of current profits. It has also been decided to write the sum of £23,502 off the goodwill and trade marks so as to reduce that item to a round sum of £800,000. Your directors also consider it prudent to set aside an initial sum of £50,000 for general reserve. After making these allocations, paying the full 5½ per cent. on the preference capital and a dividend on the ordinary shares for the period covered by the accounts of 25 per cent. actual, there will remain a balance of £10,582 to carry forward to next year's accounts. I am pleased to be able to tell you that the current financial year has opened favourably, and that the figures of sales to date show a satisfactory increase over those for the corresponding period of last year. Your directors hope that when trade agreements are being negotiated with other countries the interests of proprietary manufacturers, who are numbered amongst the most enterprising traders in the country, will not be overlooked. Shortly after the incorporation of the company, it was decided to initiate a pension fund for the benefit of the employees. This fund has been duly constituted and is in operation. The company contributes 50 per cent. of the cost, and the employees contribute the other 50 per cent. In order to make the fund actuarially sound and to ante-date the pension rights of employees of the past eleven years, two of our colleagues on the board, Messrs. A. M. and G. R. Nicholas, made a gift of 40,000 ordinary shares of the company. These shares, at the present market price, are the equivalent of about £40,000. I desire to express to our staff the best thanks for their loyal and efficient service. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the appointment of Dr. S. Stafford Clark to the board was confirmed. The retiring directors, Mr. E. H. Neale and Mr. F. S. Allwright, were re-elected. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31,	Aug. 31,	Sept. 30,
	1935	1936	1936
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	23	26	26
Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord.	26	28	28
Deferred £1	9	17	17
Aspro, Ltd.	20	21	19
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	23	26	26
Beechams Pills, Deferred 5s. shares	39	57	58
Benger's Food, Ord.	40	41	40
Benzol & By-Products cum. part. Pref.	1	5	6
Berger (Lewis) & Sons, Ord.	66	73	73
Blundell Spence & Co.	18	19	19
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref.	20	21	21
Boots Pure Drug, Ord. 5s. shares	49	58	56
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	32	33	33
Boots Cash Chemists (S.), 6% "A" Pref.	28	29	29
Borax Consol., Dfd. Ord.	20	9	33
Bovril, Ord.	27	27	27
Defd.	18	21	22
British Industrial Plastics (formerly British Cyanides), Ord., 2s. shares	3	3	4
British Drug Houses, The, Ord.	18	20	20
British Glues & Chemicals, 4s. Ord.	7	7	8
British Oil and Cake Mills, Prefd. Ord.	48	50	50
British Oxygen, Ord.	113	120	116
British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Pref.	3	4	3
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ord.	19	22	22
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5	108	112	110
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.	3	5	5
Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ord.	38	39	36
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	31	31	30
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s.	5	3	3
Eno Proprietary, 7½% Pref.	26	26	26
Eno Proprietary, Ord. 5s.	9	9	4
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d. shares	4	5	5
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord.	7	7	6
Galloway (P.H.), Ord. 2s.	25	27	28
Genatosen, Ltd., 1s. 7½% Cum. Pref.	26	27	27
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref.	7	6	6
Greeff-Chemical H'dings, Cum. Pref. 10s.	29	30	30
Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen), Ord. 5s.	—	9	9
Grout & Co., Ord.	57	50	49
Hodders, Ord. 1s.	25	20	20
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	0	1	0
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	26	32	33
Imperial Chemical, 6% Pref.	26	27	26
Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref.	33	34	34
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref.	37	39	40
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref.	9	9	10
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord.	8	6	8
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord.	3	2	3
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref.	101	105	105
Lev. Chemieal, 7% Pref.	116	130	130
Lev. Chemieal, 7% Ord.	32	33	33
Lev. Chemieal, 8% Ord. 10s.	33	34	34
Lev. Chemieal, 8% Ord. 10s.	33	34	34
Lev. Chemieal, 20% Prefd. Ord. £1	77	79	79
Lewis & Burrows, Ord.	21	25	25
6% Pref.	21	22	22
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5	6	6	6
Macleans 6% Red. Pref.	21	23	23
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref.	1	2	2
Nathan, J. (Glaxo), 7% Pref.	24	25	25
Nathan, J. (Glaxo), 8% Prefd. 10s.	15	13	14
Nathan, J. (Glaxo), 8% Ord. 1s.	5	6	6
Pears (A. & F.), 5% Deb. £100	115	118	118
Reckitt & Sons, Ord.	44	42	43
Salt Union, Ord.	23	28	28
Sangers, Ord. 5s.	32	33	33
"Sanitas," The Co., 9% Pref.	30	30	30
Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref.	12	11	11
Smith (Stephen) & Co., Ord. 5s.	76	70	71
Spratt's Patent, Ord.	26	26	26
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref.	44	42	43
United Glass Bottle Man., Ord.	44	49	49
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref.	27	28	27
Virol, Ltd., Ord.	28	28	28
7% Pref.	25	25	25
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s.	21	20	20
White (Timothy) & Taylors, 7½% Pref.	30	31	32
Woodlands Chemists, Ord. 5s.	22	30	30
Wright, Layman & Umney (1932), 7% eum. Pref.	2	1	1
	22	24	23

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Council Meeting

THE substantial decrease in recent years in the number of registrations of apprentices was the subject of comment at the October meeting of the Council, held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on October 7, the President (Mr. T. Marns) in the chair. The matter was raised by Mr. Peck, who said it would interest members of the Council and pharmacists through the country to know the numbers of registrations in recent years. The period compared was from January to September in each year, and the relative figures were as follows:—1933, 1,219; 1934, 945; 1935, 866; 1936, 527. The number of indentures registered showed a similar falling off, and he thought the figures were a sufficient answer to those who had been agitating for the Council to take arbitrary measures to reduce the numbers of registrations. Mr. W. S. Culbert was co-opted to the Council at the private meeting on October 6 in place of the late Mr. Alexander A. Dick.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Among the business transacted by the Council at their meeting on October 6 were the following items:—

The secretary formally reported the vacancy on the Council caused by the death of Mr. Alexander A. Dick. The Council co-opted Mr. W. Spence Culbert of Airdrie.

A letter was received from the Home Secretary informing the Society that the term of office of its representatives upon the Poisons Board had expired and inviting the Council to appoint representatives for a further term. The Council re-appointed the retiring members, Messrs. Franklin, Linstead, Mallinson, Neathercoat and Sparks.

A letter was received from the Birkenhead and Wirral Branch and from the Blackpool Branch of the Society forwarding resolutions concerning the Society's evidence before the Select Committee on Patent Medicines. These resolutions were considered by the Council.

The report of the Committee preparing the Society's evidence on medicine stamp duty and a draft *précis* of evidence were considered by the Council and provisionally approved for discussion with other interested bodies, in the light of which it would be finally considered by the Council at its November meeting.

DEATHS

THE PRESIDENT, at the outset of the meeting on October 7, made appropriate reference to the deaths of men well known in pharmacy, among them being Mr. Dick, who at the time of his death was a member of the Council. In a personal tribute to his late colleague, he spoke of the great services Mr. Dick had rendered to pharmacy and pharmacists, and expressed deep regret at his passing.

THE PRESIDENT spoke in similar vein of Mr. Charles Simpson, of Aberdeen, and others to whose memory he paid tribute were Mr. F. W. Bates of Manchester and Dr. H. A. D. Jowett of Dartford.

MR. GUTHRIE and MR. JACK also paid warm testimony to the worth and work of Mr. Dick and Mr. Simpson, while MR. PARRY spoke highly of Mr. Bates as a pioneer of pharmacy in the North and one who had had an important influence on the Council.

The following resolution was submitted by THE PRESIDENT, and the Council stood in silence as a mark of their approval:—

The Council place on record their deep regret at the death of their colleague Alexander Anderson Dick. Mr. Dick came to the Council two years ago with the knowledge and experience gained from years of high office in Scottish pharmaceutical life, and the Council deplore that pharmacy should so soon be deprived of his services in the wider sphere of Council work.

REGISTRATION ITEMS

Forty-five persons were elected as student-associates, and nineteen persons were restored to the Register. The registrar

reported that forty-seven persons had already been restored to the Register. Instructions were given for the removal from the Register of the names of eight persons who had failed to pay the retention fee. The registrar reported that 139 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

Six persons, having complied with the regulations under the reciprocity agreement, were registered as chemists and druggists.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS

The following were appointed members of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales for the ensuing year:—E. C. C. Baly, F. R. C. Bateson, H. Berry, O. L. Brady, H. Brindle, J. H. Brinkworth, J. H. Burn, H. G. Cannon, C. E. Corfield, J. A. Crowther, H. Davis, A. H. Ferguson, F. E. Fritsch, S. Furnival, P. Haas, C. H. Hampshire, R. St. A. Heathcote, F. Hemming, C. C. Hentschel, T. G. Hill, A. St. G. J. McC. Huggett, W. H. Linnell, A. W. Lupton, H. B. Mackie, C. W. Maplethorpe, H. O. Mock, F. H. Newman, A. D. Powell, E. Preston, J. H. Priestley, A. O. Rankine, D. H. Richardson, T. M. Ridley, E. J. Salisbury, G. R. A. Short, E. A. Spaul, G. A. Sutherland, R. J. Tabor, W. M. Tattersall, A. L. Taylor, G. E. Trease, T. E. Wallis, D. M. S. Watson, K. E. N. Williams, D. O. Wood, T. S. Price, J. Small, W. Stiles, C. E. H. Bawn, Eugenia R. A. Cooper, W. O. Howarth, A. D. Macdonald, R. J. S. McDowell, H. S. Raper, A. D. Ritchie, Ivy Roberts, R. Robinson, F. S. Spring, F. E. Weiss.

The following were appointed members of the Board of Examiners for Scotland for the ensuing year:—Mary McD. Bain, Janet Y. Baird, J. J. Blackie, H. Dryerre, J. Gilmour, M. V. Hunter, J. P. Kendall, J. H. Macpherson, A. Nelson, J. Paton, E. G. V. Percival, G. Perrins, W. W. Smith, J. Spence, H. Stout, A. Wilson, T. Wilson, T. Alty, E. P. Cathcart, D. Ellis, G. G. Henderson, S. T. Jones, C. H. Lees, D. B. McQuistan, T. H. Milroy, A. Robertson, A. Russell, A. C. Seward, J. P. Todd, J. Walton, F. J. Wilson, G. M. Wishart.

GOVERNMENT VISITOR'S REPORT

The report of the Government visitor to the examinations in London (Sir William Willcox, M.D.), included the following passages:—

The percentage of failures in botany is again very high. It is desirable that the serious attention of the teaching institutions should be directed towards the very high percentage of failures in botany, and an effort should be made to secure the better preparation of their candidates in this important subject. An accurate knowledge of botany is necessary for the subsequent study of pharmacy and pharmacognosy in the later examinations. It is therefore necessary that a high standard be maintained. The practical examination in botany was an excellent test of the knowledge and training of the candidate, and was not of too high a standard.

The practical examination in physics was very well arranged, and a wide variety of experiments was utilised for the examinations. It was pleasing to observe the great improvement in the training and knowledge of the candidates in this subject.

The examination in all the subjects of the Qualifying examination was very carefully carried out, and the candidates were submitted to a thorough and fair test in the respective subjects. It is necessary that a high standard in pharmacy should be maintained, since this is the subject which the candidate will especially practise after qualification. It will be noted that the percentage of failures in pharmacy is higher than in the other subjects. The practical examination in pharmacognosy was very well arranged and was a thorough test of the practical training in the subject. A definite improvement was noted in this subject by the work of the candidates.

It is very satisfactory to notice that there has been a great increase in the number of candidates for the higher examination for Pharmaceutical Chemist. The figure for the present year under consideration was 106, compared with sixty-one in the twelve months previous. This increase is very encouraging, since it denotes that pharmacy is becoming more attractive to the best type of students entering on a professional career. It also promises well for future research and developments in pharmacy, for which so many opportunities are being provided in consequence of the rapid advances being made in medicine and science generally.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter was read from the Home Secretary formally stating that he had appointed Mr. C. E. Corfield to make analyses. Mr. Corfield's certificate would accordingly be accepted in a court of law without his having to be there.

ORGANISATION COMMITTEE

The report of the Organisation Committee stated that they had considered the decision made at the recent meeting of branch representatives. With regard to the method of election to Council they recommended (1) That the principle of engaging one or more counsel with a view to the revision of the Society's constitution be approved, and that the Committee be authorised to submit names to the Council. (2) That counsel be instructed to report upon the Society's constitution having regard to modern practice in the constitution of similar bodies. (3) That on the basis of the report and in consultation with counsel, the Committee prepare a report on a new or revised constitution for the Society and the form it would best take.

As to "occupation" of Council candidates, the Committee recommended that the proposal in favour of describing on the Council voting papers the "occupation" of a candidate, approved by the Branch representatives' Meeting, be not put into effect for the following reasons:—(1) It was proposed with the object of increasing the representation of retailers upon the Council and would almost certainly have this effect, whereas the Society is a body concerned with the interests of the whole of pharmacy and of no one section; (2) in practice, the Secretary of the Society must accept the description given him by the candidate; (3) for some candidates the information could not be given in one or two words; the information is available in the particulars of candidates published in the pharmaceutical press.

At the request of Mr. McNeal his dissent from this recommendation was recorded.

On the question of exemption from jury service for chemists and druggists, the Committee suggested that preliminary inquiries as to its possibility be made in the appropriate quarter.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee showed that twenty-one applications had been considered, and grants made or now recommended ranged from £6 10s. to £30. The secretary submitted a statement showing that the number of annuitants on the list last October was thirty-nine and that six had been added in December. Of these, seven had since died, leaving thirty-eight annuitants who were receiving a total of £1,755 per annum. The Committee, having reviewed the financial position of the Fund, recommended that an election of six annuitants on the Benevolent Fund take place on December 2 at 3.0 p.m., and that there be no contest for the six places. The statement for the quarter ended September 30 showed that thirty-four grants aggregating a total of £796 had been made, and that during the same period receipts amounted to £490. Special contributions included a legacy of £200 from Mr. William Judd.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The report of this Committee showed that seven applications had been dealt with, and grants made or now recommended ranged from £26 to £86. According to the report for the last quarter twelve grants, amounting in all to £566 10s., had been made. It was stated that on September 30 £4,110 was available, and of that sum £1,074 being reserved to cover commitments in respect of orphans, leaving £3,036 for general purposes.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £24 10s., amounted to £16,561 16s. 2d., comprising the following items:—Retention fees, £369 12s.; premises fees, £358 1s.; subscriptions, £21; College—School of Pharmacy, £3,288 14s. 6d.; College—Pharmacological Laboratories, £68 10s.; registration fees, £271 10s.; restoration fees and certificates of qualification, £42 10s.; examination fees, £5,785 10s.; penalties and expenses, £45 16s. id.; rentals, £161 5s.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," £2,586 6s. 10d.; Pharmaceutical Press, £1,081 18s. id.; F.S.S.U. contributions, £40 1s. 2d.; S.S.S.S. refund, £35 19s.; organisation—grant refunded, £13 19s. 7d.; Library—sale of books, £4s. 9d.; transferred from deposit account, £1,750; sundries,

£2 9s. 2d. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £16,526 10s. 4d., leaving a balance of £35 5s. 10d. The balances on the other accounts were:—Benevolent Fund (current account), £34 8s. 9d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £252 14s. 3d.; Hills Orphan Fund, £19 7s. 9d.; Orphan Fund, £7 15s. 10d. Accounts amounting to £14,423 18s. 10d. were passed for payment, and the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £3,030 19s. 6d. was approved.

LAW COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee, presented by MR. BEARDSLEY, showed that in England and Wales 1,561 chemists' shops and 679 drug stores had been visited by the Society's inspectors and agents during the past two months.

This was all the public business.

Opening of College of Pharmacy

The ninety-fifth session of the Society's College of Pharmacy was opened on the afternoon of October 7 in the Examination Hall at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. The president (Mr. Thomas Marns) was in the chair, and the other occupants of the platform were Dr. Frank Lee Pyman, Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Dr. Katherine Coward, Professor J. H. Burn, Mr. H. Berry, Dr. W. H. Linnell and Mr. T. E. Wallis.

Dean's Report

The following are the principal passages in the Dean's report:—

"The College has had another successful year. The number of students in the School continues to increase; there were ninety-nine last session. Research work is being carried out in all departments of the College and there are seven students working for the Ph.D. degree. . . . The Pharmacological Laboratories continue to attract workers from abroad. In the past year there have been workers from Shanghai, Newfoundland, Calcutta and Utrecht.

"Physiology has now been added to the subjects of the Qualifying examinations. It was the intention of those revising the syllabus to reduce the amount of other subjects in order to make room for the new one; actually there has been no reduction, and physiology is therefore obliged to add more hours to a time-table which was already full. Physiology can, therefore, be introduced in outline only, and it is to be feared that those who are taking the one-year course will not gain much from it. . . . The position of physiology in the one-year course should be reconsidered in the next few years. . . . It is probably more useful than much of the theory of chemistry which is at present taught. . . .

"The main problem for those of us who teach is, of course, the problem of the chemist's shop. It is a problem which is rarely discussed, and yet sooner or later it must be faced. To become a pharmacist to-day requires two years of study after reaching a stage of general education corresponding to the matriculation examination. What is the purpose of this increase in academic training? There is no doubt about the answer; it is to make the pharmacist a professional man. Yet this policy is largely defeated by requiring an apprenticeship in conditions which can scarcely be called professional. During the most impressionable years of his life, the apprentice learns to regard the sale of packed goods as the greatest part of his work. It is scarcely surprising if he retains this idea despite his college training. In many young pharmacists it produces a spirit of deafeatism. They believe that the days of pharmacy as a profession are over and that nothing remains but to regard it as a trade. This I believe is wholly untrue, and what is needed is nothing less than a campaign by all who are concerned in the future of pharmacy to denounce its untruth. The possibility of restoring pharmacy as a profession is provided by the present educational policy of the Society. It can be provided by nothing else. So long as pharmacists keep, not a pharmacy, but a drug store, so long will it be impossible for claims for higher status, more privileges, reservation of dispensing, and so on, to succeed. The future of pharmacy is not in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society, but in the hands of the pharmacists themselves. If they will put to proper use the education which the Society requires them to have, they can regain professional status. . . .

"Our problem is to persuade the newly qualified pharmacists to-day to separate the pharmacy from the drug store; daily I

pass chemists' shops, and marvel that instead of wishing to advertise their own professional training, they are content to advertise the packed goods of manufacturers. Can the pharmacist not see what an opportunity he has if he will greatly increase the prominence of his dispensing, doing it in a separate room in full view of the public as an important professional task? The public is spending more and more on medicines, and believes that the highest-priced things are the best. It is waiting for the day when the pharmacist will realise that each member of the public wants his own special medicine prepared with proper professional skill and reverence before his eyes in dignified surroundings. . . . The change would be greatly hastened if the Chemist and Druggist course were abolished, and all students took a two-year course rather less difficult than the present Pharmaceutical Chemist course. . . . The difference made in the build and the outlook of the students by taking the second year is often striking. Students who have taken the two-year course for the most part take up manufacturing pharmacy or hospital work. They rarely work in a shop. If more of them would do so, perhaps they would start the revolution which is so badly needed."

The customary distribution of prizes to the winners (whose names have been published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) followed.

THE PRESIDENT, introducing Dr. F. L. Pyman, to whom he presented the Hanbury medal, described him as one of the outstanding personalities in chemical research.

DR. PYMAN returned thanks, and expressed his satisfaction at being selected to receive an honour which had been conferred on so many men of exceptional achievement. He then delivered the inaugural address as follows:—

Contributions of Chemistry to Pharmacy and Medicine during the Twentieth Century

[ABSTRACT]

In the far distant past, drugs of animal, vegetable and mineral origin were doubtless the tools of the physician, just as nature presents them. Later refinements were the use of pharmaceutical preparations for crude drugs, such as tinctures, which contained the active principles and rendered it unnecessary to administer with them comparatively large quantities of inert or even harmful constituents of such drugs.

About the beginning of last century, the active principles of many vegetable drugs, in particular the alkaloids, were being isolated for the first time in a pure state. The classical example is the isolation of morphine from opium by Sertürner and his recognition in 1817 of the existence of "vegetable alkalies" which we now call alkaloids. Generally speaking, an isolate from a vegetable drug, such as morphine, has been accorded recognition in pharmacopœias subsequent to the use of galenical preparations. This process has been taking place gradually and over a long period. Even as far back as 1875, the work of Hardy on the salts of pilocarpine caused the observation in Flückiger and Hanbury's "Pharmacographia" (second ed., 1879) that the crystalline salts of pilocarpine had largely replaced the crude drug. Our knowledge of the properties of pilocarpine and its salts was further increased at later dates by the work of Petit and Polonowski in 1897, and particularly that published in 1900 by Jowett, a distinguished pharmacist and research chemist of wide outlook, whose recent tragic death we all deplore.

In the case of emetine, however, identification of the virtues of ipecacuanha with those of its principal alkaloid was tardy, for it was only in the B.P. 1932 that emetine salts appeared for the first time, in addition to the galenical preparations. In fact, it was at one time thought that the presence of emetine in ipecacuanha was undesirable, and for a time the use of de-emeticised ipecacuanha was actually advocated. By contrast, it may be noted that ephedrine hydrochloride, the active principle of *Ephedra vulgaris* has been adopted in the B.P. 1932 without passing through an apprenticeship in British Pharmacopœias of either the crude drug or a galenical preparation.

The identification of the active principles of ergot has taken place entirely within the period under review, and is almost wholly the result of the work of British chemists, pharmacologists and clinicians. Of the large number of alkaloids present in ergot, ergotinine was the first to be isolated in crystalline form. This was effected by Tanret in 1875, but unfortunately this alkaloid proved to be inactive. In 1906 a further alkaloid

known as ergotoxine was isolated by Barger and Carr. This alkaloid produces certain of the physiological effects for which ergot is used in clinical medicine, but, owing to its low solubility (and that of its salts) in water, it can only be present in minute quantities in pharmacopœial preparations which are prepared by the aqueous extraction of the crude drug, as is ext. ergotæ liq. B.P. 1898. This extract is, however, clinically active, and Dale and Barger (1907) consequently postulated the presence of a second active principle soluble in water, and this led to their discovery of tyramine and histamine in extracts of ergot. These substances, although of considerable physiological interest, did not, however, prove to be the active principles to which the virtues of ergot are due, and it was not until 1932 that the riddle of the activity of the B.P. ergotoxine-free preparation was elucidated by Chassar Moir.

At the time when the B.P. 1932 was prepared the accepted view was that ergotoxine was the clinically active alkaloid of ergot and the method of preparing ext. ergotæ liq., B.P., 1932, was designed to ensure a high ergotoxine content. At the same time, one of the more soluble salts of the alkaloid—ergotoxine ethanesulphonate—was included for the benefit of those clinicians who preferred to prescribe what was then believed to be the active principle. In view of the later work of Moir and Dudley, however, it has been proposed to include the watersoluble and clinically active alkaloid ergometrine in the B.P. Addendum 1936. The investigation of ergot, briefly outlined above, brought to light the physiological activity of histamine, and consequently histamine acid phosphate is included amongst the new substances recommended to be included in the Addendum.

Isolation of the pure active principles of drugs, of which instances have been given above, is not only of importance as an end in itself, but also as a step leading further. Separation of the active principles of drugs as pure substances gives the organic chemist opportunities of working on the constitution of these compounds both analytically and synthetically. In many cases the alkaloids have been synthesised in the laboratory, as, for example, atropine, cocaine and pilocarpine, though the time when these can be commercially produced has not yet arrived.

HORMONES

Turning now from drugs of vegetable origin to those isolated from animal matter, we may note the wide extension during the past ten years of our knowledge of the hormones. The first to be recognised in its chemical individuality was adrenaline, the active principle of the suprarenal glands. Although this substance was not adopted in the British Pharmacopœia until 1914, the actual investigation leading to its discovery and synthesis began in 1895, when it was shown by Oliver and Schaefer that the central portion of the small glands, situated just above the kidneys—the suprarenal glands—had the power of raising the blood pressure. This observation naturally stimulated chemists to attempt the isolation from these adrenal glands of the substance possessing this physiological property. Success attended the researches of Takamine, who in 1901 isolated the active principle, which is called adrenaline. Further investigation led to the discovery of its chemical constitution, and the next page of its history was written when Stolz in 1904 effected its synthesis.

Chemists have also achieved considerable success in their study of the active principle of the thyroid gland; for, within recent years (1927), the constitution of thyroxine, first isolated from the thyroid gland by Kendall (1916), was established by Barger and Harington, and its synthesis was effected by the latter. This in the form of its sodium salt has been added to the B.P., 1932. Even more recently the clear-sighted interpretation by Rosenheim and King of the experimental results of Windaus and Wieland in the field of the chemistry of the sterols and bile acids has built a foundation for the work of Butenandt and others in determining the constitution of the male and female sex hormones, and much work is in progress in many chemical laboratories aiming at the synthetic production of these compounds.

Other extracts of animal organs, which have been elaborated during the period under review, and which have already proved their value, are insulin and liver extract, both of which have found places in the B.P. 1932. The discovery of insulin by Banting and Best in 1923, and subsequent work leading to improved yields of insulins of increasing purity, is one of the outstanding practical achievements of biochemistry of the twentieth century. Insulin was first crystallised by Abel in

1926, but the more recent methods of Harrington and Scott (1929) and Fisher and Scott (1935), and in particular the discovery by the latter authors that crystalline insulin contains zinc, have greatly facilitated its preparation.

The next biochemical investigation which I am going to discuss relates to the constituent of liver which is effective in the treatment of pernicious anaemia. Although liver and its preparations do not appear in any of the British Pharmacopoeias before 1932, liver therapy is now of outstanding importance in the treatment of pernicious anaemia. Purified extracts now replace the crude drug, and much is known of the chemical nature of the active principle, although it has not yet been isolated. The starting-point of work in this field was the brilliant researches of Minot and Murphy in America, who showed that there was something in mammalian liver which, when taken by mouth, was effective in the treatment of pernicious anaemia. The daily ingestion of such large quantities of raw liver over long periods, however, caused nausea, and many patients were unable to continue the treatment. This led biochemists to investigate the possibility of extracting the active principle, and thus reducing the daily dose. This purification was effected by Cohn, an American biochemist, who in 1927 devised a method by which the activity present in the original liver could be concentrated in a fraction which represented about one-thirtieth of the original bulk. The further work of Cohn (1927-1929) and that of Dakin and West (1935) have enabled still more concentrated preparations to be made, and the injection of a few grains of one of the modern concentrates is more effective clinically than the oral administration of a pound of liver. Attempts to effect still further concentration and to isolate the active principle in a pure state are in progress in several laboratories, but progress is slow, owing to two causes: first, the instability of the active principle; and, secondly, the fact that there is no satisfactory animal test for its efficiency in pernicious anaemia.

VITAMINS

Reference to the hormones has led us into the field of biochemistry, and we will proceed further in this to refer briefly to the vitamins. Although there had been occasional previous references in the literature indicating the existence of the substances that we now call vitamins, it was the classical experiments of Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, who addressed you last year, which concentrated attention on this problem of nutrition. Hopkins' experiments demonstrated that, in addition to protein, carbohydrate and fat, there was present in milk some other substance or substances necessary for the growth of the rat, and in 1906 he wrote—"no animal can live upon a mixture of pure protein, fat and carbohydrate, and even when the necessary inorganic material is carefully supplied, the animal still cannot flourish. The animal body is adjusted to live, either upon plant tissues or other animals, and these contain countless substances other than the proteins, carbohydrates and fats."

During 1911 Funk entered the field and commenced an investigation of the dietary substance necessary for the prevention of beri-beri, a disease prevalent in the East. He made many attempts to isolate the pure vitamin, but although he was able to concentrate the activity he failed to isolate the active principle. The observations of both Hopkins and Funk were confirmed by the later work (1915) of McCollum and Davis, who suggested the names fat-soluble A for the growth promoting vitamin of milk and water-soluble B for the anti-beri-beri factor present in wheat germ and rice polishings. During the period 1918-1923 evidence was accumulating that the original vitamin A consisted of two factors. Since 1925 the existence of the two vitamins has been accepted, the original designation "vitamin A" being retained for the anti-xerophthalmic factor, whilst the anti-rachitic vitamin has been named D. The term "vitamin C" had already been allocated to the anti-scorbutic principle of certain citrus juices, for it had long been known that insufficiency of fresh fruits or vegetables led to the condition known as scurvy, which could be prevented or cured by the administration of orange juice. Since 1925, water-soluble vitamin B has been shown to be complex in character, and has been subdivided into a number of substances with different functions, of which the best known are the anti-neuritic vitamin B₁ and the growth promoting principle B₂. The chemical investigation of these vitamins has made great progress during this period at the hands of numerous investigators, many of them British. The chemical constitutions of vitamins

A, B₁, B₂ and C have now been elucidated, and B₁ and B₂ have been synthesised by laboratory methods, whilst a commercially successful method has been developed for the synthesis of vitamin C. Vitamin D is known to be closely related constitutionally to the highly antirachitic substance calciferol, which is manufactured by the ultra-violet irradiation of ergosterol, a constituent of yeast. Vitamin C and calciferol are recommended for the 1936 Addendum to the B.P., as is also a preparation of vitamin B₁.

There remains the ever increasing range of synthetic chemicals which are being adopted in the Pharmacopoeias as the result of studies of the relation between chemical constitution and physiological action, followed by clinical trial. Many of these have been discovered as the result of enterprise by private firms, mainly German, who have naturally protected their interests by patents for the permitted periods. Amongst such drugs we find antiseptics such as acriflavine, hypnotics such as barbitone, and local anaesthetics of which procaine may serve as the example. Again, the development of radiology during this period has created a demand for non-toxic substances which are impervious to x-rays, and can therefore be photographed in various organs of the body.

CHEMOTHERAPY

The period under review has also seen the birth and development of chemotherapy. Chemotherapy may be regarded as the treatment of diseases by chemical substances which have been shown by biological methods to be relatively much more toxic to pathogenic organisms than to human or other animal hosts. This new method of attacking the organisms of disease dates from the time when Paul Ehrlich noticed that, when certain dyestuffs were injected into the living animal, they selected certain tissues which were intensely stained, whilst others were left practically free from colour. As long ago as 1891 he observed that the malarial parasite was strongly stained by methylene blue and thus differentiated from the tissues of the host. It then occurred to him that it might be possible to discover dyestuffs or other drugs whose chemical affinity for disease organisms was so great that the organisms might be killed without damage to the tissues of the host. Successful results were obtained in the laboratory with dye such as methylene blue, but the practical value of these dyes has been slight. In the course of his studies Ehrlich soon found it necessary to find some means of expressing the chemotherapeutic activity of such compounds for purposes of comparison. He therefore determined for each new substance the ratio minimum curative dose, maximum tolerated dose, which he called the chemotherapeutic index.

The most outstanding achievement of chemotherapy, however, was the introduction of the arsenic group of spirochaeticides. The discovery by Ehrlich and Bertheim (1907) of the constitution of atoxyl which had been previously shown to be trypanocidal, made possible the preparation of a vast series of organic chemicals leading eventually to the discovery of salvarsan (arsphenamine), and later of its derivatives, neoarsphenamine and sulpharsphenamine, both of which have been adopted in the B.P., 1932. Amongst other achievements of chemotherapy, the preparation of Bayer 205 (Germanin) for the treatment of sleeping sickness should be mentioned. Until quite recently, whilst chemotherapy has led to remedies for the treatment of diseases due to protozoa it had made little progress in providing drugs for the treatment of diseases of bacterial origin. However, a new drug, prontosil, has been introduced from Germany, which shows promise of being of considerable value in the treatment of streptococcal infections.

DR. KING proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Pyman and spoke of their long association. Dr. Pyman, he said, was essentially an experimentalist, but it was one of the penalties of success that such men were not able to go on making experiments. If there were any young aspirants for research work, he was sure they would wish him to say how much they had appreciated and enjoyed Dr. Pyman's address. (Applause.)

MR. SIMMONS (vice-president of the Society), seconding, said he was happy to do so as an ordinary working pharmacist. He knew that the students at Manchester, as well as Dr. Pyman's colleagues, spoke of him with great admiration. Pharmacists were indeed indebted to men who were carrying on research of the type which Dr. Pyman had performed, for it was through such work that remedies like insulin were now being used.

The vote was carried with acclamation, and Dr. Pyman's acknowledgment brought the meeting to a close.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Annual Meeting

THE sixty-first annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on October 5. In the unavoidable absence of the president (Mr. J. F. Costello) the vice-president (Mr. J. A. O'Rourke) took the chair. Other members of the Society present were Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick (treasurer), Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Sir Thomas Robinson, Messrs. B. P. Hickey, G. O'Neill, P. C. Cahill, J. Gleeson, M. O'Rourke, J. C. Dowling, W. V. Bowie, M. V. Sargent, F. J. Robinson, C. J. Staunton, D. Warwick, J. V. McKeever, J. K. Whelehan, T. J. Smith, T. Larkin, J. Howard, F. Roche, P. Crowley, M. O'Callaghan, Miss K. Deery, Miss M. Morris, Miss M. Fox, and Mrs. M. D. Orr. Letters of apology for absence were read from the president and Messrs. J. Duggan, J. Dwyer, P. J. Killacky, F. Storey (Belfast), and Samuel Hogg (Belfast).

RE-ELECTION OF COUNCIL

THE VICE-PRESIDENT declared the following seven out-going members of the Council re-elected for a further three-years' term of office—Messrs. D. Warwick, P. J. Fielding, James Duggan, J. V. McKeever, P. Brooke Kelly, J. K. Whelehan, B. P. Hickey. He had pleasure in welcoming Mr. McKeever to his first annual meeting in the capacity of councillor.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The following address from the president was read on his behalf by the vice-president: "I would like to thank the members of the Society and the Council for their support and co-operation during the year, and also to thank the office staff for their most appreciated assistance. The principal event of the year has been the reconstruction of the Society's premises. When you have inspected the changes, I am sure you will agree that the results obtained have been worth waiting for, and that we have now premises worthy of Irish pharmacy. I have to express my regret that, owing to urgent private affairs, I am unable to be present at the annual meeting."

TREASURER'S REPORT

MR. F. J. FITZPATRICK (treasurer), presenting his report for the year, said: For the fourth time it is my duty to report to you as treasurer of the Society, and on each occasion it has been my privilege to report a record membership. The amount received for Preliminary

Registration fees has declined from £466 4s. to £235 16s., and shows every sign of further decension. It is a question for consideration whether the Preliminary education standard has not been set too high, and I have reason to believe the matter will be brought before the Council for reconsideration at an early date. As a natural corollary to the reduced Preliminary fees the Licence fees have also declined from £861 to £530 5s. On the other hand, the Assistants' examination fees have increased from £143 17s. to £269 17s., an increase of £126, due to the fact that the

majority of chemists are now insisting on their assistants being qualified. As a result there is a bigger number coming forward for the examination. This is a very proper attitude to adopt, because, as has been pointed out before, the monopoly in the sale of poisons is conferred on chemists for the protection of the public, not for the protection of their private interests. The more rigidly chemists carry out the law, the more they are doing to protect their own interests. I am glad to see that this is becoming increasingly recognised every day. Law costs, at £422 12s. 7d., include a sum of £298 11s. 11d. carried over from last year arising out of the

income tax appeal and the High Court case against Messrs. Osmond & Son, which you may recollect was decided in favour of the Society. The expenses of the examinations and the Schools show a considerable increase. Further, we have been at a great deal of capital expenditure in reconstructing the premises of the Society. If our assets had been high in the past, that was due to revenue accruing from year to year, without any expenditure on depreciation of premises, which should have been looked after many years ago. This year we had the cost of rebuilding and a new lease. Personally I am delighted with the condition of our premises, and if you go round after this meeting I am sure you will agree with the comment of the president that we have now a home worthy of Irish pharmacy.

On the motion of SIR THOMAS ROBINSON, seconded by MR. WARWICK, the treasurer's report was unanimously adopted.

PRESENTATION OF SILVER MEDAL

Presenting the Society's silver medal to Mr. Cyril Joseph Staunton, THE VICE-PRESIDENT said this was the first medal presented to any student since 1929. Mr. Staunton had a brilliant record in their Schools. The vice-president, in handing the medal to Mr. Staunton, said: It gives me great pleasure to make this award as an appreciation of your attention to your studies. There are very few students in our Schools have had a more brilliant record. I wish you every success in your future career.

MR. STAUNTON said he felt very highly the honour the Society had conferred on him. The silver medal would always be a very close souvenir of his student days. He thanked the vice-president for the kind things he had said of him.

VOTES OF THANKS

MR. O'NEILL proposed a vote of thanks to the vice-president for presiding, and said it gave him great pleasure to see Mr. O'Rourke at the head of the table.

MR. SARGENT seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation. THE VICE-PRESIDENT replied.

MR. SMITH moved a vote of thanks to the honorary treasurer. As treasurer he was a very active and efficient custodian of the Society's interests. The finances of the Society were in good hands.

MR. P. T. CROWLEY seconded the motion, which was carried with applause.

Replying, MR. FITZPATRICK said he was deeply grateful for their words of thanks, but he did not deserve them. He worked in close co-operation with Mr. Kerr in his endeavours to do his best for the Society. They could not always achieve a big surplus, but next year he believed they would be in a better position financially.

SIR THOMAS ROBINSON said that, as the oldest pharmacist in the room, he had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to their worthy registrar, Mr. Kerr. Ever since he had taken up his duties he had carried them out in a wonderful way. Nothing could excel the interest he took in the Society's affairs. Some people might think he took too great an interest, but that was an error on the right side.

DR. MITCHELL, seconding, said he endorsed all that Sir Thomas Robinson had said. The motion was carried unanimously.

MR. KERR, acknowledging the vote, said he merely tried to do his duty as he saw it. In connection with the balance sheet he would like to point out that if they had less money they should look around at their reconstructed premises. Instead of cash they had value.

MR. SARGENT raised some questions with regard to the interpretation of the poisons law and the recent list issued by the Council. The vice-president called on the registrar to outline the law on the matter, and a discussion followed.

"FLEET LOGIC," a new publication dealing with the maintenance of travellers' and salesmen's cars, is issued by Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford, who will forward a copy to any interested executive on application.



MR. J. V. McKEEVER

English Peppermint Oil

By Ernest J. Parry, D.Sc., F.I.C., and
G. Ferguson, Ph.D., A.I.C.

THE authors have had the opportunity of examining a number of samples of English peppermint oils of this year's distillation from the same fields and plants as and of identical strain with those from which oils were distilled in 1935. The oils of 1935 and 1936 were therefore produced under identical conditions except for climatic differences. The following figures may be of interest as indicating the extent of any changes that have taken place in the characters of the oil.

FIELD NO. 1.

		1935	1936
Specific gravity at 15.5°	...	0.9038	0.9045
Refractive index at 20°	...	1.4637	1.4610
Optical rotation...	...	-32°	-24°20'
Esters as methyl acetate	...	9.1%	5.7%
Free menthol	...	53%	51.9%
Total menthol	...	60.1%	56.4%
Menthone	...	22.6%	22.5%
Acid value	...	1.2	0.5

The three oils yielded intense blue colorations with the B.P. nitric-acetic acid test, and were all soluble in three volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol at 20°.

FIELD NO. 2

		1935	1936
Specific gravity at 15.5°	...	0.9048	0.9033
Refractive index at 20°	...	1.4630	1.4629
Optical rotation...	...	-29°	-31°40'
Esters as methyl acetate	...	5.3%	5.6%
Free menthol	...	51.1%	52.4%
Total menthol	...	55.3%	56.8%
Menthone	...	23.2%	21.1%
Acid value	...	2.9	1.5

The 1935 sample yielded an intense blue coloration with the B.P. nitric-acetic acid test, whereas the 1936 sample yielded a reddish-blue coloration, not very intense. Both samples were soluble in three volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol at 20°.

FIELD NO. 3

		1935	1935	1936	1936
Specific gravity at 15.5°	...	0.9045	0.9035	0.9044	0.9046
Refractive index at 20°	...	1.4606	1.4611	1.4615	1.4614
Optical rotation...	...	-25°20'	-26°10'	-30°10'	-30°50'
Esters as methyl acetate	...	3.1%	2.9%	4.1%	4.1%
Free menthol	...	49.6%	49.7%	54.3%	55%
Total menthol	...	52.1%	52%	57.6%	58.3%
Menthone	...	30.4%	29.2%	23.1%	22.6%
Acid value	...	0.2	0.2	—	—

The two 1935 samples yielded intense blue colorations with the B.P. nitric-acetic acid test, whilst the two 1936 samples yielded quite pale blue colorations. All the samples were soluble in three volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol at 20°. The authors have for several years been keeping observation on this plantation, and have found, as is well illustrated by the above four analyses, that the total menthol-menthone is fairly constant, and that as the menthone falls the menthol rises. The totals in the above samples are as follows:—82.5 per cent., 81.2 per cent., 80.7 per cent., and 80.9 per cent.

In a fourth field the authors have not been able to obtain a 1936 sample. The figures for a 1935 sample were as follows:—

		1935
Specific gravity at 15.5°	...	0.9144
Refractive index at 20°	...	1.4621
Optical rotation...	...	-26°
Esters as methyl acetate	...	10.1%
Free menthol	...	48.3%
Total menthol...	...	56.3%
Menthone	...	32.7%
Acid value	...	4.2

This sample gave a pale greenish colour with the B.P. nitric-acetic reaction and was soluble in 3.2 volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol at 20°.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—A new and cleverly designed booklet entitled "From a Power Plant to a Powder Puff," is published in ten languages and is to be sent to nearly 100,000 known buyers in 110 countries.

"C. & D." Retail Price List

THE index figure for the sale of drugs in September was 148.0, as against 147.4 in August and 146.0 in September 1935. Slight increases were shown in a number of items. In surgical dressings there was a rise from 136.6, at which level it has remained since June, to 136.7 for the month of September. All the changes in retail and dispensing prices have been carried into the list and several new drugs have been added.

New Zealand Merger

A MERGER of wholesale drug houses in New Zealand is planned, following the ultimatum given recently by the Government that the trade must reorganise to give better service if overseas interests were to be excluded from the Dominion. The merger is to be called Associated Drug Houses of New Zealand, and an essential part of the scheme is that retail chemists should be licensed, to prevent the opening of new businesses where not considered desirable in the public interest. Under the scheme, prices of prescriptions and drugs will be put on a firm basis, but while questions of mass buying and selling are important features, there are other aspects dealing with organisation. It is understood that one idea is that licensed chemists should confine their buying, as far as possible, to the wholesale group of suppliers, while it is almost certain that Government protection will be sought to prevent the sale of chemists' lines by others than registered chemists. No details are being made public until the scheme has been laid before the Government, but some such proposals were anticipated following recommendations made by a Parliamentary Committee that the pharmaceutical industry be reorganised. The Minister of Commerce, the Hon. D. G. Sullivan, then advised chemists to organise and secure the advantages of mass buying and mass business.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS

In anticipation of the opening of the usual analytical tournament for the coming session, to be announced next month, an exercise of a comparatively simple description will form the subject of the October competition in qualitative analysis, and all students who propose to participate in the tournament are advised to embrace the preliminary opportunity afforded to test their present knowledge and skill.

The exercise will consist of a mixture of three salts containing metallic and inorganic acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopoeia. It is to be submitted to a thorough, systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture. Special credit will be given for detailed reports upon the observations made in the preliminary examination.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, October 13, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, October 24. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

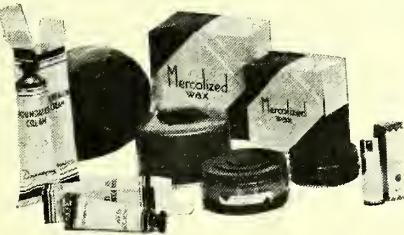
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this analysis will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants (not former tournament prize-winners) who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, and who have not passed in Chemistry in the Preliminary Scientific examination in Great Britain, in the Licence examination in the Irish Free State, or in Chemistry Part I, in Northern Ireland, which facts must be attested on their reports.

Trade Notes

PARKE, DAVIS & Co., 50 Beak Street, London, W.1, invite chemists to write for particulars of their veterinary products.

ASPLINTO is the name of a remedy for lameness in horses which is manufactured by Asplinto, Ltd., Market Road, Cattle Market, London, N.

DEARBORN PRODUCTS.—Dearborn (1923), Ltd., 37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, have recently altered the packing of their well-known Mercolized Wax, and have introduced a number of companion lines. All these preparations are attractively presented, and with the aid of the display material available it should not be difficult to arrange an effective display.



Included among the new lines are complexion powder, powder cream, foundation cream and lipstick. Details of the special terms and display material available will be sent on request.

BONUS OFFER.—T. Harley, Ltd., Rodine Works, Perth, announce a bonus offer in connexion with all purchases of Rodine made before October 15.

HINDS CREAM.—Lysol, Ltd., Park Royal, N.W., announce that Hinds honey and almond cream is to be extensively advertised for the safeguarding of complexions against winter's wind and rain.

CLEMENT'S CATALINE.—The Cataline Co., Ltd., Bristol, on another page of this issue, call attention to their well-known proprietary. Details are given of sizes and prices, and it will be noted that the product is on the P.A.T.A.

NITROPHOS-FOR-DOGS.—Grimsby Fish Meal Co., Ltd., Pyewipe, Grimsby, are marketing under this title a fish flour made from a specially selected raw material. Nitrophos is not specially intended as a food, but rather as a condiment, and should be sprinkled on the dogs' usual food. Nitrophos is stated to be 21 per cent. mineral (9 per cent. phosphoric acid, 10 per cent. lime), sixty-five per cent. protein.

TOILET PRODUCTS.—Two toilet preparations advertised in this issue are Marina bath cubes and RazVite brushless shaving cream. Both products are distributed by Chemical & Natural Products, Ltd., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.

ADVERTISING GIFTS.—The time of year is approaching when chemists will be selecting suitable gifts of an advertising nature for presentation to their customers. Calendox, Ltd., 91 Petty France, Westminster, London, S.W., offer a wide choice of such articles.

BUCCALINE.—Hayman & Freeman, 93 Piccadilly, London, W.1, are the agents in this country for Buccaline Brand Vaccine Tablets. These tablets, which are taken orally, are stated to give complete immunity from colds and influenza for a period of six months.

RUBY WORM REMEDY.—Manufactured by R. E. Nicholas (Romsey, Hants), Ltd., and distributed by Sangers, Ltd., 258 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, Ruby Remedy for worms in puppies has achieved an excellent reputation among all classes of dog owners. The new and handy size which has recently been introduced is to be extensively advertised as "obtainable from all chemists."

The style of packing—half a dozen in a counter display outer—is shown in the accompanying illustration. It will be noted that the bottle is of unusual shape, moreover it is purposely too large, so as to allow room for thorough shaking of the contents.

WORM CAPSULES.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, London, E., supply a number of veterinary remedies for sale through chemists, notably carbon tetrachloride capsules under the name of Tetracol and tetrachlor ethylene capsules under the name of Tylene.



MIDGLEY'S OLD-WORLD LAVENDER SERIES.—We have received from Charles Midgley, Ltd., 325 City Road, Manchester, 15, the complete range of their old-world lavender products. It is unusually large and covers practically every type of cosmetic products. The entire series is attractively packed and carries a decorative label in natural colours and gold of a lady of the Gainsborough period. Illustrated herewith is a selection from the series together with some of the cards, which are available on application.

ENDRINE.—Petrolagar Laboratories, Ltd., Oldhill Street, London, N.16, have introduced another variety of Endrine nasal compound, to be known as "mild." The new product is distinguished by a green carton and label and the original by a buff carton and label. A bonus offer on mixed parcels of Endrine is available.

SHERLEY'S DOG REMEDIES.—A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd., 18 Marshalsea Road, London, S.E.1, are giving a number of bonus copies of their well-known dog book on certain orders for their products. There is also special discount on larger parcels and for window displays. Further particulars will be found in the company's advertisement in this issue.

NAVIGAN.—The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., 51 Bowes Road, London, N.13, inform us that their seasickness remedy, which owing to its content of syntropan is often erroneously called by that name, will shortly be issued under the name Navigan in order to avoid confusion.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LTD., 51 Newland, Lincoln, specialise in the manufacture of veterinary remedies, including such extensively used preparations as iodised mineral salts, warble fly remedy and pig worm drench. The company offer to send a copy of their new booklet on animal medicines to any chemist who is interested in the subject.

A NEW KEPLER SHOWCARD.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, have issued a distinctive showcard for Kepler cod-liver oil with malt extract. This display aid (No. 0907) is of a design which harmonises with the packing of the product, and it is a convenient size for exhibiting on the counter. The showcard will be sent free on request.

FROZOCLONE.—R. Demuth's Laboratories, 68 Salisbury Road, London, N.W.6, have brought out a new packing for

Frozocalone, known as ivorettes. This new container has been specially designed for ladies' handbags. Frozocalone presents eau de Cologne in a most convenient form, and has a fragrance which is peculiarly its own. The original packing of this product in the green bottles remains unaltered. A display stand for both styles of container is shown in the accompanying illustration.

INSULIN BOOKLET.—Boots, Ltd., Wholesale and Export Department, Station Street, Nottingham, announce a revised edition of their booklet entitled "Insulin-Boots in the

Treatment of Diabetes." Copies of this publication may be obtained on application.

INFORMATION ON VITAMINS.—The Crookes Laboratories (British Colloids, Ltd.), Park Royal, London, N.W.10, have sent us a copy of their booklet "Yes, We've Had Our Vitamins To-day!" which they are offering to the public in their advertisements. This publication is written in easily understandable language, and is intended to educate the public on the important subject of these accessory food factors. Any chemist who desires a copy of this informative booklet can obtain one by writing for it.

PRICO PUFFS.—Grimwood & De Geus, Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, are giving special discounts on all orders for their puffs executed between now and December 31. These discounts are arranged on a sliding scale varying from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. In addition to this scheme, which applies to the retail trade, there is also a bonus scheme for the wholesalers, particulars of which will be supplied on request. The puffs manufactured by Messrs. Grimwood & De Geus include the handkerchief, compact, vanity and flat bowl, some of which were illustrated in the *C. & D.*, September 19.

VETERINARY COD-LIVER OIL.—It is just as important that the cod-liver oil fed to livestock should be of high vitamin content and free from rancidity as in the case of that for human consumption. Since these factors of quality cannot be



established by the average buyer of cod-liver oil it is necessary to rely on the seller's assurance regarding the standard of the oil offered. British Cod-liver Oil Producers (Hull), Ltd., St. Andrews Dock, Hull, are supplying a guaranteed oil of which there are two grades. Full details of these oils and much useful information on the feeding of cod-liver oil to animals and poultry is contained in the booklets issued by the company.

SULFLUID.—Colbit, Ltd., Fairfield, Manchester, are supplying under the name of Sulfluid a non-poisonous sheep dip, a wash for dogs and cattle and an ointment. Many sheep dip manufacturers have incorporated sulphur in their dips, but, so far as we are aware, in these products the uncombined sulphur has always been in suspension. In Messrs. Colbit's preparation, the sulphur is stated to be in solution and then precipitated upon the animals probably in an atomic state. The company have forwarded for our inspection a large number of testimonials from veterinary surgeons and dog breeders, describing the excellent results they have had by means of Sulfluid in the treatment of such diseases as mange, ringworm, eczema, and so forth.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1936, p. 322.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," September 16, 1936.)

Figure of girl with words "NATURE'S GIFT"; for medicinal yeast (3). By Phillips Yeast Products, Ltd., Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10. 570,370. (Associated.)

"FERSOLATE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. 570,250. (Associated.)

"GLYFFREO"; for medicinal chemicals containing iron (3). By T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh. 570,428.

"PANOPSIS"; for all goods (3). By Endocrines, Ltd., 54 Conduit Street, London, W.1. 570,641.

"MAGMADOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bisodol, Ltd., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1. 570,886.

"GRANPOP"; for photographic films, etc. (8). By C. L. Wood, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. 570,119.

"VELDERIZED"; for surgical instruments, etc., not medicated. (11). By St. Andrew Mills, Ltd., 34 St. Andrew Road, Walthamstow, E.17. 570,733. (Associated.)

"FIXOTIC"; for all goods (48). By I. J. Eppel, 207 Piccadilly, London, W.1. 570,411.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," September 23, 1936.)

"OVOSTAB"; for veterinary chemicals, etc. (2), for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boots, Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 569,545/546. (Associated.)

Monogram "A. U. P." in triangle design, for veterinary chemicals, etc. (2). By A. U. Products, Ltd., 33-36 King William Street, London, E.C.4. 571,010.

"RAYTHONIC"; for radio-active compresses for the treatment of disease (3). By Institut d'études et d'applications des agents physiques, 19 rue Gaudot de Mauroy, Paris. 568,647.

"STAPLE"; with illustration of staple ("staple" disclaimed); for medicinal chemicals (3). By Wiggleworth, Ltd., Church Street, Westhoughton, Lancs. 570,488.

"NAIAD"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Naiad Foam Bath Co., 40 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1. 570,775.

Label design with words "ST. GEORGE'S OINTMENT"; for ointment for human use (3). By Westfield & Co., Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, N.10. 570,698.

"CHELMAT"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By F. L. Dent, 35A Gaolgate Street, Stafford. 571,142.

"CERABAN"; for medical and surgical bandages (11). By Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., 26 Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Worcestershire. 570,432.

"POWDERFLIRT"; with illustration of butterfly; for rubber powder-puffs (48). By J. G. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., 15 Colvestone Crescent, London, E.8. 568,030. (Associated.)

"SNOWFIRE"; with silhouette design; for perfumery, etc. (48). By F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sinfon Lane, Derby. 570,764. (Associated.)

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

LLOYD.—On September 23, Catherine, wife of Rees Vernon Lloyd, Ph.C., "Hampden," Bryngwyn Road, Cyncoed, Cardiff, of a daughter.

Marriages

BILLINGTON—JONES.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, Rainhill, Liverpool, on October 1, by the Rev. Father Cassley, with Nuptial Mass and Papal Blessing, Joseph Billington, M.P.S., St. Aidans, Norlands Lane, Widnes, to Hilda M. Jones, 85 Oakland Street, Widnes.

MOUNSEY—SMITH.—At St. John's Church, Folkestone, on September 28, James Frederick Mounsey, M.P.S., to Veronica Sybil Smith, M.P.S.

SAMBROOK—RENSHAW.—At the Methodist Church, Salford, on September 1, by the Rev. H. C. Renshaw, J. Kenneth Sambrook, M.P.S., Windycote, Longsdon, to Grace Helen Renshaw, L.R.A.M.

THOMAS—DAUGHTREY.—At Leamington Spa, on September 23, James J. Thomas, M.P.S., Banbury, to Lucy Daughtrey.

Golden Wedding

ROWE—BOND.—At St. Paul's Church, Landkey, Barnstaple, on October 5, 1886, by the Rev. W. H. Bartholomew, rector, Frank Rowe, M.P.S., Thornbury Hittisleigh, to Ethel Seymour Bond, Okehampton. Present address: The Strand, Starcross, Devon.

Deaths

ALLEN.—At his residence, Knocklaun, St. Luke's, Cork, on October 1, Mr. James Joseph Allen, M.P.S.I. The late Mr. Allen, who was well known in the business life of Cork, qualified in 1904.

ARMSTRONG.—Recently, Mr. Harold Staveley Armstrong, chemist and druggist, Orange Free State manager to Lennon, Ltd., aged fifty-one. Mr. Armstrong was born and educated in Leeds, and passed the Qualifying examination in London in 1906. He went to South Africa in the following year, and for two years was chairman of the O. F. S. Pharmaceutical Society.

CRAFT.—Recently, Mr. J. G. Craft, for thirty-two years general manager to G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., brush manufacturers, 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1, aged sixty-six.

EWING.—Recently, Mr. Alexander Ewing, retired chemist and druggist, Alnmouth, aged seventy-one. Mr. Ewing acquired, thirty years ago, the business of Mr. Macaulay in Fenkle Street, Alnwick, removing subsequently to Bondgate Within. He disposed of the business a few months ago.

LOUGH.—In a Dublin nursing home, on October 1, Mr. James Lough, resident director of Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Crown Alley, Dublin, since 1934, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Lough had been Irish representative for Messrs. Jeyes for forty years, and was widely esteemed. He attended the annual meeting of the company on the day before his death.

MILLAR.—At 9 Esplanade, Broughty Ferry, on October 1, Mr. Douglas Ford Millar, chemist and druggist. Mr. Millar enlisted when war broke out in 1914 and served for five years with the Royal Scots. On being demobilised he went into partnership with Mr. G. F. Johnston at 154 Brook Street, Broughty Ferry, and about eight years ago he took over the business. Mr. Millar, who was forty-four years of age, is survived by a widow and a son.

MORGAN.—At Forest View, Pembury, on September 18, Mr. John Morgan, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two.

WORTHEY.—At Park Avenue, Crossgates, Leeds, on October 3, Mr. Alfred E. S. Worthey, representative of A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., Leicester, aged fifty-two.

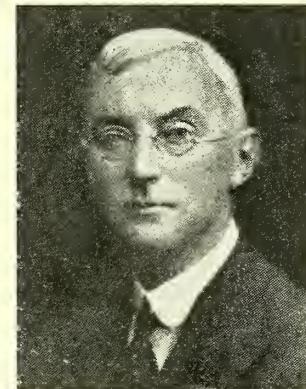
Personalities

MR. E. A. SMITH, M.P.S. (E. & W. Smith, chemists, 75 High Street, Camberley), was awarded the first prize in the Intermediate section at the Exhibition of Photographs held by the Windlesham Camera Club at Bagshot recently. Mr. Smith has also gained the silver plaque offered in open competition by the "Camberley News."

MR. R. E. WOOD has resigned the position of managing director of Drug Houses of Australia Export, Ltd., Australia House, London, W.C.2, and will shortly return to Australia to resume his former position as one of the managing directors of Felton, Grimwade & Duerdins, Ltd., Melbourne. He will be succeeded in London by Mr. L. A. Poole, formerly managing director of Taylors, Elliotts & Australian Drug Proprietary, Ltd., Brisbane. Both Mr. Wood and Mr. Poole are also directors of Drug Houses of Australia, Ltd.

MR. WILLIAM C. SPOONER, the newly elected president of the South-East London Chemists' Association and South-East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, is described as "a real Londoner." He was born at Battersea and apprenticed to Mr. Peter Monti of Kensington. Mr. Spawner then served for a period as assistant to Mr. Neave, Bath, and, later, returning to London, was with Allsop & Quiller, Sloane Street, and Messrs. Brunwells, Stockwell. Mr. Spawner qualified in 1916, and after six years as a manager became proprietor of the business which he still controls in Camberwell. Mr. Spawner is a quiet person always prepared to "do his bit" in the wider interests of pharmacy. He served for some years on the London County Executive, and for a period was secretary of the South-Eastern Association.

MR. FRANK LEE PYMAN, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.S., who gave the inaugural sessional address at the opening of the Pharmaceutical Society's College session at 17 Bloomsbury Square on October 7, succeeded the late Mr. H. Droop Richmond as head of the research laboratories of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., in 1931. Dr. Pyman was born in 1882, and was educated at the Victoria University of Manchester and at Zurich. In addition to the Manchester science doctorate he holds the Basle degree of doctor of philosophy. He has been Professor of Technological Chemistry in the Manchester Municipal College of Technology, and director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories. His published monographs include contributions to the Journal of the Chemical Society.



DR. F. L. PYMAN

Coming Events

Wednesday, October 14

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, The Grand Hotel, Birmingham, Inaugural meeting and entertainment. 7 p.m. reception. Tickets, 3s. each, from the secretary.

Reigate, Redhill and District Pharmacists' Association and Branch, Red Lion Hotel, Coulsdon, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner-dance. Dancing until 1 a.m. Tickets, 9s. 6d. single, 18s. double, from the secretary.

Thursday, October 15

Western (London) Pharmacists' Association, Stewarts' Restaurant, 50 Old Bond Street, W.1. Annual reunion. 7 p.m., reception; 7.30 p.m. supper. Tickets, 5s. each, from Mr. Frank Noble, 342 Kilburn High Road, N.W.6.

Pharmaceutical Society, Aberdare and Merthyr Branch, Ferrari's Café, Aberdare, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. J. F. McNeal on "Pharmaceutical Legislation Past, Present and Future." Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

Pharmaceutical Society, Manchester, Salford and District Branch, Victoria Hotel, Manchester, at 8.30 p.m. Joint meeting with Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Presentation of prizes to students; address by Mr. J. Grier, M.Sc. (president of the Association).

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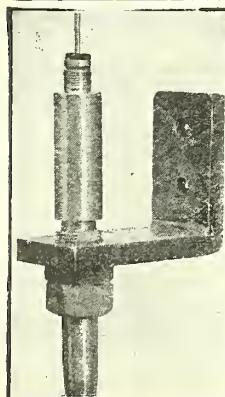
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THE
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXV.

October 10, 1936

NO. 2957

Trend of Veterinary Medicine

OWING to the large amount of research into a variety of animal diseases in recent years, the veterinary practitioner, like his medical *confrère*, has been employing serological products to a greater and greater extent. The natural corollary seems that, since such medicaments can for the most part only be applied by the veterinary surgeon, the amount of business done by the veterinary chemist would show a corresponding diminution. This, fortunately, is far from being the case. While the number of horses, especially in towns, has become fewer, the attention given by owners of dogs and cats to their animals has steadily increased. This has afforded opportunities for chemists to prove that a knowledge of drugs and their action can be turned to good account in this sphere. Then again, the different outlook in farming is providing opportunities for the supply of remedies for sheep, pigs and poultry, particularly in the treatment of intestinal parasites. Among the medicaments which have come to the fore in this respect are carbon tetrachloride, chenopodium oil and nicotine. The science of parasitology now covers an extensive field. Formerly the value of anthelmintic treatment was assessed by clinical observation alone. If the health of the patient improved after treatment the anthelmintic was judged as successful. Nowadays, a critical testing of an anthelmintic involves a considerable amount of laboratory work. While effective in expelling the particular variety of worm for which it is used a vermicide should involve no risk of harm to the patient; it should be easily administered and not too costly. It is doubtful if any anthelmintic fulfils all these requirements, so that it is necessary to select one with the most desirable qualifications in the particular case.

We have endeavoured to assist chemists in this respect by including elsewhere in this issue an article on "Helminths of Economic Importance." While chemists cannot and need not compete with veterinary surgeons, there is ample scope for the treating of a large number of ailments of the larger as well as the smaller animals. As an instance, the treatment of skin diseases may be cited. Then there is also the matter of supply of disinfectants. Problems in nutrition are receiving as much attention in regard to animals as to human beings, with the result that farmers to-day buy enormous quantities of mineral mixtures and cod-liver oil, while the numerous vitamins open up new medicaments, of which, so far as we are aware, few chemists have offered their preparations. Such products have been mainly supplied as proprietary articles rather than "own name" preparations. Dog food manufacturers are taking a notable lead in the matter of diet. Many authorities consider that the feeding of dog biscuit is one of the chief causes of hysteria, and lately there has been placed on the market a form of what is known in household circles as a meat roll. These new foods are being advertised as sold through chemists, and regarded from the point of view of a scientific diet they are as much a chemist's line as, say, malt extract. Most cases of hysteria in dogs, as we have said, are amenable

to changes in diet, notably the substitution of brown bread for biscuits, with the aid of a sedative in the form of bromide or chlortol. Diet not infrequently plays a considerable part in muscular rheumatism, a complaint which only too often affects dogs. On another page is an article dealing with the treatment of this complaint, and the hints there given should enable chemists to relieve much pain. Another form of suffering which chemists are sometimes called upon to treat arises from poisoning, and for this reason we have also included in this issue articles dealing with "Industrial Poisoning in Cattle" and "Plants Poisonous to Stock." Recent progress in veterinary medicine is summarised under the title "Veterinary Therapeutics." Some of the preparations mentioned, like veterinary narcotics, chemists are not often called upon to supply; but it is an important part of their business that they should be able to discuss these products from a scientific standpoint with either members of the public or the veterinary profession should occasion arise.

The Trade Outlook

THE devaluation of the Italian currency and Czechoslovakia's decision to cheapen the kroner, together with the declarations of the former gold-bloc Continental countries to remove some of the most harmful restrictions on international trade by the abatement of quotas and the immediate reductions of certain import duties, is a movement which has developed sufficiently to justify the hope that the eventual results will be beneficial to all concerned. This attempt to effect the realignment of the leading international currencies should make it practicable to sweep away some of the worst trade barriers. For some years many foreign markets have been closed because their nationals were prohibited from making payment for goods, the only exceptions being a limited range of goods in the nature of essential raw materials, and in these cases the quantities allowed to be imported were very severely restricted. The problem of reducing or cancelling ordinary import duties is secondary and will no doubt be dealt with in bilateral trade negotiations. And again, we believe, the question, which is being discussed in all markets, whether the cheapening of the Continental currencies will have a general and comparative deflationary effect on commodity values, is also largely dependent upon the hundred and one markets of the world being freed from the deadly currency and other restrictions of the past few years. At the moment, outside the British Empire, more than half the world's markets are gagged by the inability of buyers freely to send money out of their country to pay for goods, which, under normal international trading conditions, they would purchase without hindrance. With the reopening of these idle markets, which would be a gradual process, business should certainly expand. Turning to chemicals and drugs, the London markets are showing no weakness although there is a certain amount of uncertainty as to the trend of values. There are bound to be limited quantities of cheap goods come on the market, purchased in foreign currencies just prior to the devaluation movement with the buyers not "covering" their francs or guilders or other foreign currency at that time. Such instances are incidental to a great movement of this kind, but they should have no lasting effect on market values. It may therefore take a month or two or even longer for commodity prices to regain their normal steadiness. The comparatively few quotations that have been received in London in francs,

guilders and lire during this week indicate that shippers are not so far contemplating any drastic reductions in the basic prices for their goods: converted into sterling they show little or no change. It is of interest to note also that world quotations for the chief raw materials are showing no sign of weakening. Quotations for international convention pharmaceutical products are still nominal in foreign currencies and, we understand, no decisions as to adjustments are likely in the immediate future. For instance, quinine salts are quoted only in sterling, and with the guilder left to find its own level, a new price in Dutch currency is not to be expected yet awhile. There have been no quotations in lire at the devalued rate received in London for Italian produce; their former quotations were, of course, mostly nominal for this market. It is very evident that Italy, by her action in following the other former gold currency European countries, is anxious to revive her export trade, and it would not be at all surprising to hear within the next week or so that our trade negotiations with that country, which were reopened last week, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, providing for Italo-Anglo trade to be resumed. The position of the German mark is now of particular interest. Now, the only Continental currency claiming to be "on gold," it remains to be seen how much longer that isolated and extremely difficult position will be retained.

New Buildings in Ireland

In our issue of October 3 we illustrated the new buildings at the headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Mount Street, Dublin. This reconstruction is of special interest to pharmacy in view of the fact that a new building for a similar purpose is likely to arise in London. The building in Ireland has been erected with a view to economy and efficiency. What the new building in London is likely to cost British pharmacy is problematical. It has been apparent that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has departed somewhat from the original object of protecting the pharmacist. Now it would seem that it exists largely to demand fees and to prosecute. In Ireland, things are arranged differently. All organisations work for the good of the individual chemist. In this country, we have the Pharmaceutical Society, the National Pharmaceutical Union, the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, to say nothing of others, which in the words of one of our recent correspondents seem to be at loggerheads.

Education as a means to an end is undoubtedly an excellent thing, but it is not the end; and it is perhaps unfortunate that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has been encumbered with idealists who imagine that by raising standards of education they can improve status. This notion seemed to pervade the atmosphere at the opening of the new session of the Society's College (or "School," as it was described on the cards of invitation) on October 7. The present position of chemists in the trading community is undoubtedly lower than it should be because of the lukewarm attitude of its rulers in regard to trade in general. Now, or within a brief period, chemists will have to make up their minds as to the direction in which they wish to travel. If the British pharmacist wishes to become the professional man which some of the members of the Council seem to desire, then he will obviously have to give up certain side-lines which at the present time form no mean section of his livelihood. It may be that he will therefore have to maintain a twenty-four hour service. He

may have to surrender part of his business to other tradesmen. It is highly improbable that he will be allowed to perform the analyses now required by medical practitioners, for when a serious investigation is essential the specimen is sent to a clinical laboratory.

The chemist in Ireland is recognised to be on a much higher level than any other retailer. In this country, we have seen that any nondescript penny-a-liner can abuse pharmacy to his heart's content and inspire but a lukewarm retort from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, with a further letter deplored in a daily paper the lack of facilities for proceeding against persons who traduce an honourable profession. It will be noticed, in the report of the recent National Pharmaceutical Union Executive meeting (*C. & D.*, October 3, p. 378), that the secretary and the Executive have sent protests to the paper concerned without obtaining, so far, any overt result. If pharmacy is to be as alive a body in this country as it is in Ireland, it is time we had a vigorous policy not only of defence but also of attack.

New Books

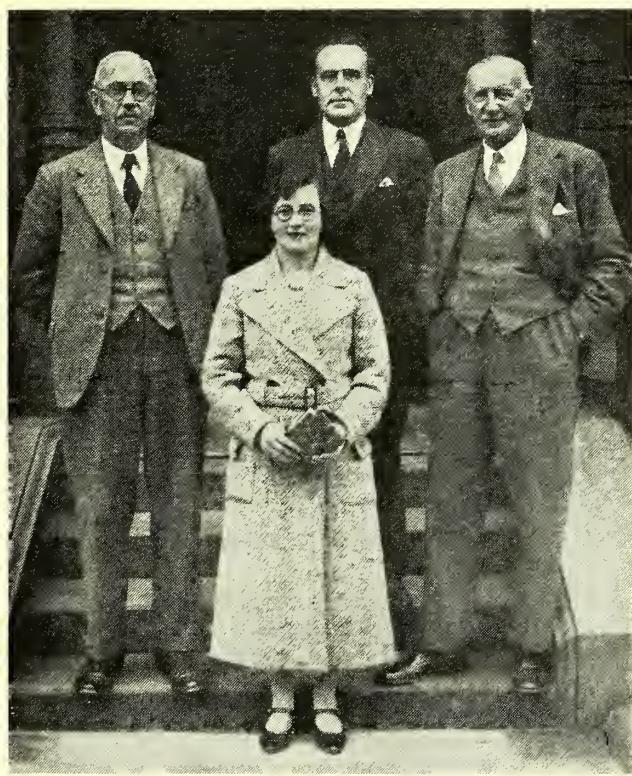
Timmins, G. L.—*Window Dressing*. 7½ in. x 5 in. Pp. 66. 2s. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., Parker Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. [For a book "written with a view to helping those who are about to take up window dressing as a profession and also for the help and guidance of small shopkeepers who invariably dress their own windows," this book has a singularly comprehensive title—too big both for its actual contents and for its avowed purpose. There is certainly a call for a book for small shopkeepers, but this is not it. The text deals effectively with neither broad principles nor practical details, but dilutes a few of each with various platitudes and generalities. From the style of its illustrations, the reader may surmise that they have not shared any revision implied in the words "Second Edition" on the title page, and that some years have elapsed since the publication of the first.]

Tschirch, A.—*Handbuch der Pharmakognosie*, second edition, first serial part. 11 in. x 7½ in. Pp. 128. Bernhard Tauchnitz, Leipzig. [This work, prepared under the editorship of Prof. Dr. P. Caspary, of Berne, assisted by Swiss, Austrian and German authorities, deals with the etymology of the names of drugs throughout the world; their plant or animal sources; their destructive parasites; cultivation and collection; description of the drug; its chemical composition, commercial varieties and production; storage, adulteration and substitution; its effects and uses; and finally its history. Part eighteen (first of the second section) contains articles on honey, figs, dates, raisins, elderberry, prunes, jujubes, bilberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries and mulberries. The treatment is exhaustive and contains numerous allusions to literary and medical works. There are a number of diagrams and photographs illustrating cultivation. (In German.)]

Gardner, William.—*Chemical Synonyms and Trade Names*. Fourth edition. 9¾ in. x 6 in. Pp. 495. 31s. 6d. net. The Technical Press, Ltd., 5 Ave Maria Lane, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. [This reference book is especially useful to the chemical industry in cases where the trade name of a product does not indicate its chemical character or constitution. In all there are some 25,000 references and cross-references outlining the composition and uses of products used in industrial chemistry including pharmaceutical materials and dyestuffs. The work solves many of the difficulties arising from the increasing complexity of chemical nomenclature and the tendency to use trade names or abbreviations which are difficult to associate with the parent or proper name. The fourth edition is enlarged by 140 pages of additional chemical names and synonyms, but it would have been an advantage if these had been incorporated alphabetically among the original references as it duplicates the search. The information includes many out-of-the-way or ancient appellations, and the concise descriptions and collected synonyms are particularly serviceable.]

Northern Ireland Benevolent Fund

A MEETING, convened by the presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, the Ulster Chemists' Association, the Londonderry Chemists' and Druggists' Association and the Chemists' and Druggists' Society, was held in the offices of the Pharmaceutical Society, 73 University Street, Belfast, on September 30, for the purpose of establishing a Northern Ireland Chemists' Benevolent Fund. The four presidents—Mr. W. S. Taylor, Mr. John McGregor, Miss A. L. Connolly, and Mr. Fred Storey—occupied the platform, and there was a representative attendance. Among those present were Messrs. S. Gibson, J.P., J. Adams, A. Steede, C. Abernethy, R. A. McEwen, J. R. Guiler, J. Allen, J. T. Nicholl, James McDowell, W. Ireland, W. Blair, Miss Lawson and Miss Barry. Letters of apology for absence, commanding the establishment of a fund, were received from Messrs. J. W. Kerr, Dublin, W. Wallace, Rathfriland, H. F. Moore, Belfast, W. A. Davison, Portadown, and R. I. Edwards, Belfast.



THE FOUR PRESIDENTS

Left to right: MR. FRED STOREY (Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland), MISS A. L. CONNOLLY (Londonderry Chemists' and Druggists' Association), MR. JOHN MCGREGOR (Ulster Chemists' Association), MR. W. S. TAYLOR (Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland)

On the motion of MR. STOREY, seconded by Mr. MCGREGOR, Mr. Taylor was called to the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN said the feeling in favour of a Chemists' Benevolent Fund had been unanimously expressed. They had no insurance for chemists who had worked hard all their lives, many with a one-man business, and in their old age a little assistance would be very beneficial and acceptable. They would not go much further that day beyond appointing the officers.

MR. STOREY said the question of a Benevolent Fund had been mooted for a considerable time, and the ladies had more or less started the movement. The ladies' Conference committee had made a great success of their work for the Conference, raising over £200. He attended at the final meeting of the ladies' committee, as chairman of the Local Conference Committee, and thanked them on behalf of the Committee and on his own behalf for their help; and he said to them that it

was a pity their efforts should cease, as they had done a tremendous lot to encourage the social element in the drug trade. He suggested that they should continue as a ladies' social committee to organise dances, etc., and that the proceeds could be devoted to the establishment of a Benevolent Fund. They immediately fell in with this suggestion, and organised a most successful dance, raising the sum of over £43. The ladies' committee in Derry also organised a dance and handed over part of the proceeds amounting to £20.

As the ladies had been so active he felt that the Fund should be inaugurated. He asked the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland and the president of the Ulster Chemists' Association to meet him, and after consultation with the Derry Chemists' and Druggists' Association chairman they decided to call a meeting of the whole trade. They came to the conclusion that it would be much better to have a separate Committee to administer this Fund rather than that any of the present organisations should do so, and that was why they had called that meeting to form a Committee and appoint officers. The Committee, of course, could work out all the details. He had written to Mr. Linstead, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, to Mr. J. J. Kerr, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and Dr. Honeyman, who was on the Committee of the Institute of Chemistry, and each of these gentlemen gave him particulars of their various schemes. He would hand over all the data he had received to the Committee, and he would like to thank these gentlemen.

In talking over the matter with the heads of the other Associations they felt that on the Committee all the local Associations should be represented, and he would suggest that when they were appointing the Committee they should appoint the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, the president of the Ulster Chemists' Association, the chairman of the Londonderry Chemists' and Druggists' Association and the president of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland as permanent members of the Committee, and he would also suggest they have some ladies on the Committee. He had pleasure in moving that a Chemists' Benevolent Fund be established and that a Committee and officers be appointed.

MISS CONNOLLY seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN and MR. NICHOLL expressed the view that trustees would not be necessary.

MR. ABERNETHY suggested following the lines of the Society in Dublin, where they simply had a No. 2 account out of which grants were made. They did not touch the capital, and the grants were made under the signatures of the principal officers.

MR. STOREY said the question of trustees could be left to the Committee, and this was agreed to. He thought that the proposed Fund should be outside the existing organisations.

MR. MCGREGOR said the Fund would provide fine opportunities for bringing the members of the drug trade together in a social way.

MR. GUILER proposed that a Committee of twelve be appointed, together with the presidents of the four organisations. He suggested that one member be an assistant.

MR. ADAMS seconded the resolution, which was passed.

The following were appointed on the Committee:—Messrs. J. Adams, C. Abernethy, R. A. McEwen, J. R. Guiler, J. T. Nicholl, W. C. Tate, A. Steede, R. Lenehan, Miss Laverty, Miss Barry, Miss Lawson (Limavady), and Miss Patterson, with the four presidents and the officers *ex-officio*. It was agreed that Miss Patterson be the assistants' representative.

On the suggestion of THE CHAIRMAN the appointment of chairman of Committee, hon. secretary, hon. treasurer, and hon. solicitor was left to the Committee.

Mr. Storey was proposed as secretary, but declined. At the request of the chairman, he said he would act as temporary secretary, but he could not act as permanent secretary.

On the motion of MR. GUILER a vote of thanks was accorded to the presidents for calling the meeting, and especially to Mr. Storey for all the work he had done.

MISS CONNOLLY, replying, said the ladies were very enthusiastic about having the Society started.

MR. TAYLOR was thanked for his services in the chair, MR. STOREY expressing regret that he had dropped out of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Plants Poisonous to Stock

IN the course of his general work a veterinary chemist is almost certain to be called in to attend various cases of animal illness due to metallic poisoning, food that is bad or that contains unsafe ingredients, or wild or cultivated plants to which the stock have access and that they have unfortunately consumed. There would appear to be no record or estimate of the annual losses of farm livestock from plant poisoning, but the individual instances noted in the veterinary and agricultural journals often afford eloquent evidence of the losses that a single farmer may sustain. It is to be borne in mind also that there are very many cases of poisoning that may never become known beyond the locality in which they occur; while some authorities would seem to believe that many losses, of which the cause is undetermined, are really due to the consumption of a poisonous plant.

Cumulative Effects

In this connection it may be observed that poisoning by some plants—ragwort, bracken, horsetail—is cumulative and does not become apparent or effective unless consumption of the plant extends over a period, which is somewhat elastic according to the quantity of the plant consumed, and possibly the individual susceptibility of the animal and the time of year when the plant is eaten—and perhaps the soil on which it occurs. The veterinary chemist, therefore, may obviously be faced with some difficulty when he is brought up against a case of animal poisoning, though the evidence may often be equally clear-cut and obvious, as a definitely and immediately poisonous plant like meadow saffron or yew may have been extensively consumed. When a case of suspected poisoning occurs it is well to try to discover at the outset where the animals have been, to what they have had access, what concentrated foods have been given them, and where they have been grazing. The process of elimination may quickly reduce the possibilities—or probabilities—to a definite factor and lead to detection of the presence of a poisonous species of plant in the grass or hedgerow of a field. Knowledge of the symptoms of poisoning may conceivably lead direct to the cause of illness. It is perhaps not sufficiently realised what a lot of wild plants may cause poisoning, more or less severe, or even rapid death. Probably a hundred species are more or less toxic or suspected of having caused illness; while thirty or forty species may have an injurious effect on the milk of cows that consume them, and may or may not also cause poisoning. Many severely poisonous plants—foxglove, henbane, deadly nightshade, hemlock, monkshood—are not sufficiently common or attractive or accessible to stock to be feared on every farm; but it is well to remember that garden trimmings may often contain such injurious material as monkshood, rhododendron, ivy, yew, cypressus, laurel, thorn apple, laburnum, and hellebore, any of which may cause trouble if thrown down where they are accessible to stock that are hungry or have a peculiar type of appetite or taste.

Ranunculaceæ

Several members of the buttercup family may cause severe poisoning, especially the celery-leaved buttercup, lesser spearwort and acrid buttercup, as well as the hellebores, monkshood, marsh marigold and lesser celandine. The buttercups themselves seem to be mainly taken by cattle, and contain acrid and irritant narcotic poisons, but they are easily rendered innocuous by drying, so that they are happily not poisonous in hay. The worst species is probably the celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*, Linn.), which in France is called Mort aux vaches and Herbe sardonique. Charlock as a green plant is not very likely to cause poisoning, but the seeds contain the very dangerous oil of mustard and may cause severe inflammation of the digestive tract, with nervous symptoms, exhaustion and perhaps convulsions. The seeds have sometimes been wrongly included in cheap feeding cakes, or they might possibly be consumed by stock after the threshing of corn in a stack yard.

Corn Cockle

Corn cockle has quite an ancient reputation as an injurious plant, not so much as a weed of cornfields but by reason of the fact that its large, rough black seeds, somewhat resembling

curled-up caterpillars, are more or less the size of wheat grains and may be ground up with the cereal. This is not very likely to happen where grain is used for human consumption, but a farmer may unwittingly include the seeds if he grinds his own wheat. We have perhaps got beyond the position of the old days when waste seeds were deliberately ground up with grain to add to the bulk of the feeding stuff, though even in recent years this has occasionally occurred on the Continent. Pigs are regarded as particularly sensitive to corn cockle poisoning. The symptoms are nervous debility and dysentery, and chronic diarrhoea. It is not very often that poisoning by laburnum is experienced, but as this handsome tree is very common on estates where ornamental trees are plentiful the fact that it is toxic in all its parts should be noted. Cattle and horses may possibly browse upon it, and the seeds may be especially dangerous. The toxic alkaloid present is *Cytisine*, which is acrid and narcotic, causing excitement, inco-ordination of movement and possibly convulsions.

Peas and Beans

As a matter of interest Indian peas may be mentioned, though they are unlikely to cause trouble nowadays, when if used for feeding purposes at all they would generally be included as only a small part of any ration or mixed feeding stuff. Many years ago, however, they were occasionally fed in quantity to horses (3 or 4 lb. a day) and caused heavy losses—in one instance 35 horses were affected and 19 died. Also, a single meal including Indian peas might cause no trouble: it is usually only long-continued use of the peas that induces trouble, the poison being cumulative. Among the symptoms of poisoning are staggering, paralysis of the hind limbs, grinding of teeth and convulsive movements. Another leguminous seed that caused much loss among cattle in the first few years of the present century is the "Java" bean; in some instances about one-third of many animals affected died. The symptoms resemble those caused by prussic acid poisoning, the toxic principle being *Phaseolunatin*, a cyanogenetic glucoside. So serious were the losses and so widely was the question of Java beans discussed that there is now but little likelihood of trouble owing to their inclusion in feeding stuffs—though the chance remains. Bryony, which occurs so widely in hedgerows, and the scarlet berries of which are so much admired, may cause irritant symptoms of poisoning if eaten.

Umbelliferae and Compositæ

This order contains several poisonous species—hemlock, cowbane and water dropwort being particularly so, and commonly with fatal results. Cowbane and water dropwort occur in water meadows and marshy places, and may be eaten by cattle when other and more attractive herbage is very scarce, as during times of drought. When the ditches and water courses are trimmed or cleaned out these plants should not be thrown on the banks for stock to eat, but should be burnt. The symptoms of poisoning include salivation, colic, vomiting, falling, convulsive movements, possible paralysis and loss of consciousness. Among the thistle tribe, or composites, the most important from our present standpoint is ragwort, a very widely distributed weed of grass land, scheduled under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921, as a noxious weed, the destruction of which may be made compulsory under an Order of the county agricultural committee. In New Zealand and Canada very considerable losses have been incurred through the consumption of ragwort by cattle and sheep, in which cirrhosis of the liver has followed in due course, the poisoning being cumulative. So little was it recognised in the past that sheep were widely employed to depasture infested land in order to destroy the weed; but in a leaflet issued by the Ministry of Agriculture it is observed that the general view that sheep can eat this weed with impunity has been shown by trials at the Ministry's laboratory to be incorrect. Animals affected by a ragwort may gradually become hide-bound, stagger in their gait, become very excitable, suffer from severe constipation and straining, while a *post-mortem* may reveal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowel, firm or hardened liver, and congested lungs.

Several members of the nightshade family are severely poisonous—the deadly nightshade, bittersweet or woody nightshade of the hedgerow, garden nightshade, henbane, and the acclimatised thorn apple—which is negligible as it occurs only infrequently, usually in gardens. Henbane and deadly nightshade contain the alkaloid hyoscyamine; while bittersweet and garden nightshade contain the alkaloidal glucoside solanine. Although deadly nightshade must be regarded as the most severely poisonous of all these species, it is not widely distributed and cases of poisoning by it are uncommon. Bittersweet, however, is found in hedgerows throughout the country, and there can be little doubt that it has caused very many losses of stock—and perhaps many more that have never been definitely attributed to it. The symptoms are quickened respiration, staggering, greenish diarrhoea, weakness and possible death.

The Spurges

Of the spurge family several members are capable of causing trouble, especially dog's mercury and annual mercury, both of which are found in woods, along hedgerows and in shady places in grass land; these two species closely resemble one another, but dog's mercury is perennial. They have caused many losses, both being emetic, irritant, narcotic and dangerously purgative, while the poison is cumulative. Happily stock are not likely to eat them unless other green herbage is really scarce. Other species of this family that can cause poisoning are caper spurge, petty spurge, sun spurge and dwarf spurge, all of which, however, would occur on arable land and would usually only be taken by sheep, and their acrid juices make them very unattractive.

Yew, Bracken and Horsetail

Yew and meadow saffron may cause heavy and speedy loss, while bracken and horsetail are more insidious in their action, causing cumulative and quite slow poisoning until a climax is reached. The action of yew is irritant and narcotic, the poison acting as a heart depressant, with suffocation, falling, and death, this often following so suddenly that the animal goes down as though it had been shot. Meadow saffron may cause poisoning if the leaves and seed vessels are eaten in spring, or if the flowers are eaten in late summer and autumn. In severe cases there may be salivation, colic, stupefaction, unsteady gait, laboured breathing, possibly paralysis of the limbs, and death. If there is recovery it is usually slow. Both bracken and horsetail poisoning are recognised with some difficulty, as they usually need to be eaten over a considerable

period before the cumulative effects appear; both cause excitement, staggering, possible paralysis, increasing weakness and death. Poisoning by bracken is said to differ from that by horsetail by causing constipation and redness of the eyes, while horsetail causes colic and diarrhoea.

Treatment of Poisoned Animals

As regards treatment of animals in which poisoning is suspected, the veterinarian will have to decide this in accordance with the symptoms. Directions that may guide him are given in "Veterinary Toxicology," by Dr. G. D. Lander, and in a paper by C. J. Pugh ("Veterinary Record," XII, 9). The following brief notes are largely based on the advice of these two authorities.—

Meadow Saffron.—Demulcent drinks, large doses of tannic and gallic acids, opium or injection of morphia if in pain, injection of caffeine, mustard externally.

Horsetail.—Stimulants and oleaginous purgatives.

Ragwort.—Treatment uncertain; remove from infected land.

Laurel.—Plenty of cold water to spine and head, hard rubbing or brushing, injection of ether, doses of spirit, inhalation of ammonia.

Yew.—For horses and cattle Sodium bicarbonate emulsion of 1 pt. linseed oil and 2 oz. each of chlorodyne and nitrous ether; then whisky and linseed oil; hot coffee and alcohol to avert narcotic effects of poison. Purgatives, demulcents, stimulants.

Celery-leaved Buttercup.—Purgatives, stimulants, demulcents, nitrous ether, tincture of opium, peppermint, aromatic ammonia.

Lesser Spearwort, Acrid Buttercup.—As for celery-leaved buttercup.

Corn Cockle.—Fresh milk, opiates, stimulants.

Hemlock.—Evacuation of stomach, purgatives, tannic acid, stimulants.

Deadly Nightshade.—Emetics, purgatives, hot coffee, stimulants (alcohol, ammonia, caffeine,) inject eserine.

Foxglove.—Purgatives, demulcents, stimulants, atropine.

In general, when poisoning is suspected, the animal should be kept warm, and be given a purgative, demulcents and stimulants; resort being made to special treatment when the trouble has been diagnosed with reasonable certainty.

Industrial Poisoning in Cattle

EXCEPT as regards lead, arsenic and mineral poisons, veterinary toxicology lacks to a great extent the necessary data to help the practitioner when heavy losses have occurred, e.g., from suspected pollution of streams by sewage works. Usually there has been great difficulty in proving that the losses were due to industrial contamination, owing to the want of sufficient knowledge and evidence of the deleterious effects on animals, but where sudden deaths have occurred it is more easy to detect. Cyanide from chromium-plating works found its way into a stream, with the result that five cows and six ducks were killed. Samples of the stream water contained a considerable quantity of hydrocyanic acid per gallon. Other sources of cyanides may be electrical works, wireless, telegraphy and aeroplane factories. Poisoning by nascent hydrocyanic acid evolved from feeding cake steeped in water (due to the decomposition of cyanogenetic glucoside acted on by an enzyme) may occur in feeding cakes like linseed, and it is usually when calves are fed on linseed cake steeped in warm water that losses occur.

An unexpected source of danger is found in the possibility of fluorine being present in phosphate rock which is made into superphosphates. Some crude rock phosphates contain 3.5 per cent. of fluorine and may produce chronic toxicosis in dairy cows due to fluorine. It chiefly shows itself by anaemia, stiffness and brittleness of the bones. Similar conditions have been reported in pastures adjoining aluminium factories in which cryolite is worked.

Arsenic is occasionally found in streams, especially where washings from arsenical minerals contaminate the beds of the

streams. These compounds are insoluble in water, but set up chronic poisoning when taken by cattle. Cases occurred recently in which a number of bullocks were affected by arsenical poisoning in the neighbourhood of a chemical factory, and six died. It was proved that two samples of grass from the marshes contained $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of arsenic per lb. of grass, and a sample of drinking water 10 gr. per gallon. Unsuspected cases occur where there is accidental access to an arsenical dip, such as the upsetting of containers, another instance being the emptying of sheep baths down a drain, which led to a neighbour's ditch, causing poisoning in his cattle. In Cornwall, one practitioner mentioned many cases in his twenty-seven years' experience, and he pointed out the different effects of the smelting process and those of the calcining process.

Poisoning may occur where lead is mined, but in the ordinary way cattle are most likely to be poisoned by eating paint or scrapings from a paint pot left where they have access. Other cases in which animals may obtain lead are: (1) From contaminated pastures where water has carried lead from the mines; (2) from pastures to which the wind has blown the stuff from refuse heaps of mines. Dead mines should have sediment pits to allow solid matter to settle; if this is neglected a large amount of poisonous stuff will find its way into the rivers. Refuse containing lead is also a source of danger.

Unexpected food poisoning has been caused by certain solvents used in extracting the oil from soya beans, the residue being fed to cattle, causing leucopenia with lymphocytosis, which was formerly attributed to foods deficient in lipoids. When, however, carbon tetrachloride was used for extraction there were no ill-effects when the residue was fed to cattle.

Veterinary Narcotics

IN a discussion on the use of the non-volatile narcotics ("Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine," xxix, 701), Professor J. G. Wright pointed out that the problems which confront the veterinary anæsthetist differ in a number of ways from those of his medical *confrère*. These differences are due to the number of species dealt with, the variable response of different species to different narcotic agents, the marked discrepancy in size of animals—e.g. a kitten may weigh two pounds and a horse two thousand pounds. Those states, termed hypnosis and basal narcosis, so frequently induced in man, are often associated in animals with marked excitement, which may amount to uncontrollable frenzy—for an animal generally resists narcosis to its utmost. For this reason the agent has to be pushed until there is deep narcosis. A large number of aliphatic narcotics have been introduced into surgery and the majority of them have been used in animals. Most have been discarded owing to one or more undesirable features. These agents may be divided for convenience into two groups—the old and the new. The former comprises those which were introduced at the beginning of this century, the most important being chloral hydrate and morphine. The second group includes those agents which have been introduced during the past six or seven years, the notable ones being avertin, nembutal and sodium evipan.

Chloral Hydrate

This agent is used chiefly in the horse, generally as a narcotic, but occasionally as a general anæsthetic. It is administered into the stomach as a drench or by means of a stomach tube, or into the rectum, or it may be given intravenously. A dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. per pound body-weight (2 oz. to the average-sized hunter), given to a healthy animal on an empty stomach will induce light to medium narcosis. In most cases the animal is just able to maintain the standing position; on being forced to move it will stagger and perhaps flounder and fall. Chloral hydrate is best administered by a stomach tube, the tube being introduced through the nostril, and the reagent dissolved in one or two gallons of warm water. Absorption is rapid and narcosis is generally at a maximum from fifteen to twenty minutes later. Such a degree of narcosis is most useful, since the horse can be cast with little or no struggling, and when down it generally lies quite still. Minor operations can be satisfactorily performed under local or regional anaesthesia, whilst if full anaesthesia is required, chloroform is administered. By preliminary administration of chloral, the amount of chloroform required is reduced and anaesthesia is induced and maintained with greater ease. Excretion of chloral hydrate is rapid and the animal is able to rise and walk about one hour after administration. In large animals this is a matter of considerable importance. A narcotised horse must not be left, nor must it be allowed to attempt to rise, until it is reasonably sure that it will be able to stand, since a floundering horse may sustain grave injury. A dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. per pound body-weight, given by intravenous injection, will provoke deep narcosis which in some cases will amount to full anaesthesia. Narcosis attains its maximum depth in from four to five minutes, and two or three hours elapse before the animal is able to stand again. This method has become very popular on the Continent, and the French veterinarians recommend casting the animal first to ensure that it gets the full dose. It is more customary, however, to inject the drug in a dilution of 10 to 20 per cent. into the jugular vein by gravity, while the horse is standing. As a rule, the animal flounders and falls before the total amount has been injected, and a state of medium to deep narcosis is obtained. Chloral hydrate in concentrated solution is markedly irritant, and the risk of some of the solution entering the peri-venous tissues and so producing local abscess or even phlebitis has always to be borne in mind. It is for this reason that the method has never attained great popularity in this country. Horses appear to tolerate the drug well, and when it is used in narcotic doses there is no evidence of its causing degeneration of liver or myocardium. It is probable, however, that the margin between the full anaesthetic dose and the paralytic dose is small. In conclusion it must be stated that chloral is still the best non-volatile narcotic for the horse.

Morphine

This is a most valuable drug in canine surgery. It is employed for the relief of pain, and as a narcotic, either to facilitate minor interferences under local anaesthesia, or prior to the administration of a volatile anaesthetic. In fact, until recently morphine followed by chloroform or by chloroform and ether was the standard method of inducing anaesthesia in the dog. The narcotic dose, by subcutaneous injection, is $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. per pound body-weight, the dose varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 3 gr. The dog, however, has a notable tolerance for morphine, and very much larger doses have been given without ill-effect.

In the horse, morphine is useful for relieving pain, but is of no value as a narcotic. A large dose may cause considerable narcotic excitement.

In the cat, the agent will induce sleep if the animal is kept perfectly quiet, but the slightest interference generally provokes a state of wild mania during which the animal will rush about wildly, jump and climb. It is scarcely necessary to say that for these reasons morphine is not used for this animal.

Avertin

Before the introduction of this agent in 1929 there was no reliable non-volatile narcotic for the cat, and inhalation anaesthesia without previous narcotisation was the standard method. Agents such as phenobarbital and chlorbutal had been tried, but their toxicity prevented their general use. By adopting a technique similar to that used in man it was found that a dose of 0.3 gm. per kg. body-weight (2.2 gr. per pound) in 3 per cent. solution at 40° C., injected into the colon of the cat, induced anaesthesia in about 60 per cent. of cases, and deep narcosis in the remainder. With the latter it was simple to complete anaesthesia by inhalations of ether. Immature animals were found to be less susceptible than adults, and in these the dose was increased to 0.4 gm. per kg. body-weight. It is probable that this increase was necessitated not by youth but by size, since it is known that the amount required is influenced by the basal metabolic rate. Preparation and administration of the agent, whilst cumbersome, presented no grave difficulties, and it was not long before the agent was in general use. The onset of narcosis was rapid and had generally reached its maximum after eight to fifteen minutes. At this depth it persisted for one and a half hour, after which it progressively lightened, although complete recovery was often delayed for twenty-four hours or more. Whilst avertin appeared to be a safe anaesthetic for healthy animals, the margin between the anaesthetic and paralytic doses was undoubtedly small, and if suspected disease of the liver was present or if the animal had not taken food for some days, fatalities were especially liable to occur.

In the dog the action of avertin presents some striking differences. Although this animal is larger than the cat, the dose has to be increased from 0.4 to 0.6 gm. per kg. In large dogs the bulk of the fluid to be injected often has the action of an enema. There was also considerable variation in individual susceptibility, and sometimes narcosis was accompanied by frenzied excitement. Again, the duration of narcosis was remarkably short compared with that in the cat; in most cases the whole course of the drug's action did not exceed one hour.

In the horse the drug was given intravenously, the anaesthetic dose being in the region of 0.03 gm. per kg. Duration of effect is extremely short—viz., from eight to ten minutes—after which the animal rapidly recovers.

Nembutal

Nembutal was first used as a general anaesthetic in animal surgery in 1930 in the United States. The dog was the subject, and administration was by intraperitoneal injection in a dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. per pound body-weight (27.5 mgm. per kg.). It was found that, while the dose suggested gave fairly uniform results in healthy dogs weighing 25 to 50 lb., it had to be increased for lighter ones—a dog weighing 10 lb. taking $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. per pound body-weight—and at the same time slightly decreased for heavier ones. Bazett and Erb (1933) have attempted to show that the dose required is determined by the surface area rather than by weight and have plotted a curve to indicate this.

Toxemia greatly predisposes the animals to the toxic action of narcotics. Of antidotal measures adopted, the most efficacious were carbon dioxide by inhalation to stimulate the respiratory centre and a 5 per cent. solution of glucose in normal saline by intravenous or subcutaneous injection to raise blood pressure and to enhance the detoxicating powers of the liver. When using non-volatile narcotics in anaesthetic quantities, any method of administration which necessitates computation of the dose is a bad one. For this reason it was decided to adopt the method of slow intravenous injection, assessing the degree of anaesthesia present as injection proceeds. In the dog the recurrent tarsal vein is used for injection; in the cat the radial is used. It is customary to make a dilution of 1 gr. in 1 c.c., but in small animals the dilution is increased, to ensure that the injection is not made too quickly. Induction of anaesthesia should take from two and a half to three and a half minutes, or a little longer in the occasional subject which shows some narcotic excitement. Whether nembutal has a toxic effect upon the liver when used in anaesthetic doses cannot be stated. It can be said, however, that delayed toxic jaundice has never been seen, despite the fact that an animal has been anaesthetised three times in seven days.

In the cat the action of nembutal resembles more closely that seen in man, and varying degrees of narcosis can be induced without much tendency to excitement. The drug is often given by the mouth in doses of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. per pound body-weight. The results, however, are irregular, and this is only to be expected, since the drug has to traverse the liver, where much of it is destroyed before it enters the general circulation. The intravenous route for inducing anaesthesia in the cat is perfectly safe provided the injection is not made too quickly. As the total dose is a small one, rarely exceeding 3 gr., there is a danger of overdosage if the injection is given too rapidly. Nembutal now occupies a very prominent place in small animal surgery. Nembutal is much less toxic than chloroform.

In the healthy horse the anaesthetic dose of nembutal is similar to that for the average dog, viz., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. per pound body-weight. The drug has been given in one of two ways. In the first, the animal is cast and the drug is allowed to enter the jugular vein slowly by gravity, the degree of anaesthesia being assessed as injection proceeds. In the second method, the dose is estimated and the drug is injected intravenously while the horse is standing. To ensure that the whole dose is given before the animal falls, it is necessary to make the injection quickly, i.e., within forty to forty-five seconds. After about one minute the animal staggers and falls, with little or no struggling; narcosis deepens up to about the fifth minute, and at this depth it is maintained for half an hour or so. This is followed by a period of narcosis of from four to six hours. Two factors preclude the use of nembutal as an anaesthetic in this subject. Firstly, there is the cost, since the average riding horse takes 200 gr.; secondly, and more important, the period of recovery is too slow. Whilst a period of narcosis of from four to six hours is no drawback in the dog or cat, it is sufficient to preclude the use of the agent in the horse.

Evipan Sodium

Experience in the dog has been that in an animal of medium weight anaesthetic potency of evipan sodium is approximately one-half of that of nembutal. A dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. per pound body-weight will provoke a state of deep anaesthesia; this will persist for about two hours, and will be followed by progressively lightening narcosis for five or six hours. A dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. per pound body-weight will produce light anaesthesia for from ten to fifteen minutes, and this will be followed by a narcotic period of three or four hours. In every case in which it has been used, this period of recovery has been associated with frenzied struggling and excitement, and for this reason it is not in general use.

Muscular Rheumatism in Dogs

A REVIEW of modern literature shows that the causes of muscular rheumatism in dogs are grouped under the headings of dietetic, toxic and chill, states H. C. Swain ("Veterinary Journal," 92, 1). Dietetic causes include foods which cause indigestion, fermentation, or constipation, and rations which are also too highly nitrogenous. Toxic causes include toxins derived from external or internal parasites, especially when the latter are present in large numbers, and also bacterial toxins. The latter may be derived from any seat of bacterial activity, including the mouth, stomach, bowel, anal glands, bladder, uterus, etc. In the author's experience the constant factor in the cause of muscular rheumatism in dogs, whether working primarily or secondarily to the toxic or dietetic causes, is that indescribable factor—chill. Chill may result from the conditions under which a dog is kept, such as dark, sunless, cold, damp or draughtily kennels, and also from exposure to cold and wet conditions in the field. Another factor often associated with chill is fatigue.

Treatment

It is suggested that treatment should commence with a purgative dose of castor oil, calomel or saline, and it is often beneficial to administer repeated doses of a laxative such as liquid paraffin or a saline.

Salicylates.—The beneficial effect of salicylates in dogs is usually so marked that they may be regarded almost as a specific. They may be given as sodium salicylate, preferably in solution, or as aspirin in tablet or powder form. Failure to get a quick result is often due to an insufficient dose. It must, however, be borne in mind that they are toxic, the chief signs of poisoning being dyspnea and convulsions due to heart failure, vomiting, irritation of the kidneys, with albuminuria, slight posterior paralysis. It is preferable to commence salicylate treatment with two or three massive doses and continue with smaller doses at regular intervals. The combination of sodium bicarbonate with sodium salicylate is beneficial in that the former helps to reduce gastric hyperacidity and to prevent acidosis. A combination of sodium salicylate, potassium bicarbonate, magnesium sulphate repeated three times daily gives good results.

Colchicum has been recommended for chronic types of the disease and especially in combination with potassium iodide and magnesium sulphate as a laxative.

Local Treatment.—Internal treatment is by far the most important, but in lingering cases which have not shown a prompt response benefit may be derived by the local application of heat, or by counter-irritation. Heat is best applied in a dry form in the cases of dogs, as any treatment making the coat wet renders the patient more liable to chill. Use can be made of a radiant-heat lamp and exposures given of twenty minutes or so several times daily. Counter-irritation of affected muscles with ointments or liniments containing wintergreen, etc., is especially valuable in more chronic cases. Their chief drawback is their application to long-haired dogs, and especially the ladies' pet varieties.

Diet and Nursing

The patient should be given a light diet, taking care to avoid excessive quantities of red meat, meat extracts and soup. In cases which do not show a prompt response, alterations in the diet are often beneficial, there being one particular item of the ration which seems to predispose the patient to flare-ups of the acute pain. The patient must be housed in a dry and warm house or kennel, and on no account must be exposed to draughts or wet conditions. During and after convalescence it is very important to take a little more care with the conditions under which the dog is kept, and to explain to the owner the necessity for thoroughly drying him should he get wet. Mention has been made of the existence of toxins which are likely to take part in the aetiology of rheumatism. Toxins may be derived from a gross infestation of external parasites such as fleas, ticks, and similarly from gross infestation with internal parasites. In the case of the latter and when the cause of the disease is not obvious, suitable treatment for worm infestation could be combined with the initial dose of purgative. Toxins may be derived from any seat of bacterial activity in the body, and during treatment it is advisable to subject the patient to a thorough routine examination, especial attention being paid to the teeth and anal glands.

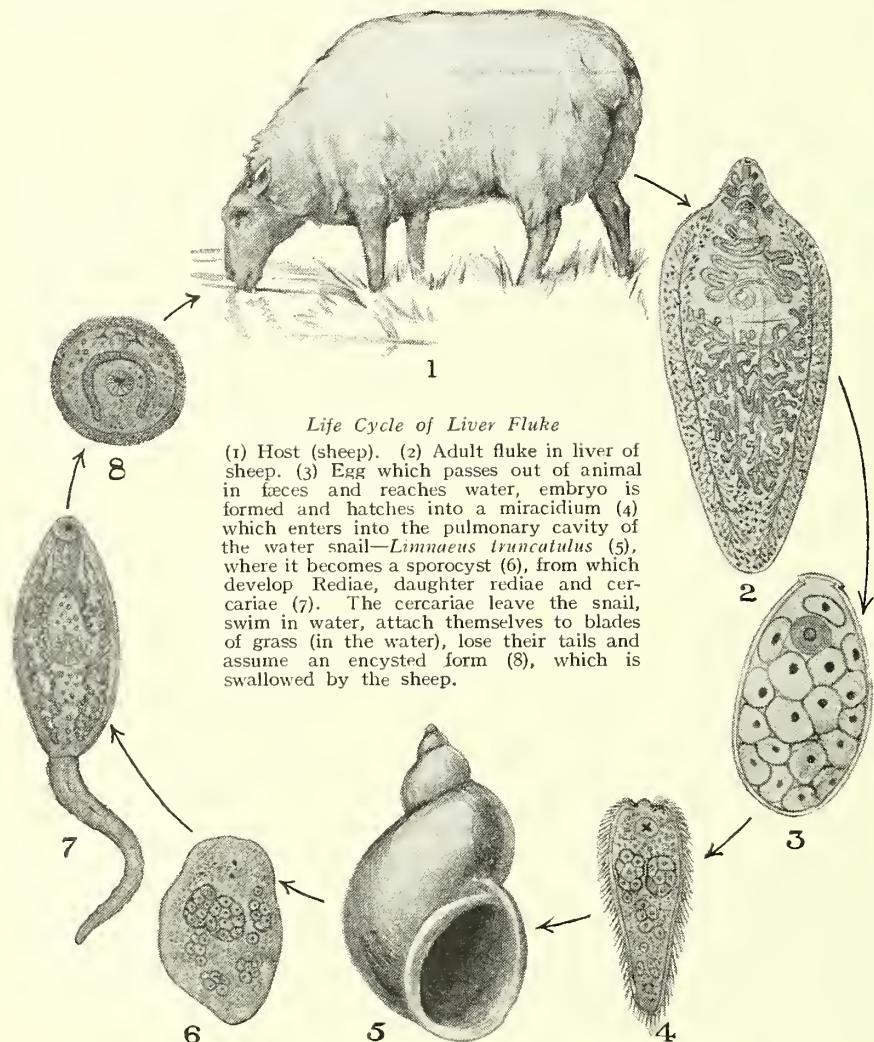
Helminths of Economic Importance

ALL domestic animals are liable to be infested with worms, and in some animals they cause considerable loss in condition and at times death. The habit of constantly changing the names of the various worms leads to a great deal of confusion, and, as a lecturer used to tell his class: "Gentlemen, the name of the worm is so-and-so now, but next year you must find out the name for yourself." This changing of the names is becoming quite a mania, and especially annoying to the practitioner or anyone wanting to hunt up the special worm for reference, as even in a text-book of a year or two old it cannot always be found. The toll taken by parasites is so great on some farms and pastures that it is almost impossible to rear successfully certain classes of stock. Great changes are taking place in the use of anthelmintics and the old-fashioned powders are being replaced by new drugs and methods of treatment.

Sheep

It is estimated that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, the damage done to sheep only by worms amounts to £3,000,000 yearly, stomach worm being the most serious, and the commonest one is the twisted wire worm. This worm is $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length and is a little thicker than a pin; they are often found in large quantities in the fourth stomach, and if the stomach is opened soon after death large numbers may be seen moving about and closely applied to the stomach. They cause loss of blood by irritating the lining membrane of the stomach, and illness by the absorption of the poison from

the worms, also diarrhoea. The lesser stomach worms are only $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and look like thin pieces of silk. These parasites may also be found in goats and cattle, and the best treatment is copper sulphate and mustard. For the hook-worm, tetrachlorethylene has been used with success. There are three species of tape worm infecting the sheep and the *Moniezia esepansa* is the commonest. The segments are broader than they are long and may reach the width of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. This worm is generally not over 8 feet long when removed, but may be much longer. Preparations of the male fern or the copper sulphate and mustard treatment will, if repeated, clear out the tape worm. Considerable loss is occasioned by the hydatid cyst of the tape worms in which the sheep is the secondary host, the worms spending their secondary, or larval, life in the tissues of the sheep. These four, (1) *Taenia hydatigena*, (2) *Taenia oris*, (3) *Taenia coenurus* and (4) *Echinococcus granulosis*, become mature in the intestines of the dog, and the hydatid cysts of No. 1 are found attached to the mesenteries, omenta, or liver of the sheep. No. 2 are found in the muscular tissues of the sheep and cause a condition known as measly mutton. No. 3 causes gid, owing to the irritation and pressure of the cyst on the brain. No. 4, the adult form of the tape worm, inhabits the intestines of both man and dog, and the hydatid cysts are found in the liver or lungs and occasionally other organs of the sheep. Liver fluke occurs in low-lying, marshy districts and is known by various names, such as bane, liver rot, and so forth. It is more prevalent in wet seasons. The liver fluke is found in the biliary passages of the liver, where it produces thousands of eggs, which are carried out by the bile to the gall bladder and ultimately to the intestine, where they pass out with the faeces. These eggs, under suitable conditions of temperature and abundant moisture, go through an embryo process, and eventually release a small ciliated organism capable of living for a short time in surface water. This enters the body of a water snail of the genus *Limnaea* by boring into it. While in the snail it becomes a sporocyst or reproductive cyst producing about a hundred or more cercariae, which resemble small tadpoles. At this stage it leaves the body of the snail and takes to a free life in the water. Finally it comes to rest upon a blade of grass or other object, where it becomes encysted as a little white circular body about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. The grazing sheep eats the encysted cercaria with the herbage and, passed into the stomach and intestine, it is liberated, penetrates the organ into the blood stream or abdominal cavity and enters the bile duct. When first infested the sheep puts on condition, but later on shows all symptoms of liver trouble, and if badly infested dies. Treatment consists of dosing with capsules of either extract of male fern or pure carbon tetrachloride. The latter, in capsule form, is the remedy chiefly employed to-day the dose is 1 c.c. No starving of the animal is required beforehand, but great care should be taken in administering not to break the capsules for fear of bringing on pneumonia by the tetrachloride irritating the throat and lungs. It is best at first to dose only a few animals and note the effect before doing the remainder. Care is to be taken if the animals are being fed on artificial foods or arable land. Dress the land and treat the water in ditches, etc., with copper sulphate to kill the snails. This disease may also affect cattle, but not often.



Husk in Cattle and Sheep

Husk or *hoose*, or to use its scientific name *verminous bronchitis*, affects cattle, sheep and goats. The presence of the worms in the lungs causes an irritation which results in the exudation of mucus from the walls of the tubes, causing coughing to clear the mucus which is blocking the bronchi of the lungs. Owing to the irritation the parts become inflamed and sometimes the lung tissues as well; as usual, there is a loss of condition, weakness and diarrhoea. *Verminous bronchitis* is caused by two kinds of worm, one which affects cattle, sheep and goats. The *Dictyocaulus viviparus* measures from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and is white in colour and very fine and threadlike, and affects calves. The common thread worm of the sheep, the *Dictyocaulus filaria*, is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length, the female being a little larger, and is generally found near the extreme ends of the larger bronchi and may cause *verminous pneumonia*. Almost as soon as the eggs are laid, they hatch out, giving rise to minute worms, which gradually find their way up the windpipe and are expelled when the animals cough, or are swallowed and pass out with the faeces and drop on the ground and herbage, to undergo certain change and development, and in this stage, owing to their thick skin, are resistant to cold, drought, lime, salt or even sulphate of copper. *Verminous husk* occurs mostly in the spring and autumn, and increases in severity during the months of September and October. The thread-like worm on wet days crawls up the blades of damp grass or herbage and is eaten by the animal. During dry weather or when exposed to sunlight, they descend again into the soil. The larva of the hair lung worms enter the muscular parts of the snail, which are eaten by the sheep. In calves, drenches or intratracheal injections are used to expel them, but in sheep inhalants are used. In most cases tonic powders or drenches are indicated, also the addition of salt to their rations. With all kinds of round worms overstocking is responsible for infecting the animals, who are generally young, and mixed grazing should be carried out and any pastures which have been used by affected animals should be grazed by another kind of stock which is not liable to be affected by parasites, or, if possible, old animals should be pastured there.

Horses

When anthelmintics are to be administered to horses the animals should be fasted never less than thirty-six hours to get a good result, and perhaps longer. With many of the new drugs, especially those which may irritate the mouth or trachea, a stomach pump should be used, so as to deliver them direct to the stomach.

Carbon disulphide, carbon tetrachloride, chenopodium oil and turpentine have replaced most of the powders which were used for expelling worms. Two of the round worms in the horse, the *Oxyuris equi* and *Anoplocephala perfoliata*, are still difficult to treat. Red worm principally affects young animals turned out on old pastures which have been used for grazing horses for a long while. The affected animals show the usual symptoms of being infected with worms, viz., ill health, loss of condition, and diarrhoea. They are about 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and red in colour, hence their common name; they are found adhering to the membrane of the large bowel and in the excreta of the animal. The life history of these worms is completely known, and they do not affect other stock but horses. The present treatment for them is chenopodium oil.

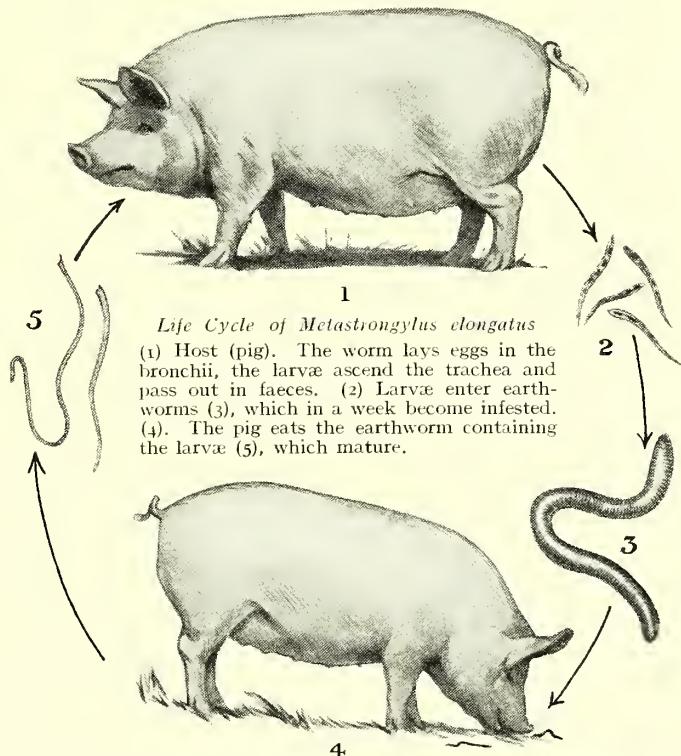
Pigs

There are several varieties of round worm found in the stomach and intestines of the pig, the commonest being the *Ascaris suis*, which is very troublesome in young pigs. Dosing with copper sulphate in the food is employed, but chenopodium oil given in castor oil after fasting answers well. The animals should be fasted for twenty-four hours and the dose is 15 minims for every 25 lb. live weight. As it is difficult to estimate the weight of a pig, the following table should be useful. For pigs aged:

8 weeks ...	20 min.	16 weeks ...	... 40 min.
10 weeks ...	25 min.	6 months ...	... 5ij.
12 weeks ...	30 min.	9 months ...	... 5iss.
14 weeks ...	35 min.	12 months ...	... 5ij.

Even for large boars and pigs not more than 5ij. should be used. Mix the chenopodium oil with an aperient dose of castor

or linseed oil, a small sloppy meal being given about five hours afterwards. If one has to repeat the dose owing to the animal vomiting, then some milk should be given a little while before giving the dose, to which five grains of chlorbutol may be added. Santonin in doses of two to ten grains may be given, but it is too expensive for giving to pigs. For eight-week-old



Life Cycle of Metastrongylus elongatus
(1) Host (pig). The worm lays eggs in the bronchi, the larvae ascend the trachea and pass out in faeces. (2) Larvae enter earthworms (3), which in a week become infested. (4) The pig eats the earthworm containing the larvae (5), which mature.

pigs copper sulphate gr. viij. per head may be dissolved in water and mixed with their food, after they have been starved for twelve hours, the food being made very sloppy and only half the usual quantity. When twelve or thirteen weeks old they may be dosed again, using sulphate of copper gr. xvij. for a dose.

Sesquiterpene Chemistry

THE chemistry of azulenes, those mysterious compounds permitting such useful tests as, for example, the blue colour test of the British Pharmacopœia for American peppermint oil, has received a further contribution from Pfau and Plattner ("Helvetiae Chemica Acta," 1936, 19, 858). They deny the correctness of previously proposed formulæ. They consider that the eucazulene from the sesquiterpenes of *Eucalyptus globulus* (principally aromadendrene) is identical with the azulene obtained from α -gurjunene, oil of *Geranium macrorhizum*, patchouli oil and vetivert oil. The identification of the azulenes is best effected by trinitrobenzene or trinitrotoluene. The hydrocarbons can be liberated from these compounds by ammonium sulphide and alcohol, followed by steam distillation. It is possible that a fuller understanding of the chemistry of the azulenes may result in more useful specific colour reactions for various essential oils.

FEIST AND OVERBERG have isolated from lemon pips ("British Chemical Abstracts," 1936, 995, A) a crystalline body to which the name citrillimonin has been given. It melts at 304° , and has a specific rotation -135° in dichlorethane solution. Its formula is probably $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. It is not an alcohol, as it cannot be acetylated. The lactone groups are present in the molecule. It is highly unsaturated, as hydrogenation gives tetrahydrocitrillimonin and some even more highly hydrogenated compounds.

Progress in Veterinary Therapeutics

AS a result of biochemical investigations it has been shown that some diseases of farm animals are associated with a sudden fall in the amount of certain mineral constituents of the blood. This has suggested the utilisation of "replacement" therapy, and by the immediate administration by parenteral injection of suitable preparations of the deficient minerals almost immediate recovery results in certain diseases. A great deal of careful investigation has been carried out to discover solutions suitable for subcutaneous injection, since many of the simple salts have an irritant effect on the connective tissues. The success that has followed the use of a solution of calcium gluconate in the treatment of milk fever in cows is now well known. It is also an interesting fact that eclampsia of suckling bitches responds rapidly to the parenteral administration of a solution of a calcium salt.

Unfortunately, comparable success has not attended the use of solutions of magnesium salts in those diseases characterised by acute nervous excitement and shown to be coincident with a deficiency of the magnesium content of the blood.

The Rôle of Vitamins

Recent research has shown the existence of yet another vitamin now known as vitamin H. This vitamin is believed to be necessary to maintain the health and continuity of the skin, and it is now available as a concentrated preparation in the form of a brown powder with a strong somewhat disagreeable smell. The vitamin is also present in fresh meat, and it is probably in this form that it is most palatable to dogs. Attention has been drawn to the danger of the indiscriminate administration of concentrated vitamin D preparations. For the prevention and treatment of rickets in puppies better results are obtained from the use of a good quality of cod-liver oil of known vitamin D value than from concentrated preparations. The treatment of sterility in the female of the various species of domesticated animals has been met with a measure of success by the subcutaneous administration of preparations of the anterior pituitary hormone. Supplementary to this treatment, and occasionally independent of it, particularly where the diet appears to be deficient in vitamin E, the use of wheat germ products has proved of value. One method of administration is the subcutaneous injection of the unsaponifiable portion of wheat germ oil suspended in oil of arachis. The other method is the feeding of artificially sprouted grain or of wheat germ meal.

Vaccine Therapy

Non-specific vaccine therapy has proved its value in the treatment of the febrile stages of catarrhal conditions. It is believed that the early administration of these vaccines prepared from non-pathogenic organisms stimulates the body defence mechanism to resist and defeat the invasion of the mucous membranes by the organisms responsible for the catarrhal inflammation. Other forms of non-specific injection therapy of febrile conditions depend on the principle of protein shock therapy, and for this purpose it is often found convenient to administer the proteins of milk. The recent introduction as a commercial product of a vaccine capable of producing active immunity against tetanus has rendered it possible to produce in horses a state of resistance to this disease that will last probably four or five years. In those districts where the incidence of tetanus is high, this method is of great economic value, as the horses thus treated are rendered resistant at a moderate cost. On the other hand, the passive immunity produced by anti-tetanic serum is not only short-lived but the serum must be administered immediately the horse receives a wound, and the cost of an adequate dose is greater than that of the vaccine.

Sedatives

The increasing use of the barbiturates for canine patients has been a feature of veterinary pharmacology during the past few years. Insoluble preparations, such as luminal and prominal, given by mouth have largely superseded the bromides in the treatment of various forms of nervous excitement and epileptic form convulsions. The selection of a particular preparation is largely a matter of choice. Dosage may be governed by the

individual reaction to the drug, since the rate of basal metabolism has a marked effect on the pharmacological action. As a general rule, the best method is to commence with a small dose repeated at intervals, and increase as may be necessary. Immediately the desired effect is obtained the dosage can be reduced, and only sufficient of the drug administered to produce results without interfering with locomotion. Preparations of the soluble barbiturates suitable for intramuscular injection, amongst which may be mentioned soluble luminal, are of value in cases of extreme nervous excitement where the administration of drugs by mouth may be dangerous or actually impossible. The soluble barbiturates may be used as narcotics for dogs prior to the administration of a general anaesthetic by inhalation; they may also be administered intravenously alone, to produce a general anaesthesia. The length of anaesthesia varies with the particular drug selected. The combination of morphine with a barbiturate is rather dangerous in the dog, since a stage characterised by restless excitement is produced, and the further administration of either drug, while subduing this restlessness, may produce a profound state of narcosis, followed by a fatal termination.

Sulphur and Arsenic

Liquid organic sulphur compounds, such as mitigel and odylen, have proved of value in the treatment of the various parasitic skin diseases, both acarine and fungoid, to which the domestic animals are susceptible, though their cost renders their use in the larger farm animals rather uneconomic. Care must be exercised in using these preparations in cats, particularly if more than a very small area is to be dressed. In non-parasitic diseases of the skin in the dog these organic sulphur compounds are frequently found of great service in alleviating the intense local itchiness and thus stop the animal mutilating the part, and so allow repair of the diseased skin.

The use of salvarsan and corresponding products has only a limited application in veterinary medicine in the British Isles, the chief use being in the prevention and treatment of black-head in turkeys.

In veterinary therapeutics, as in human medicine, advantage is being taken of modern discoveries in all the realms of science to add to the equipment of the veterinarian to cope with the many problems that are daily encountered in the very diverse types of patient that he is called upon to treat. Other methods of treatment which are finding increasing use in veterinary therapeutics are x-rays, infra-red rays, diathermy and various forms of electro-therapy.

Business Changes

THE R. H. HEWARD CO., Crown Road Works, Twickenham, have the new telephone numbers Popesgrove 2243, 2244.

THE GEORGE BROWN PHOTO CO., LTD., have removed to Cromaloy House, City Road and Short Street, Manchester, 15.

MR. WILSON BARRATT, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 1 Bankside Chambers, Wheathampstead, Herts.

L. SINGER, essential oil importer, has removed to Huggin Lane, Wood Street, London, E.C.2. (Telephone No.: National 0175.)

MR. HARRY CROSSLAND, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business carried on by the executors of the late Mr. S. T. Shaw, chemist and druggist, The Cross, Elland, Yorkshire.

CLIFFORD CHRISTOPHERSON & CO., LTD. (chemical merchants and agents), announce that on and after Monday, October 12, their address will be Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Telephone No.: Temple Bar 7711).

GRANDMOTHERLY LEGISLATION.—"In chemists' shops, outside the prescribed hours, the public may purchase a mouth wash, but not tooth-paste; a camelhair brush, but not a tooth-brush; a medicated soap, but not a shaving stick; a pair of nail-scissors, but not a razor blade."—Mr. W. Buchanan-Taylor at Bingley Hall, Birmingham.

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, October 8

THE DISORGANISATION in trade is now even more marked than last week, with many markets still quoted nominal forward; spot values are, in most instances, being steadily maintained. With such conditions prevailing actual business has been chiefly restricted to small consuming orders for spot supplies. A few quotations in foreign currencies are coming through from the Continent, which, when converted into sterling, show that prices are not cheapening to any extent and in most instances they are fully up to the former gold-standard figures. In the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS markets business has been rather quiet. The adjustments in prices recently notified continue, but the position of IODIDES is still somewhat affected by outside offers. It will not be surprising if, in the near future, the scale of prices for CITRATES is revised. SANTONIN continues dull and irregular. SALICYLATES are none too steady, but ASPIRIN is maintained at Convention figures.

Crude Drugs

Business has been none too good this week, and the markets continue to be unsettled in many instances. Spot values are quite steady and some products are distinctly firm. Some interest has been shown in new crop AGAR for shipment, but the source is rejecting bids. BAYBERRY BARK is reported to be extremely scarce, here and at the source. Aleppy CARDAMOMS, for shipment, are again dearer. CASCARA SAGRADA is firm for shipment on the dearer dollar. Bergen reports good sales of Norwegian COD-LIVER OIL. Shipment offers of Spanish and Portuguese ERGOT are on a slightly lower level, but they have failed to attract business. Sudan GUM ACACIA, at very cheap prices, remains neglected. HYDRASTIS is very firm and seems likely to go dearer. Good sales continue of Matto Grosso IPECACUANHA with prices, spot and forward, at a further advance. Japanese MENTHOL has sold quietly on spot; shipment market dull. Shipments of Spanish MERCURY have recommended. PEPPER shows a good recovery and closes steadier. SENEGA is firmer. SHILLAC is easier. Heavy sales of textile grades of TRAGACANTH and prices have hardened.

Essential Oils

These markets have undoubtedly had a poor week of business, with both buyers and sellers waiting for conditions to settle down. The spot markets, however, show no sign of weakening. ANISE (STAR) continues scarce and firm on spot. BERGAMOT and other SICILIAN oils are unchanged on spot, and, at the moment, nominal forward. Shipment quotations for Dutch CARAWAY in the devalued florin work out slightly dearer than former offers on the gold currency. Offers of Java CITRONELLA are also well up to former sterling prices for shipment goods. Bourbon and Algerian GERANIUM are quoted rather easier forward. Californian LEMON and ORANGE are unchanged. French Guinea ORANGE is perhaps a shade easier on spot, and some shipment offers are now being received. Japanese PEPPERMINT has sold well on spot, and due to the very limited supplies here and near afloat, sellers are maintaining their prices; the October-December shipment quotation remains at comparatively cheap figures. Editorial comment on the markets on p. 413.

Exchange Rates on London

THE following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	October 1	October 8
Amsterdam	Fls. to £	12.107	8.95	9.20
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	12.65	12.24
Brussels	Belgas to £	nominal	29.35	29.15
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	22.40	22.40
Lisbon	Esc. to £	110	109 ³	110
Madrid	Ptas. to £	25.22 ¹ ₂	nominal	nominal
Milan	Lire to £	92.16	not quoted	93
Montreal	Dol. to £	4.86 ³	4.95	4.89
New York	Dol. to £	nominal	4.95	4.89
Oslo...	Kr. to £	18.159	19.90	19.90
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	96 nom.	104 ¹
Prague	Kr. to £	161.25	122 ¹ ₂	130 nom.
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	19.40	19.40
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	27.16	27
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2115	21.50	21.30

Bank rate 2 per cent.

Italian and Czechoslovakian currencies devalued.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

ALL markets affected by exchange rates continue nominal for forward quotations, with the spot values generally unchanged. Quinine salts are quoted in sterling unchanged, with no Dutch currency figure. British makers' prices for the leading home-made products are keeping steady. SANTONIN is dull and unsteady.

ACETANILIDE.—Dull and unchanged; B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—No offers from Continent; spot irregular and dull; crystals, five cwt., 18s. 0d.; two cwt., 18s. 5d.; less than two cwt., 18s. 10d. per lb., with powder 2d. per lb. extra.

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE.—Spot values unchanged: one cwt., 1s. 6d. in 14-lb. tins; 1s. 8d. in 1-lb. tins; 1s. 10d. in 8-oz. tins; and 2s. 1d. per lb. in 4-oz. tins.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices for the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000 and over, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of 1d. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors.

BARBITONE.—No quotations in foreign currencies, spot dull and irregular: spot, one cwt., 15s. 3d.; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; small parcels, up to 16s. 3d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Steady, average business: quantities, ex works, 1s. 9d.; spot parcels, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' scales of prices are quite steady: Carbonate, B.P., one cwt., 6s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 8 lb., 7s. 3d.; less than 8 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., with rebates on contracts for larger quantities.

BROMIDES.—Makers' scales of prices steady at the advance recorded last week. No Continental quotations. POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 10d.; one cwt., 1s. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb. net. Resale clause applies. 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free. Export quotations have been advanced, as follows: POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 4d.; one cwt., 1s. 4d. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 5d. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Not much inquiry on the market: spot, one cwt., 1s. 0d.; 56 lb., 1s. 1d.; 28 lb., 1s. 2d.; smaller quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Makers' prices steady as quoted: duty paid crystals, in 14-lb. free containers, five cwt., 3s. 4d.; one cwt., 3s. 5d.; 28 lb., 3s. 6d.; 14 lb., 3s. 7d. per lb., 28-lb. jars one penny per lb. extra.

CHLOROFORM.—Prices quoted by the makers are: two cwt., 2s. 5d. per lb.; one cwt., 2s. 6d.; 56 lb., 2s. 6d.; less, 2s. 7d. per lb., in w-quarts of 8 lb. Packed in drums, 1d. per lb. less. Small bottles extra, from 5d. per lb. for 1-lb. bottles to 1d. for 2-lb. bottles. Carriage paid on minimum cwt. lots.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market is rather quiet, values unchanged: British material quoted at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

COCAINE.—British makers' prices for this market for wholesale bulk quantities are as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 25 oz. and over, 2s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 3s. 9d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 3s. 9d. per oz. PURE, CITRATE and SALICYLATE, 25 oz. and over, 3s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 3s. 6d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 3s. 6d. per oz., 16-oz. packages free, smaller packing extra. The scales of prices applicable to distributors of smaller quantities are as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 8 oz., 3s. 1d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 3s. 7d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 3s. 5d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; 1/2 oz. and less than 1 oz., 3s. 1d.; 1/2 oz. and less than 1/2 oz., 4s. 1d. per oz. PURE, CITRATE and SALICYLATE, 8 oz., 3s. 6d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 3s. 4d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 3s. 2d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 3s. 2d.; 1/2 oz. and less than 1 oz., 3s. 1d.; 1/2 oz. and less than 1/2 oz., 4s. 8d. per oz., packages extra. Re-sale: Sales subject to buyers undertaking not to re-sell any quantity at below the scale price for such quantity current at the time of re-sale. Export quotations have been withdrawn.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Market continues to be quoted at former values: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 79s. per lb., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

HEXAMINE.—Makers' prices for bulk quantities are keen; moderate business: B.P. powder, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; free-running crystals from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., carriage paid, for bulk lots. Dealers quoting free-running crystals, two cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 1s. 10d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. per lb., carriage paid.

IODIDES.—Makers' scales of prices continue at the reductions recorded last week. The new scales are as follows: POTASSIUM IODIDE, B.P., 1 cwt., 4s. 3d.; 28 lb., 4s. 5d.; 14 lb., 4s. 7d.; 7 lb., 5s. 1d.; 4 lb., 5s. 7d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6d. per lb. SODIUM IODIDE, B.P.—28 lb., 5s. 6d.; 14 lb., 5s. 8d.; 7 lb., 6s. 2d.; 4 lb., 6s. 10d.; smaller quantities, 7s. 10d. per lb. IODINE, B.P., RESUB.—1 cwt., 5s. 1d.; 28 lb., 5s. 3d.; 14 lb., 5s. 5d.; 7 lb., 5s. 11d.; 4 lb., 6s. 7d.; smaller quantities, 7s. 6d. per lb. IODOFORM, B.P., CRYST., PRECIP. OR POWDER.—28 lb., 7s. 9d.; 14 lb., 7s. 11d.; 7 lb., 8s. 7d.; 4 lb., 9s. 5d.; smaller quantities, 10s. 5d. per lb., carriage paid. Contracts for one cwt. and upwards (assorted if required) with Fall Clause, for delivery as required during four months. 28-lb. tins free and one-cwt. cases free. All jars and bottles charged, but credited if returned carriage paid, in good condition within three months. Assorted quantities are charged at the collective total prices. It is a condition of sale that buyers undertake not to resell any quantity of the above products at prices or terms below the scale for any such quantity current at the time the resale is made. The previous alteration in prices was on June 13, 1936.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Steady business at former prices: quantities in carboys, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; in winchesters and bottles, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' scales of prices continue at the advance recently recorded and are firm: not less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 5d.; powder, 5s. 7d.; bichloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 8d.; powder, 4s. 4d.; chloride, B.P., 5s. 5d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 10d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 7d.; sulphide, black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 6d.; less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 6d.; powder, 5s. 8d.; bichloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 9d.; powder, 4s. 5d.; chloride, B.P., 5s. 6d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 11d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 8d.; sulphide, black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 7d. per lb. Special prices for large quantities.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Market quiet, quoted unchanged: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 12d.; five cwt., 1s. 2d.; one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—No quotations in foreign currencies: spot, two cwt., 19s. 3d.; one cwt., 19s. 9d.; 56 lb., 20s. 2½d.; small parcels, 20s. 6d. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—No quotations in foreign currencies: spot dull and irregular: crystals, five cwt., 8s. 9d.; two cwt., 8s. 0d., and less, up to 9s. 3d. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention prices continue nominally unchanged. Quoted in sterling, no Dutch quotations: sulphate, 2s. 2d.; bisulphate, 2s. 2d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 0d.; salicylate, 2s. 10½d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 8½d.; bishydrochloride, 3s.; hydrobromide, 2s. 8½d.; bishydrobromide, 3s.; valerenate, 3s. 8d.; hypophosphite, 4s.; alkaloid, 3s. 0d. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free, smaller packages extra.

RESORCIN.—British material in quiet demand: crystals, one cwt., 4s. 11d.; 56 lb., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 1d.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; less than 7 lb., up to 6s. per lb.

ROCHELLE SALTS.—The makers' prices are as follows:—

—	Pulv. Soda. Pol. Tart. B.P.	Pulv. Seidlitz	Double Seidlitz
Under 1 cwt. ...	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.
Under 5 cwt. ...	77 6	62 6	69 0
Not less than 5 cwt. in one delivery...	72 6	58 9	64 9

Soda. Pot. Tart. Crystals, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Casks free, carriage paid in United Kingdom on one cwt. or more.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Market quiet, quoted unchanged: five cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 7½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 8d.; 14 lb., 1s. 9d.; 7 lb., 1s. 10d.; 4 lb., 2s. per lb.

SANTONIN.—Business is reported to be moving on very modest lines, with quotations competitive and in the region of £15 to £16 per kilo, as to quantity.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Moderate business at keen prices: bulk quantities, 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE.—No change in controlled prices: spot, one cwt., 13s. 3d.; 28 lb., 13s. 6d.; 14 lb., 13s. 9d.; 7 lb., 14s.; smaller parcels, up to 14s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Home makers' quotations unchanged: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; 28 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 1s. 11d.; 7 lb., 2s.; 1 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb.

STRYCHNINE SALTS.—Makers' prices are steady:—

	Under 16 ozs.	16 ozs.	35 ozs.
	Per oz. s. d.	Per oz. s. d.	Per oz. s. d.
Alkaloid cryst. ...	2 8½	2 7	2 6½
Alkaloid powder ...	2 7½	2 6	2 5½
Bisulphate... ...	2 2½	2 1	2 0½
Hydrochloride ...	2 5½	2 4	2 3½
Nitrate ...	2 3½	2 2	2 1½
Sulphate cryst. ...	2 4½	2 3	2 2½

25-oz. containers, free; 1-oz. bottles, 2½d.; 2-oz. bottles, 3d. Other conditions as usual. Lower prices for bulk quantities. Wholesale distributors' prices for small quantities would be dearer.

SULPHONAL.—No quotations in foreign currencies; spot continues irregular: crystals or powder, two cwt., 15s. 5d.; one cwt., 15s. 10d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s. 9d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market is quoted unchanged: British makers quote at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ACONITE ROOT.—Some supplies of Japanese offered at about 42s. 6d. per cwt. No Napellus available here.

AGAR.—A moderate spot demand, market quite steady. Bids for new crop, January-February shipment, at 2s. for Kobe No. 1 rejected and countered with offers at 2s. 3d. c.i.f.; spot, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 9d.; No. 2, 2s. 6d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 5½d.; No. 2, 2s. 2½d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Limited supplies of Cape in large boxes available on spot. Curaçao steady but in quiet demand: Cape, spot, 6s. to 65s., as to quality; shipment, nominal. Curaçao, spot, 96s. to 105s.; shipment, from origin, 92s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude is quoted dearer, with October-November shipment at £27, c.i.f. English regulus, £67 10s. to £68 10s., spot.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—The small supplies available on spot are steady as quoted at 1s. 1d. per lb.

BALSAMS.—Market has been dull, values steady. Tolu, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; Canada, 2s. 8d.; Copaiba, 1s. 2d.; Peru, 5s. 4d. per lb., spot.

BARBASCO ROOT.—Practically no life in this market; values nominally unchanged.

BAYBERRY BARK.—Supplies here and at the source are reported to be exceedingly small and spot goods are now firm up to 11d. and 1s. per lb.

BUCHU.—A limited quantity has been landed recently, but spot stocks are still very light and are held for former values: rounds, 2s. 9d. to 3s., and ovals, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d., as to quality.

CAMPHOR.—Average spot business, with values unchanged. Japanese, spot, tablets, 2s. 5d.; powder, 2s. 2½d.; slabs, 2s. 2½d. per lb., duty paid; English refined flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ½ oz. and ¼ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb. Contracts at special prices.

CANTHARIDES.—Only a few small spot sales recorded: spot, Russian, 6s.; Chinese, 2s. per lb., as to quantity; shipment, Chinese, 1s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—The shipment quotation for Aleppy greens, October-November, has been advanced to 3s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. Bombay seed, shipment, 4s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Business has again been negligible, but values are fully maintained, particularly at the source. 1936 peel, spot, 56s.; shipment, 52s. per cwt., c.i.f. 1933 peel, spot, 65s. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—There has been a steady call for new crop flowers, with prices fully held at 120s. to 110s. per cwt., as to quality and quantity.

CLOVES.—Market has again been very quiet: Zanzibar, spot, 8d.; shipment, October-November, 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 7½d.; shipment, October-November, 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended October 3 were 11,171, and the deliveries 1,348, leaving a stock of 1,448. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 3,557 and the deliveries 2,996. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended October 3 were 11,171, and the deliveries 2,996. From January 1 to date the landings of Madagascar have been 3,177 and the deliveries 2,996 packages.

COCOA BUTTER.—Recent higher values are well maintained: Prime English, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; foreign, 11d. to 11½d. per lb., as to quantity.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Remains quiet and slightly easier forward: spot, fine, 23s.; medium, 22s. 9d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, October, 22s.; November, 22s. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports shipment continues firm and business is well up to average for the season: Finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil, 96s. to 97s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Newfoundland, non-freezing medicinal oil, about 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is now quoted at 100s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—Fair spot inquiry, but not much actual business effected. Sellers at 8d. per lb. for good quality leaves.

DANDELION ROOT.—Dealers are offering spot supplies of clean foreign root at about 85s. per cwt.

DERRIS ROOT.—Shipment offers are being received at about 9d. to 10d. per lb., c.i.f., basis 17 per cent. ether extract, but there is practically no interest at the moment.

ERGOT.—Values are tending easier and there is still but little business doing. On spot odd lots of Portuguese are quoted from 4s. 6d. up to 5s. 6d., and some Russian is available at 4s. In the shipment market, both Spanish and Portuguese are now offered in the region of 3s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., and some shippers ask for bids.

GENTIAN.—Still no definite offers of new crop. Old material on spot is held for about 42s. 6d. per cwt. in small parcels.

GINGER.—Little interest on spot in West African, which is quoted at 67s. 6d.; shipment, 62s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 85s. to 90s.; small grinding, 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt., in bags, ex store.

GUM ACACIA.—This market remains dull and is again quoted easier: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 39s. 6d.; bleached No. 1, 100s.; extra, 115s. per cwt.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 37s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HENBANE.—Dealers are quoting small spot parcels at about 80s. per cwt.; business quiet.

HYDRASTIS.—Values are firm as quoted and higher prices are expected from the source: spot and shipment, 12s. 6d. per lb., with a very fair business passing.

IPACACUANHA.—Business on a good scale is again reported, and values show a further advance: Matto Grosso, B.P. test, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Spot supplies of natural root are available at 12s. 6d. per cwt. Decorticated, 35s. to 45s. per cwt., as to quality.

LOBELIA HERB.—The shipment quotation is being held at the recent advance at 7d., c.i.f. There are spot sellers from 7½d. up to 8½d. per lb., the cheaper price for a fair quantity.

LYCOPODIUM.—Continues to be offered on spot in modest quantities at about 4s. 3d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—The JAPANESE B.P. product has sold steadily on spot at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 7d., for K/S brands. In bond at 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb. Japanese shippers quote November-December shipment at 10s., c.i.f., with second-hand sellers quoting 9s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. CHINESE, B.P., is offered on spot at about 12s. 4d., and finds a limited sale. No shipment offers of new crop. English synthetic is quoted unchanged from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

MERCURY.—We are advised that shipments have been made and orders can now be accepted for despatch from stocks at Alicante. Small supplies are also available on spot. There is still no official confirmation of the rumour that the agreement between the Italian and Spanish interests has been cancelled. Quoted at 64 dollars 50 cents per bottle, f.o.b. Continent, and £13 3s., c.i.f. London. Spot, small lots, £13 5s. to £13 5s. 6d. per bottle.

OPIUM.—Some small business being done on spot: Turkish, 1s. 2½d. per unit, landed and duty paid. Persian, 1s. per unit, in bond.

ORANGE PEEL.—Small supplies of thin cut Tripoli are quoted firm at 1s. 1d. per lb., spot.

PEPPER.—Values show a good recovery and the market is much steadier. Lanipong, in bond, 2½d.; shipment, October-November, 2½d.; January-March, 2½d.; March-May, 2½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4½d.; shipment, October-November, 33s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4½d.; shipment, October-November, 33s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 4½d., nominal; shipment, October-November, 4½d.; January-March, 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Rather quiet market, but values are steady at the slight advance: spot, 7½d. per lb.; shipment, October-November, 68s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Fair business on spot, mostly in Rough Round at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quality. Moderate selection of Shensi is available in cases at 4s. to 4s. 3d., with pickings at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. No offers for prompt shipment.

RUBBER.—Values show a further fractional increase on the week, business fair, market closing steady. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 7½d.; October, 7½d.; November, 7½d.; December, 7½d.; January-March, 7½d.; April-June, 8d.; July-September, 8½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—The very limited supplies are firmly held for 67s. 6d. to 75s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Market steady, average spot business: spot, Jamaican grey, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; native, mixed colours, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

SEEDS.—**ANISE.**—Bulgarian, 28s. spot, duty paid; no Spanish offering. **CANARY.**—Market quiet; prices are unchanged: spot, Mazagan, 31s.; Turkish, 28s. 6d.; Plate, 26s.; Spanish, 70s.; all duty paid. **CARAWAY.**—Spot, Dutch, 37s. 6d. duty paid; 33s. 6d. quoted f.o.b. Holland. **CORIANDER.**—Morocco, on spot, 14s. duty paid quoted. For shipment, 10s. 9d., c.i.f., offered. **CUMIN.**—No Malta on spot. Morocco, 38s. spot, duty paid. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco, on spot, quoted at 14s. 6d., duty paid. For shipment sellers now quoting 11s. 6d., c.i.f. **FENNEL.**—Indian, on spot, 32s. 6d. **MUSTARD.**—English, 21s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality.

SENEGA.—Values tend slightly firmer here, although business has been poor: spot, 1s. 6½d.; shipment, 1s. 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

SENNA.—There is nothing special to report. Business during the past week has only been on a modest scale. Prices for Tinnevelly and Alexandrian of all grades remain steady at rates detailed in our last report.

SHELLAC.—Values are easier on the week, market dull: spot, standard TN orange, 46s. to 51s.; fine orange, 62s. 6d. to 125s.; pure button, 60s. to 65s. per cwt., spot.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Occasional small business on spot: wired bundles, 1s. 2d.; grinding quality, 7d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Supplies are available on spot, with quotations varying up to 30s. per cwt.

TRAGACANTH.—During the past week there has been a considerable sale of textile grades and prices for these qualities have advanced fully 15 per cent. on former values. Stocks of all grades, particularly druggists' white ribbon, are small and arrivals continue negligible.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Dealers are offering spot supplies at about 35s. per cwt.

WAX.—**BEE'S.**—Modest spot business, market steady: Calcutta, bleached, spot, 140s.; shipment, November-December, 134s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 120s.; in bond, 110s.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, 120s.; shipment, 108s., c.i.f. Conakry, no spot available; shipment, 109s. per cwt., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 120s.; shipment, steady at 119s. per cwt., c.i.f. **CARNAUBA.**—Market continues steady but rather quiet. Fatty grey, spot, 160s.; afloat, 150s.; shipment, October-November, 147s. 6d., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 157s. 6d.; afloat, 150s.; shipment, October-November, 147s. 6d.; c.i.f. Primiera, spot, good quality, 215s.; f.a.q., 205s.; afloat, 205s.; shipment, October-November, 190s., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 205s.; shipment, 192s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Essential Oils, etc.

EXCEPT for small consuming orders on spot, most products in the market have experienced a very quiet demand. The general falling-off in business is due entirely to the unsettled conditions of international currencies. Japanese peppermint has sold well on spot at good prices and supplies are running low.

ALMOND.—Foreign and English made oil firm: English made, cwt. lots, 3s. 9d.; smaller parcels, up to 4s. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 3s. 9d.; smaller parcels, up to 4s. per lb. French, bitter, 7s. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—Spot quotations are being well maintained, with supplies very short. One or two shipment offers for November-December, nothing for October: spot, leads, 3s. 6d.; tins, 3s. 4d.; drums, 3s. 1d. per lb., ex store; shipment, leads, nominal; tins, 2s. 3d.; drums, 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

BAY.—Business on a small scale: 49 to 50 per cent., 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.; 59 to 60 per cent., 5s. to 5s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity.

BERGAMOT.—Reports from the source indicate that shippers are now able to purchase oil from the Consortium at one level figure while their suggested shipment quotations vary, with an average about 9s. 3d., c.i.f. No business yet possible. On spot supplies continue very modest, with the values quoted at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Practically no interest at the moment. Brazilian, spot, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; shipment, nominal.

CAJUPUT.—Fully steady as quoted on spot. B.P., 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

CANANGA.—One or two shipment quotations have come to hand and work out at about 6s. 3d., c.i.f. on the current Dutch exchange. The spot market seems idle.

CARAWAY.—Fresh quotations have come to hand, and on the current Dutch exchange the sterling equivalent is dearer. Dutch rectified, 8s. to 8s. 1½d.; crude, 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for minimum one-ton lots.

CASSIA.—Market has been very quiet: spot, 3s. to 3s. 1d.; shipment, 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

CEDAR LEAF.—Dealers are offering some small spot parcels at about 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

CEDARWOOD.—Recent cheap offers of American oil have attracted some attention. African, in drums, 1s.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 4d. per lb. American, shipment, 19 cents per lb., c.i.f.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Not much inquiry on spot. Ceylon oil, about 3s.; shipment, 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

CISSONELLA.—A few quotations for Java oil have been received, and they work out, on the current exchange, at about the former sterling figure. Ceylon, spot, drums, 1s.; smaller parcels, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; shipment, drums, 10d. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 1s. 3d.; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 7d.; shipment, drums, about 1s. 0d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—The spot value of Madagascar is reported fully steady at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d., in drums. English-made oil, from 4s. 6d. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS.—Continues firm, spot and forward, with not much offered for shipment till December. Australian, 7d. to 7s. per cent., 1s. 3d.; 8s. to 85 per cent., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., landed; higher prices for small lots on spot. Spanish, 7d. to 7s. per cent., 1s. 5d. per lb., ex store.

GERANIUM.—A few quotations for Bourbon and Algerian have been received this week and, converted into sterling, are slightly cheaper than former values. Bourbon, shipment, 18s. per lb., c.i.f.; Algerian, shipment, 18s. per lb., c.i.f., nominal. Belgian Congo oil quoted here at about 17s. 3d. per lb.

GRAPE-FRUIT.—Some Californian oil is available on spot at about 9s. per lb. for small parcels.

HO (SING).—Market has been quiet this week: spot quoted from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Fair inquiry for limited quantities: spot, 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

LAVENDER.—Some quotations for new crop French oil based on the devalued franc have been received, and on average work out at about 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for 38 to 40 per cent. A number of the leading sources are not yet quoting in francs.

LEMON.—The shipment quotation is nominal for Sicilian hand-pressed, with no indications from the source since the lire was cheapened. On spot there seems to be a fair amount of oil, with prices ranging from 8s. 4d. up to 10s. per lb. Californian oil is unchanged, with cold-pressed at 6s. 3d. if available, and distilled, regular quality, at 3s. 9d. for small drums, ex store.

LEMONGRASS.—Shipment market has not attracted much attention again and is easy at about 1s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity.

NUTMEG.—Dealers are offering limited quantities of American oil at about 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

ORANGE.—French Guinea oil in drums on spot is holding up at about 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d., and smaller packings, up to 3s. 7d. A few shipment offers work out at about 2s. 6d., c.i.f., in drums. No indication of shipment values of Sicilian sweet oil since the lire was devalued. Californian oil is steady: one case, 4s.; two or more cases, 3s. 10d.; small drums, 3s. 9d.; large drums, 3s. 8d. per lb.

PALMAROSA.—Market has again been very quiet: spot, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; shipment, about 5s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Dealers are holding limited stocks of Singapore oil with prices steady at 16s. 3d. per lb. No shipment offers of Singapore or Seychelles.

PEPPERMINT.—The JAPANESE oil continues in steady demand on spot and the limited supplies are being well held with 5s. 7d. paid and bids at less rejected. For near afloat parcels, 5s. 1d., c.i.f., is wanted, and bids of 5s. have not been accepted. Japanese shippers quote October-December shipment at 4s. 3d., c.i.f., with re-sellers at 4s., c.i.f. CHINESE oil on spot is moving quietly in the region of 5s. 4d. per lb. No offers of new crop for shipment. The American natural new crop oil is quoted for shipment from 2 dollars 20 to 35 cents per lb., in drums, c.i.f., the price varying as to brand. Business continues unimportant.

PETITGRAIN.—Dealers find a slow demand for spot, with the value steady at 3s. 6d. for cases and smaller packings up to 3s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, cases, 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

ROSEMARY.—Business on spot has shown no improvement; Spanish quoted from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity. No shipment offers.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, 19s. per lb., in one case lots on spot; practically no second-hand offerings. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, business done at 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian oil continues steady: 5 cases, 14s. 6d.; one case, 14s. 9d.; 7-lb. tins, 15s. 3d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—A modest spot business in natural oil, with the price about 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. Artificial oil at cheaper prices.

SPEARMINT.—Market continues very irregular on quotation: spot, about 8s. 9d. to 9s., and possibly less in some quarters; shipment, 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

SPIKE.—The supplies of Spanish oil are not moving in any quantity; sellers in the region of 5s. per lb. for a good oil. No forward offers. French, on spot, 7s. per lb.

WORMSEED.—Business has been unimportant; spot, U.S.P. quality oil, 9s. to 9s. 3d.; shipment, 8s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

Commercial Notes

MEXICAN LIME OIL INDUSTRY.—During 1935 the production was approximately 15,000 lb., which consumed 1,150 tons of limes not suitable for export as fruit. Shipments for the first six months of 1936 totalled 5,500 lb., practically the whole of which were destined for the United States of America.

RUSSIAN ESSENTIAL OILS.—Production during 1935 included 19 tons of geranium, and the estimated crop for 1936 is 28 tons and 50 tons in 1937. The production of rose is also increasing year by year. It is reported that seedlings of sandalwood, cinnamon, orris and jasmine have been imported for the purpose of establishing plantations.

U.S.A. BALSAM IMPORTS.—Imports of balsams into the United States during 1935 amounted to approximately 395,000 lb., valued at \$125,000, as against 350,000, valued at \$103,000, in 1934. The 1933 import figures were: 326,000 lb., \$91,000. The principal balsams included under this classification are tolu, copaiba, Peru, storax and fir or Canadian balsam.

ARGENTINE CASEIN EXPORTS.—Shipments during the first six months of 1936 totalled 10,051 metric tons, Germany taking 5,913 metric tons, United States 1,169 metric tons, and United Kingdom 1,148 metric tons. Exports during the same period of 1935 totalled 8,755 metric tons. Official figures of production for 1935: stocks on hand at beginning of 1935, 3,040; production during year, 17,274; export, 17,064; apparent domestic consumption, 250; stocks on hand as of January 1, 1936, 3,000.

AMERICAN PEPPERMINT OIL EXPORTS.—Shipments during 1935 reached the record total of 338,000 lb. Exports to all destinations for the past fourteen years were as follows:—

Year	lb.	\$	Year	lb.	\$
1922	129,000	229,000	1929	222,000	795,000
1923	123,000	366,000	1930	233,000	700,000
1924	177,000	847,000	1931	230,000	438,000
1925	68,000	776,000	1932	263,000	455,000
1926	68,000	571,000	1933	235,000	507,000
1927	213,000	833,000	1934	238,000	679,000
1928	177,000	604,000	1935	338,000	865,000

U.S.A. MENTHOL IMPORTS.—The following table gives the quantities and values of imports of Japanese menthol from 1918 to 1935:—

Year	lb.	\$	Year	lb.	\$
1918...	151,000	412,000	1927	369,000	1,332,000
1919...	296,000	1,583,000	1928	254,000	924,000
1920...	206,000	1,565,000	1929	296,000	1,232,000
1921...	165,000	916,000	1930	308,000	1,017,000
1922...	182,000	881,000	1931	326,000	878,000
1923...	197,000	1,467,000	1932	351,000	734,000
1924...	193,000	1,744,000	1933	304,000	629,000
1925...	294,000	2,599,000	1934	425,000	848,000
1926...	459,000	2,842,000	1935	282,000	654,000

DUTCH QUININE INDUSTRY.—Exports during the first six months of 1936 of quinine sulphate and other salts totalled 294,000 kilos, the chief destinations were: United States, 51 tons; Great Britain, 16 tons; Russia, 93 tons; Greece, 44 tons; Italy, 39 tons; and Turkey, 10 tons. Imports of cinchona bark for the first six months of 1936 into Holland amounted to 3,885 metric tons, which would represent approximately 122,170 kilos of quinine sulphate, on the basis of the bark having 7 per cent. quinine content. Exports however, exceeded this amount by about 171,830 kilos. The unusual disparity is probably due to stocks on hand from previous years of quinine salts and cinchona. The imports of bark were, as usual, practically all from the Dutch East Indies and were valued at nearly four million Dutch florins. The figures for the corresponding period of 1935 were 2,560 metric tons of cinchona bark, the 1936 half-year figures showing an increase of over 50 per cent.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE.—During 1935 New Zealand exported to the United Kingdom goods of all classes, mostly farming and dairy produce to the value of New Zealand £38,921,568, but imported goods of United Kingdom origin to the value of only New Zealand £18,518,729. Quantities and values of classes of imported goods are as follows:—Infants' and invalids' foods: £46,553, of which £36,476 was shipped from the U.K. Malt extracts: 451,000 lb., valued at £10,479, of which 438,000 lb., valued at £10,056, was shipped from the U.K. Glucose: 37,187 lb., valued at £41,637, of which 9,363 lb., valued at £10,855, was of U.K. origin. Essences and flavouring materials: £21,421 from U.K. and £7,042 from Australia. Surgical and dental instruments and appliances: £106,930, of which £61,046 were shipped from the U.K., the remainder from U.S.A. and Germany. Unspecified groups of medicinal preparations totalled £279,716, of which only £168,221 were of U.K. origin. Australian shipments totalled £76,431. Perfumery and toilet preparations: £190,005, of which £124,246 were shipped from the U.K., £39,463 from Australia and £13,339 from America.

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Another Attack

SIR.—The "drive" against pharmacists appears to be fashionable during what used to be called the Silly Season. In "The Sunday Chronicle" of October 4 I read:—

"Ministry of Health inspectors are starting a drive against careless chemists who are not supplying panel patients with the medicine prescribed under the Health Insurance scheme. Inspectors have discovered that during the past year five per cent. of 5,000 examined samples of medicine issued to panel patients were not up to standard. Since 60,000,000 prescriptions were dispensed during the year it follows that about 3,000,000 bottles were supplied containing medicine that was definitely NOT what the doctor ordered. Chemists against whom bad cases are established will be struck off the panel roll, so losing a great part of their income."

Let us note a few points. (1) There always was a "drive" (if we may let pass so inapt a word) against inaccurate N.H.I. dispensing; inspection is not new. (2) The papers in which the journalistic "drive" is taking place are not written for "high-brow" readers. (3) The unimpressive "5 per cent." is translated into a quite impressive 3,000,000. (4) The 5,000 examined prescriptions are re-christened "bottles of medicine." The writer has apparently never heard of dressings or ointments. (5) What for analysis is inaccuracy is for dispensing a satisfactory result. But this is too difficult a point for our debunkers. (6) The best joke of all is the assumption that N.H.I. dispensing provides chemists with "a great part of their income"!—Yours truly,

R. CECIL OWEN.

Chester.

SIR.—I heartily agree with "Wyche," and understand the "purple wrath" of his friend. Have these two gentlemen read the paragraph in last Sunday's "Sunday Chronicle"? This choice article practically told the British public that they were lucky if they ever did receive a prescription correctly dispensed—but to cheer up, as there was to be stricter supervision, and the offenders were to be more severely punished in future. I raved on reading this, and my listeners said, "But why doesn't your Society do something about it?" Why? Are we chemists, underpaid, made use of by the public, now to be openly accused and corrected in public by anyone who chooses to make us their butt, and none of us protest? What of the thousands of money belonging to the Society? Let us rise in wrath all over the country, and shout against these unjust and unwarranted attacks. Our own publicity scheme fell through, but others are giving us publicity of an unpleasant nature.—Yours, etc.,

CRIMSONLY FURIOUS (7/10).

Going Out for Business

SIR.—While we know that the grocer goes out for his business by making calls on his customers for orders (C. & D., October 3, p. 374), I am not sure that the chemist is in such a favourable position in this respect. The main business of the grocer is the supply of goods which are required and consumed daily, and most housewives have a wants list hung up in the kitchen with daily requirements, so that the call of the grocer is expected. After the call for the orders comes the delivery of the goods, and the grocer makes the most of his opportunities by soliciting orders for all kinds of goods, many of which we consider to be chemists' lines. But these chemists' lines are not bought daily like food, neither is medicine required in most households every day, so that the chemist's boy might call with his order book for a week on end without getting a line. There are already so many knocks at the door during the day that the unwanted ones are looked on as a nuisance. I have often considered means of trying to secure this custom. Some years ago I sent a boy round twice a week to collect orders, and to stimulate his interest gave a small commission, but the results were not sufficiently good to continue it. Where customers are on the telephone they can be rung up with the intimation that a delivery is being made in their district if they require anything; this has been accepted as a useful service by some customers but not by all. It is possible that use might be made of pre-paid postcards if the connexion is large enough.—Yours truly,

ORDERIT (6/10).

All-Night Trading

SIR.—When any correspondent suggests that there is sufficient trade in a city to support an all-night chemist's shop, as reported from Leeds (C. & D., September 26, p. 348), one would like to know exactly what kind of trade is referred to. Trading outside the normal hours allowed is restricted; the shop is officially closed after these hours except for the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances. Panel prescriptions brought in after 8 p.m. should bear the word "Urgent," or the chemist is not compelled to dispense them under his contract. Is there sufficient private dispensing, urgent panel prescriptions, and legitimate sales of medicines during the night to support an all-night service in the ordinary town? Judging by experience of Sunday and holiday opening, I should say not.—Yours truly,

NIGHTFALL (29/9).

Difficult Panel Customers

SIR.—The chemist who exchanged a bottle of medicine for one of liniment at Sheffield (C. & D., October 3, p. 376) was blamed by the local Subcommittee, but the Minister of Health upheld him on the ground that he had supplied what the doctor had ordered in the first place. There was some truth in the suggestion of another chemist member that the incident might become a precedent whereby an insurance script could be used as a means of barter. Although I should not have made such an exchange myself, I have on more than one occasion been asked to do so, and it has been usually on the ground that the medicine handed over was not what the patient expected. A panel customer will bring in a prescription for a mixture when he has been using a liniment for some time, and on seeing the bottle exclaims that it is not what he wanted. Or a patient requires some dressings and receives a script for tablets, and another common complaint is that besides the bottle of medicine the customer was to have an ointment or some bandages, but as the latter are not on the script they cannot be supplied. Most of these troubles are due to oversight or forgetfulness by the doctor when writing the prescription. The chemist, however, has no option but to dispense as written. I have had one or two customers who have handed in an insurance script, remarking that they do not want any more of that stuff and asking if they could have a cake of soap or some tooth-paste instead; needless to say, these propositions are never entertained.—Faithfully yours,

BAR-TER (5/10).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

N.H.I. Terms

Statistics are being collected to aid the movement for better N.H.I. terms. The need is clamant, but the production of the necessary evidence requires considerable support from Scottish chemists.—*Scotia* (27/9).

Sleeping Sickness

F/E (5/9) points out that in the C. & D., September 5, reference was made to sleeping sickness in association with encephalitis lethargica. This obvious error should read trypanosomiasis, the former being "sleepy" sickness.

Cost of Qualification

Many assistants remain unqualified, not from choice but from force of circumstances, the main difficulty being the cost. I have in mind the assistant who has only his earnings to live on, and it must be remembered that the small wages paid in some parts make saving impossible. In Birmingham there are men who have served a four-year apprenticeship earning 30s. a week. Even if we consider a man earning £2 a week, after board and lodging has been paid for, and allowance made for fares, clothes, etc., very little is left. What is to become of such?—*Unqualified* (2/9).

Veterinary Inquiries

D. & R. (5/92).—**BLACK OILS.**—Either of the following formulas will produce a preparation such as you require:—

I

Oil of turpentine	...	...	...	5 xx.
Linseed oil	...	...	...	5 lx.
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	5 iij.

Mix the oils, add the acid gradually, stirring well, then

Barbados tar...	5 iij.
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Mix well, set aside for ten days, then decant the clear portion.

II

Olive oil	5 xij.
Turpentine	5 iv.

Mix and add gradually

Sulphuric acid	5 vj.
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and allow to cool.

M. L. (10/25).—**ABORTION IN COWS.**—On every establishment where breeding cows are kept warning symptoms of abortion should always be carefully looked for, and should they be observed the animal concerned should be removed immediately to a special shed. The stall and the immediate surroundings should at once be disinfected with a liberal quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant. Should an animal abort before such measures can be taken it should, nevertheless, be removed from the other pregnant animals, and every part of the building with which the discharges have come in contact (these would be mainly the flooring, gutter and stall) should be immediately disinfected. Everything which comes from a cow which has aborted should be destroyed, and everything which has been used for lifting or carrying the material (barrows, spades, forks, etc.) should be thoroughly disinfected. The best way to destroy the material from an aborting animal is to burn it, but if this cannot be carried out it should be put in a pit four feet deep and completely covered three or four inches with quicklime. After this has been done the lime should be quickly slaked by pouring very hot water into the pit, and immediately the lime has absorbed the water the pit should be filled in with earth, so as to cause the heat from slaking to be retained for some time. In using quicklime as a disinfectant for material on floors, etc., a large quantity should be employed, not less than four times the bulk of the material upon which it is to act. It should be well mixed with this material, and then slaked with water as hot as possible, the object being to get a sufficient amount of heat developed during the slaking process to destroy the infective material. For general disinfecting purposes (for implements) a 3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 in 2,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, may be usefully employed. Infected litter should be removed from the cowshed, soaked in paraffin and burned, for if this contaminated material is not removed it may drain on to food or litter or into drinking water. So long as there is any discharge from the genital organs of an animal which has aborted the genital passages should be syringed twice a day with a mild antiseptic solution (3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate 1-2,000, or permanganate of potash 1-1,000), and the flooring behind the animal should be disinfected at least once daily. When the isolation period is completed, it is advisable to wash at least the posterior half of the animal with soap and water, followed by a disinfecting solution such as a 1 in 2,000 solution of corrosive sublimate before putting the cow back among the herd.

T. L. I. (2/94).—**IODISED MINERAL MIXTURE.**—The following is a general utility mixture:—

Sterilised feeding bone flour...	...	50 lb.
Finely ground chalk	...	23 lb.
Common salt	...	20 lb.
Sulphur	...	5 lb.
Oxide of iron	...	2 lb.
Potassium iodide	...	4 oz.

This mixture is specially recommended for poultry, but may be used for all classes of stock. It should form 3 to 4 per cent. of the mash of laying-birds, and about 2 per cent. of the concentrates fed to other animals (see also *C. & D.*, 1936, I, 712).

K. L. L. (18/84).—**COWS' MILK FOR PUPPIES.**—This subject was dealt with in the *C. & D.*, June 13, p. 686.

D. C. (2/10).—**POULTRY PERCH PAINT.**—The treatment for the control of lice in poultry is to paint the perches with a 40 per cent. solution of nicotine sulphate, or a tobacco extract of similar alkaloidal content, shortly before the fowls go to roost. This application should be repeated three times at intervals of three days. A warning must be given of the extremely poisonous nature of nicotine sulphate. The operator must be careful not to allow any considerable amount to get on his hands, and ample ventilation must be provided in the fowl-house, or harm may result to the fowls. It is particularly dangerous in the presence of lime, and should not be used in poultry-houses that have recently been whitewashed.

A. B. (14/44).—**WORMS IN POULTRY.**—It is not easy to prevent young chickens being infested, but it is found that it is more difficult to infest chicks if they are properly fed with a ration containing vitamin A. If the mash does not already contain some of this vitamin, it is necessary to supply it by giving sufficient green food, or by adding a pint of good cod-liver oil to a hundredweight of mash. Overstocking on stale ground is the most fertile cause, and it is imperative that young chicks should be kept on fresh, clean and frequently changed sites. Since the eggs of worms need at least six days outside the body to be infective, if the pens are moved every five or six days to fresh, clean ground, there is much less chance of infection. Dosing poultry and game with vermifuges is not very practicable, as mass dosing is ineffective in most cases. The following may be given occasionally as a preventive:—

Cupri sulphat.	...	...	...	5 iij.
Aq. dest.	...	...	...	Cong. j.

Add 1 oz. of this solution to each gallon of drinking water for one day every two weeks. An alternative is Douglass mixture for poultry, which may be given in the same way:—

Ferri sulph.	5 j.
Aq.	Oij.

Dissolve and add

Ac. sulph. dil.	5 j.
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S. J. P. (29/84).—**MEDICINE STAMP DUTY.**—Unless the dog remedies (e.g., an embrocation) are also recommended for human ailments they are not liable to medicine stamp duty.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," October 9, 1886

The British Pharmacopœia

The British Pharmacopœia was at first and in some respects a compromise arrived at by the distinguished champions of the traditions of each division of the kingdom; and therefore the first edition rapidly gave way to one constructed with no bias of a local kind. A national Pharmacopœia having been once adopted, it became the sole object to make it complete and exact on certain lines. Finality, however, in respect of completeness and of exactitude is not, scientifically speaking, attainable in a modern Pharmacopœia. . . . The national Pharmacopœia must be inevitably open to the charge of being to some extent, as it is called, "behind the times," but it ought never to be justly charged with having on its list a single article of proved worthlessness. Again, completeness in all respects of the whole *materia medica* the Pharmacopœia does not attempt to possess. . . . The progress of chemistry alone introduces new modes of combination and new ingredients to combine every year, while the physiologist discovers new and subtle actions to be controlled or aided in unexpected ways. [From the inaugural sessional address at the Pharmaceutical Society's School by Sir Henry Ackland, president of the General Medical Council.]

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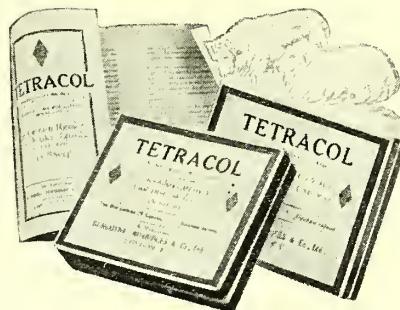
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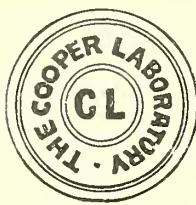
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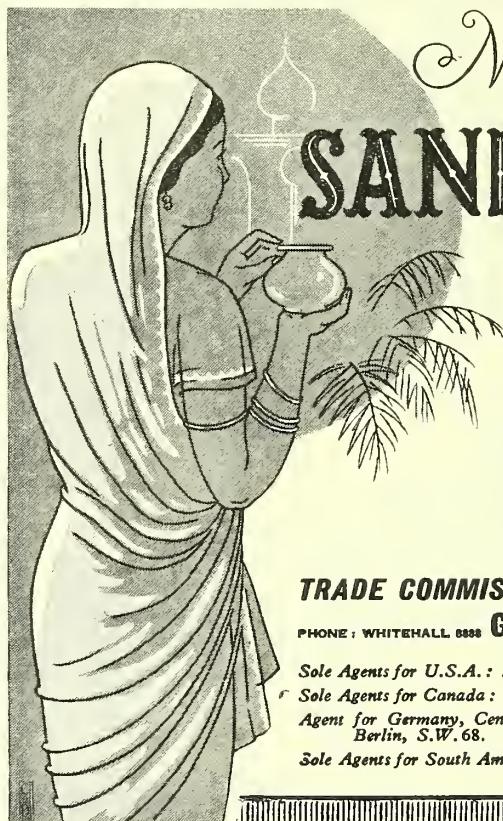
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Sole Importing Buyers
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Concentrated extract of finest selected liquorice root

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Mysore SANDALWOOD OIL.

GUARANTEED 90% MINIMUM SANTALOL

The methods of distillation and control adopted in the factories of the MYSORE government are such that, buyers may rest assured—that every consignment of EAST INDIAN SANDALWOOD OIL received by them will be of practically identical composition.

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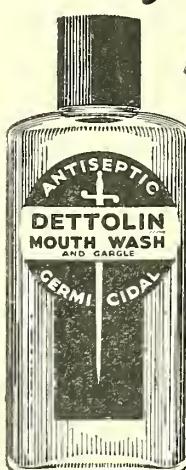
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For your
information



A highly efficient germicide and anti-septic with a particularly pleasant flavour is now available. It is recommended in dilute solution as an effective mouthwash, and at higher concentrations for the prevention or treatment of sore throats, laryngitis, tonsillitis, influenza, bad breath and septic gums and for other conditions of the mouth and throat. (Directions are given on every bottle.) This preparation is now being introduced to the Medical and Dental Professions.

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FORMULA: Dimethyl Chlor. Phenyl Hydrate 1.02% Menthol 0.12% Sapo Vegetalis 0.5% Tinct. Rosae Aromatic 64.9% Elixir Gl sidi B.P.C. 6.0% Aqua dest. ad. 100 vols.

PRICE 1/6

RECKITT AND SONS LTD. (PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.) HULL
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There IS a SATISFACTORY* Asthma TABLET remedy and the name is (*and always has been*)

★ SATISFACTORY in these ways:

- 1 Do-Do is a genuine remedy, of indisputable therapeutic value in the treatment of Asthma.
- 2 It has proved successful in thousands of cases which have defied all other treatments.
- 3 Do-Do Tablets have been sold by the million with no complaints.
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- 5 The attention of the medical profession is regularly drawn to Do-Do, and supplies for clinical tests are always available.
- 6 In quality or quantity, the curative medicaments in Do-Do have never been debased or reduced.
- 7 Asthma sufferers who once use Do-Do invariably continue, because it lives up to ALL claims made for it.
- 8 The advertising is truthful, and all testimonials published apply to the product as now sold. An average of 10,000,000 advertisements appear every week.
- 9 The excellence of Do-Do strengthens and not weakens public confidence in proprietary medicines, in which so large a part of the Chemist's turnover is done.
- 10 The product itself, and the methods used in its sale, are compatible with the Pharmacist's conception of the dignity of his profession.



The qualified chemist is the last person in the world to be influenced by ill-judged attempts to reduce his honourable calling to the level of the market-square huckster. Nor is he likely to be swayed by "estimates" of fabulous "profits" which may so easily be falsified. Unsupported claims and bombast gain nothing, he knows, by being printed in large and heavy type on big sheets of paper.

The Chemist, by temperament and training, is accustomed to deal in facts. The facts about Do-Do are given briefly alongside. But even more convincing to you will be the results of your own observation. Hence this offer (see below).

"Once bitten, twice shy" represents the attitude of many one-time purchasers of asthma tablets. Needless to say, their lack of confidence is NOT due to Do-Do. On the contrary, the surest way of restoring their lost confidence and regaining their valuable custom is by introducing them to Do-Do, the Asthma Tablet which cures by positive therapeutic action, not by faith alone. The virtue of Do-Do is in the tablet, not the "literature" packed with it—though this is truthful.

You know your "Asthma" customers, and you know those who are today buying reputable remedies. Will you help us to "win back" the others? Let us send you a supply of Do-Do samples. Give them to your stubborn Asthmatics and watch results. ONE Do-Do Tablet will do more to convince a sceptical sufferer than reams of print.

Profitable proprietary medicine business is based on PUBLIC CONFIDENCE, and this in turn is based on (1) a reputable product, and (2) truthful advertising free from nauseating "ballyhoo."

SEND FOR SAMPLES FREE!

If you have not already applied, send a post-card for a supply of Do-Do samples now to

INTERNATIONAL LABORATORIES LTD.

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Makers of the most effective tablet specific for Asthma in the world

These new, unusual counter packs will catch the eye



The original and striking design of these new Cephos packs cannot be overlooked although they take up but a few square inches of counter space. The two distinctive colour schemes for powders and tablets make a most attractive display and save time in serving. Each pack contains a dozen packets.

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Pronounced *Se-fos* REG[®]
THE PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY

Proprietors:
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Supplied also with packets containing single doses (powder or tablets)

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CASTOR
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Tasteless
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Made in England by

**THE PREMIER OIL
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Telegrams: "Premier, Hull"

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LANOLINE
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ANHYDROUS AND HYDROUS
ALSO SUPERFINE QUALITY
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FATTY ACIDS**

THE PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.

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**This sure
ASTHMA
RELIEF
interests you
because . . .**

★ Every claim is medically supported—which means that you can support them, too.

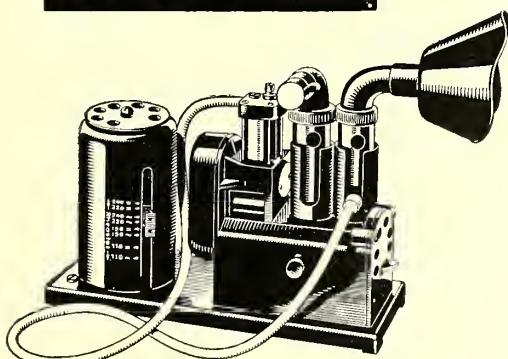
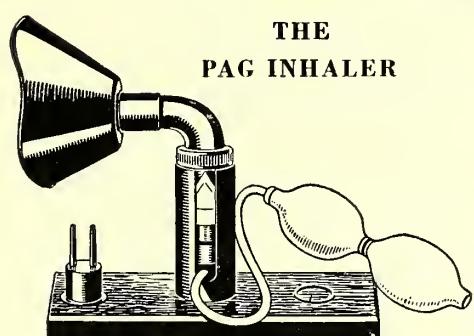
★ Every sale is a double sale—it comprises an Inhaler and Inhalants.

★ This Relief is being advertised in a way Asthma relief has never been advertised before—*with frank sincerity*.

● Send for full details of the

RIDDELL *Inhalers*

THE
PAG INHALER



THE PNEUMOSTAT ELECTRIC
INHALER

and the four Inhalants now being prescribed by leading Specialists in bronchial troubles:

BRONCHOVYDRIN

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can be obtained from all high-class chemists

You should know all about them. Write to-day to
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PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.P.
ALL SPECIFIC GRAVITIES GUARANTEED TO REMAIN BRIGHT AT 0°C.

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FINEST QUALITY
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Customers' demands and comments regarding Simpkins Chemists' Confections at the Chemists' Exhibition revealed that bigger business than ever is expected during the winter months. See our representative about how we can help you with attractive Window Displays. Only qualified Chemists supplied.

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SOLD BY CHEMISTS ONLY—

PRUNOL PASTILLESCROSSWORD COMPETITION APPEARING IN
"CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER," THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1936

Competitors must send us the leaflet from the sixpenny tin with name and address written on the back. Substantial Cash Prizes are offered. This will mean a great demand for the sixpenny size and later the 1/3 size.

Chemists are requested to show the Pastilles on their counters—and in windows—

A supply of 10 oz. Bottle Wrappers will be sent free on application—with Show Material.



6d. and 1/3. PRUNOL JELLY, 9d., 1/6, 2/11, 6/6
PRUNOL PRODUCTS LTD.
21 COCKSPUR ST., LONDON, S.W.1

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TRADE TERMS
(UNSTAMPED PACK)

SLOANS BRAND LINIMENT	List Price 1 Dozen at per doz.	6 Dozen at per doz.	12 Dozen at per doz.
1/9 SIZE	15/9	15/-	14/6
CARRIAGE PAID ON 6 DOZ. AND OVER			

LINK UP WITH
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DISPLAY THE
ATTRACTIVE
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— and make it your Record Season

SLOANS BRAND LINIMENT is in continuous demand, and every year shows an increase in sales. Large space National Advertising, attractive showcards in colour, assure you of regular and consistent business.

Sole Distributors for Sloans Brand Liniment :

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LIQUIDUM B.P.
HIGH VISCOSITY**

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PHARMACEUTICAL & TECHNICAL
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On application
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WHOLESALE ONLY

Telephone: National 7644 (7 lines).
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TECHNICAL
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Influenza,
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HERBAL LIQUORICE TABLETS

STOCKED
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GLADSTONE LABORATORIES
113 PARK AVENUE,
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**HARKNESS, BEAUMONT
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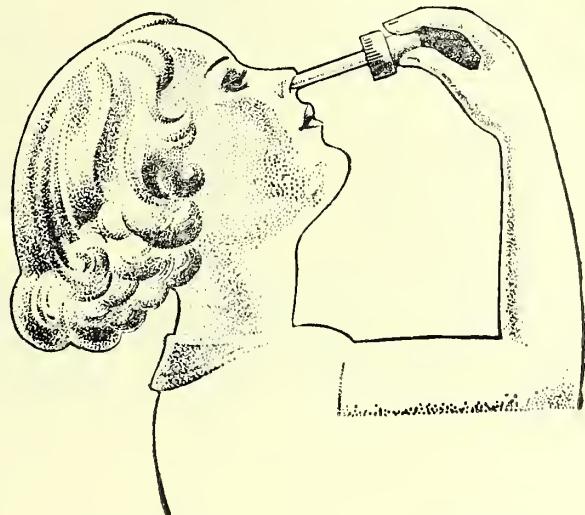
Wholesale and Export Druggists,
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JUNCTION BRIDGE WORKS, LEITH.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Malt Products, Lacto-maltine, Sunray Malt and Malt and Oil, Strenthol Vitamin Malt, Kem-Malt (Malt Extract with Parrish's Food), Kem-Malt and Oil (Malt and Oil with Parrish's Food), Bonum Irradiated Emulsion, Bonum Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Sunray Vitamin Cream, Liquid Extract of Malt, Special Liquid Cascara, Cascara Cordial, Sunray and Lucca Cream Olive Oils, and General Packed Specialties.

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BRAND REGD.

NASAL COMPOUND

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Original formula unchanged—distinguished by buff carton and label.

2. 'ENDRINE' Mild

New formula — distinguished by green carton and label.

The new 'Endrine' Mild has been produced in response to the requests of many doctors for a nasal preparation specially suitable for small children and for the treatment of adults when long-standing nasal disorders have rendered the nasal mucous membrane over-sensitive to more active medication. 'Endrine' Mild retails at 2/- per bottle ★ Price 22/6 per dozen.

* BONUS OFFER: 13 to the dozen terms for 14 days' display are available on mixed parcels of 'Endrine'—original formula—(buff label), and 'Endrine' Mild (green label). Order through your usual wholesaler.

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9 Months, NEW Syllabus.	Oct.-June
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New Courses start, for session 1936-7, on October 6th. Fee, 9 months, 30 guineas. 6 months, Part I, 20 guineas.

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FOR Drugs and Galenicals, for Patents and Tablets, for Packed Goods, for "Own Name" Specialities and the latest in Toilet Goods.

We are famous for QUICK DELIVERY—daily throughout most of Yorkshire.

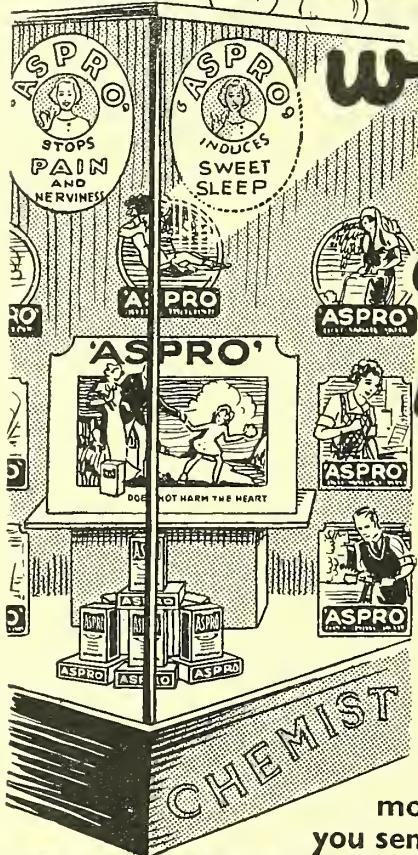
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GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. LTD., LEEDS

Tel.: 20435-9 (6 lines).

Tell them in your window that YOU stock 'ASPRO'



When you put 'ASPRO' advertising matter in your window you attract customers to your shop. Your general sales benefit. Remember, large space 'ASPRO' Advertisements are carried several times monthly by over three hundred papers, with a total circulation of over 32,000,000. You get your share in the sales activity created by this advertising when you show 'ASPRO' advertising material — just as if you spent a proportionate amount of money on the advertising yourself. We suggest you send for an 'ASPRO' display to-day. Remember,

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'ASPRO'
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'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetylsalicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

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CHEMISTS
ENVELOPES
AND BAGS
Kristal Envelopes
2/6 per 1,000.
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Cash with order



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AVAIL YOURSELF OF THE 'ASPRO' BONUS

BONUS ON 5's & 10's
One gross order ... Bonus 1 dozen packets
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BONUS CONDITIONS—

The only conditions made are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to show 'ASPRO' advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days and sell at advertised prices. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices.





The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

OCTOBER 10,
1936.

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS are **PREPAID**, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

BUSINESSES WANTED and for **DISPOSAL, PREMISES TO LET** and **FOR SALE, PREMISES WANTED, PARTNERSHIPS, GOODS for SALE and AGENCIES**—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

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EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—**Twopence** per word, minimum 2/-. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

REPLIES FROM ADVERTISERS—1/- per line; 3 lines 2/6.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 28 Essex St., Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines). Telegrams: "Chemicus, Strand, London."

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not later than

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All advertisements intended for
insertion in this Supplement

ORRIDGE & CO.

56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4

ESTABLISHED 1846

Telephone Nos.: CITY 2283 & 7477

May be CONSULTED at their Offices on MATTERS of SALE, PURCHASE & VALUATION

We make no charge to purchasers, and invite intending buyers to communicate with us, stating their requirements

1.—**OLYMPIA (NEAR).**—Cash Retail Business; turnover this year about £1,600; modern Pharmacy, well stocked; long lease; offers invited.

2.—**CROYDON (NEAR).**—Cash Retail Business for sale owing to Vendor having bought another business; increasing turnover; present rate £45 per week under management; good profits; beautifully fitted shop; stock worth £600—£700; price all-at £1,385 or near offer, or valuation terms entertained.

3.—**LONDON, S.E.**—General Retail Business with Post Office; net profit for last three years averages approximately £400 per annum; rent £46 per annum; long lease; price asked £500 or near offer; Vendor anxious to sell forthwith.

4.—**NORTH KENSINGTON.**—Working-class Cash Retail Business with good Panel; much neglected; double-fronted shop; comprehensive stock; rent £1 per week; very long lease; no reasonable offer refused.

5.—**SURREY (FEW MILES OUT).**—Light Retail Business; returns between £1,200 and £1,300 per annum; net profit £350; good house, bathroom, etc.; rent £70; must be sold owing to continued ill health; price £700, £400 down and the balance by instalments.

6.—**ESSEX (SUBURBAN).**—Middle- and Working-class Business with Kodak Agency, Panel, etc.; established nearly 20 years; increasing turnover, last year being £1,356; net profit for income tax £43; nice living accommodation over; reasonable rental; premises held on lease; price £750 all-at or near offer.

7.—**VICTORIA (NEAR).**—Middle-class Business with Panel; established over 120 years; returns over £1,600; excellent profits; rent entirely let off; long lease; price £7,400 all-at, or the stock could be lowered to reduce the price; genuine reason for disposal.

8.—**HARLEY STREET (NEAR).**—High-class Dispensing Business run under management; returns present rate £1,500 per annum; scope for increase in the hands of a proprietor; very nice stock; beautiful mahogany fixtures; price required, valuation of stock and fixtures only; stock could be lowered to suit purchaser; intending purchasers should have £1,000—£1,200 at command.

9.—**CRYSTAL PALACE (NEAR).**—For immediate disposal; Middle- and Working-class Cash Retail Business with Photographic and N.H.I.; established 70 years ago; returns present rate £25 per week; good profits; stock worth £400; nice living accommodation over; rent £70 per annum; first reasonable offer obtains.

10.—**WALTHAMSTOW (NEAR).**—Cash Retail Business; well-established; takings last year £1,029; good profits; nice living accommodation over; long lease; price all-at £350, part of which might be left over.

11.—**STREATHAM (NEAR).**—Family Retail Business for disposal for genuine reason; in present hands about 14 years; takings £15—£16 per week; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth about £300; accommodation over; new lease at £65 per annum; price of business £300 all-at or near offer.

12.—**BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR).**—Cash Retail Business with Kodak Agency; returns £1,000—£1,200 per annum; net profit £250—£300; good house, garden, etc.; price £450, about valuation of stock and fittings only; freehold £1,250.

13.—**EAST COAST (SEAPORT).**—Working-class Business offering scope for increase; returns for 1936 will be about £1,200; gross profit 39 per cent; good stock; small house; rent £80; 18 years lease; price to be arranged.

14.—**EASTERN COUNTIES.**—Country Retail Business, making over £600 per annum net profit; nice stock and attractive fixtures; audited figures; rent and rates £50 per annum; price £1,350 all-at to include book debts.

15.—**KENT (IMPORTANT TOWN).**—Cash Retail Business conducted under management; returns average £25 weekly; very good profits; new lease at £65 per annum; convenient house; reasonable price.

16.—**BOURNEMOUTH.**—Old-established Business, with average net profit £270 per annum for the last three years; scope for increase; single fronted well-fitted shop; rent entirely let off; price valuation of stock and fixtures only, approximately £450.

17.—**HERTFORDSHIRE.**—Middle- and Working-class Business with Kodak Agency; returns exceed £1,500 per annum; modern shop (new front); new lease will be granted at £85 per annum; further details to genuine buyers.

18.—**KENT (FEW MILES OUT).**—Neglected Business in very prominent position; returns £1,435; could be materially increased under energetic management; rent £100; nearby premises over double this figure; price by arrangement.

19.—**READING (NEAR).**—Middle-class Business conducted under management for many years; returns about £1,200; net profit £250; corner shop; small house; rent £100; price £650.

20.—**WATFORD.**—General Retail Business offering scope for considerable increase; returns for last year £879, have been over £1,600 per annum; excellent profits; stock and fixtures worth £450; rent £150 per annum throughout the lease; price £500 all-at or near offer or valuation terms entertained.

Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate

Special Terms for Income Tax Valuations and Preparation of Accounts by Qualified Accountants.

ERNEST J. GEORGE & Co.

Lancashire and District Representative : Mr. E. BROWN, 21 Davenport Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport. Telephone : Great Moor 2405

Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) LONDON, WEST.—Good-class family business, occupying main position; turnover approximately £2,200 per annum, with definite scope for further development; well stocked and fitted; very reasonable overheads; price approximately £2,000; Bankers' references required.

(C2) LONDON, N.W.—Unopposed Pharmacy situated in shopping parade of populous residential district; increasing returns, at present at the rate of approximately £2,500 per annum; modern flat above (optional); new 21 year lease will be granted; price £1,500.

(C3) BANKS OF THAMES.—Attractive modern Pharmacy with good living accommodation, prominently situated in busy shopping street; present returns approximately £2,700 per annum, representing an increase of about £300 over last year's figures; no near opposition; price £2,000, or first reasonable offer.

(C4) EAST END.—Good profit-earning business, which has been in the hands of the present family for the past 38 years; turnover for last financial year, £2,171; gross profit, £89; property can be purchased, or a lease may be considered at a reasonable rental; living accommodation with bathrooms; price by negotiation.

(C5) NORTHANTS (IMPORTANT CITY).—Very old-established family and dispensing business; increasing turnover, now at the rate of approximately £1,500 per annum; good living accommodation; reasonable rental; long lease; price £1,000, or offer, to include household fixtures; premises in excellent state of repair; early sale desired for genuine reason; well recommended.

(C6) BRIGHTON.—Owing to family circumstances an old-established business in a main thoroughfare must be sold forthwith, and the first offer within the bounds of reason will be accepted; attractive well-fitted Pharmacy with living accommodation above; low rental; good lease; part of purchase money might remain, if necessary; full details upon application.

(C7) TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Old-established retail business occupying prominent position; now doing at the rate of approximately £1,200 per annum, but scope exists for considerable further increase; must be sold quickly owing to genuine domestic circumstances; stock and fixtures worth approximately £750; first reasonable offer will be accepted.

(C8) MANCHESTER.—Old-established family business occupying main road position; increasing turnover, now at the rate of approximately £1,200 per annum; gross profit, £432; net profit, £30; good living accommodation; price approximately £650 all-at; leasehold property also available.

(C9) KENTON.—Recently established middle-class business with sub-post office situated in growing residential area; no near opposition;

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Telephone Nos.: Holborn 7408 & 7407 (2 lines)

15 Bridge Street, Walsall Telephone: Walsall 3774

present returns approximately £20 per week, plus post office salary; low rental, after allowing for sub-let; long lease, which also restricts further opposition; reasonable purchase price.

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BELLINGHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND.—In the heart of the North Tyne district, Chemist's Business for sale; good Family and Veterinary trade; N.H.I., etc.; 2-roomed shop; rent and rates £37; turnover £1,800; full Wine licence; Kodak and Ucal Agencies; nearest opposition 17 miles. Apply J. A. Gardner & Co., Chartered Accountants, 24 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BERKSHIRE.—Chemist lock-up Shop, with three rooms at rear, situate in main road on the largest estate in Reading; splendid opportunity also with N.H.I.; only Chemist available; with modern fittings and showcases, etc., etc.; low rent. Write 122/9, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—In pleasant suburb, old-established Family and Dispensing Business, with excellent N.H.I.; returns approach £800 under manager; six-room house and garage, rent £65 on favourable lease; exceptional bargain, as district developing; price for fixtures and goodwill £150, s.a.v.; terms could be arranged. Chemist, 78 Vicarage Road, Smethwick, Staffs.

BLACKPOOL.—Old-established Drug Stores, Herbs, etc.; lock-up; central position; Kodak Agency; average yearly turnover round £1,400; great scope for Qualified man; owner other interests; inclusive price £675; other details to genuine buyers at interview only; no agents. 124/17, Office of this Paper.

BOLTON.—Established Working-class Business for Sale; returns average £900 for the last 3 years, including Panel 550-600 monthly; total rent and rates 22s. weekly; stock and fixtures valued at £500; will sell for £400; good reason for disposal. 124/43, Office of this Paper.

EAST MIDLANDS.—Drug Store for sale owing to age and illness; excellent house, with all conveniences; lease or freehold; willing to negotiate reasonable terms. 122/3, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Chemist's Business in working-class district; main road; car stop; corner premises; lock-up; established 2 years under indifferent management; scope for Prescribing, N.H.I.; Kodak and Selo Agency; rent 17s. 6d. weekly; lease can be arranged. Apply E. J. Williams & Co., Incorporated Accountants, 30 North John Street, Liverpool, 2.

NORTHANTS.—Steady Middle-class Business, with good house; long lease; last 9 months £1,300; N.H.I., Photo, Ucal, Kodak, etc.; stock £450, fixtures £250, goodwill £300; near offers considered for quick sale; personal reasons; audited accounts. 288/448, Office of this Paper.

SCARBOROUGH.—Old-established Business for immediate disposal; premises situate main thoroughfare; lease at moderate rental may be arranged; house portion at present sub-let; well fitted and stocked, value of the latter £650; splendid opportunity for Qualified man under own supervision; full investigation invited. For further particulars apply to Parkin S. Booth, Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool, 3.

S.E. DISTRICT, main road, nice part, Herbal, Drug and Photographic Stores; no near opposition; established over 7 years; double-fronted shop, nicely fitted and well stocked; takings average £750 yearly; good scope for increase; price, all at, £300; good reasons for disposal. 124/38, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Newly established Chemist's Business; good premises, held on lease, with 13 years to run, at £52 per annum; well fitted; returns average £33 per week; stock approximately £630; offers invited. For full particulars apply 288/445, Office of this Paper.

WILTSHERE.—Middle-class Business, with Optics; in small town on main London-Bristol road; well situated; turnover £1,500, of which about £120 is Optical; net profit £420; easily worked; light, steady trade; taking over larger business; price £1,000 or nearest offer. 124/21, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business for Sale in Auchinblae, Kincardineshire; small entry; good chance for young man. For particulars apply Mrs. Macdonald, Beech Villa, Auchinblae.

CHEMIST'S BUSINESS.—Retail and Dispensing; Midland town; busy main road; excellent Retail shop; living accommodation; moderate rent. Particulars of trade, etc., from the Auctioneers, Cartwright & Son, F.A.I., Bank Chambers, Nuneaton. (Tel.: 108.)

DRUG Store, previously Chemist; Hampshire beauty spot; delightful six-roomed house and garden; conservatory; garage; new property; gas, elect.r.c, water upstairs; near Southsea, Southampton; main London road; plenty of scope for Chemist; no serious opposition; great opening for Optical, none here; Kodak, Selo; rent £100; price £400 or near. 126/1, Office of this Paper.

OFFERS wanted by Manufacturer of Bath Salts, Talcum Powder, Foot Powder, etc., for stock, equipment, etc.; premises rented at £52 per annum. Full particulars from Ellis & Sons, 459 Lord Street, Southport.

SPESIAL OFFER.—£300; Business to be disposed of immediately; open to inspection. 52 High Road, Chiswick, W.4.

SPLENDID Opportunity for man with limited capital; £7 per week net profit for owner-manager; middle- and working-class business, with Post Office; London, S.E.; genuine reason for disposal; highest offer above £400 secures; stock could be adjusted to suit Drug Store. For further particulars write 124/41, Office of this Paper.

TO CHEMISTS.—An established Chemist's Business for Sale, main Southsea business thoroughfare; stock and fixtures at an attractive price to an approved purchaser. Field & Palmer, Estate Agents, 3 King's Road, Southsea.

£60.—DRUG and Herbal Store, stock and fixtures inclusive; S.W. district; lease 11 years; E.L.; owner must sell; excellent prospects. 123/3, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN desires to purchase sound medium-class Pharmacy, with or without Optics; must be well situated and show good profits. Full particulars in strict confidence to "M.P.S., M.I.C.O." 125/13, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACY, Drug Store or Mixed Business required; Home Counties or coast; large enough to hold assistance other than himself; living accommodation essential; replies treated confidentially. Please send particulars of opposition, population, etc. 125/6, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—A sound good-class Business in North-West or South-West of England; in town not more than 45,000 population; turnover from £1,800; lock-up shop. 288/438, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

TOLWORTH, SURREY.—Four Shops to Let in good position with Woolworths, Sainsburys, Boots, Trueform Boot Co., etc.; frontage 18 ft. 6 in., depth 40 ft., with self-contained maisonette over; suitable for any trade; rent £175 p.a.; shop front installed in suitable cases. Apply Healey & Baker, 29 George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Mayfair 2965.

TONBRIDGE.—Corner of new restricted estate; main road; well populated district; lock-up shop, with room; ideal Chemist; real opening; rent £35. Key: Brooks, Auctioneers, Tonbridge.

BUSY Main-road Shop to Let; good position for Chemist, Perfumery, etc.; near factory employing thousands; lease 3 to 21 years, as required; inclusive rent £2 per week, no premium. Apply 56 Stoke Newington Road, N.16. Telephone: Clissold 2373.

DOUBLE-FRONTED Shop, 35 ft. deep; busy main road; popular suburb, 50,000 population. There are 50 modern flats over and adjacent (all let); rent £90 p.a. plus rates first seven years, first year concession; 21 years' lease granted. Sole Agents, Melhuish & Henson, 8 Morden Court Parade, London Road, Morden. Mitcham 4176.

EXCEPTIONAL Opportunity for Chemist in parade of shops at corner of Edgware Road and North Circular Road; thousands pass daily to and from houses, factories and greyhound racing track; very reasonable rentals. For full particulars apply The Morris Development Co., Ltd., 130 Mount Street, Berkeley Square, W.1. Telephones: Mayfair 3378 and 4221.

FINE Opening for Chemist; restricted estate; no opposition; good living accommodation; rent £85 to £95. Apply P. E. Brand, Ltd., 345 Eastern Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

MAIN POSITION, SYDENHAM.—The only terrace of new shops in the locality; 8 in all; several let; excellent opening for Chemist; immediate inspection urged. For full particulars apply Sole Managing Agents, David Ainslie & Co., Ltd., 35 Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W.1 (Whitehall 1821-2).

TWO CHEMISTS.—Modern Shops, with living accommodation, in ideal positions, to be Let on Lease or Sold Freehold; suitable for branch or multiple stores. Full particulars of P. Chase Gardener & Co., 295 High Street, Hounslow.

£90 P.A., DORKING.—Large Modern Well-Built Shop to Let, 2 reception, 2 bedrooms, bath and separate w.c.; shop front already fitted, and interior fittings suitable for Chemist already there; could be easily utilised for other trades; well-populated neighbourhood and within 100 yds. of station. Davis Estates Ltd., 346-350 Kilburn High Road, N.W.6.

AGENCIES.

INDIA, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.—Old-established firm, whose preparations are known to every Chemist and advertised, is open to appoint exclusive Buying Agents. 124/12, Office of this Paper.

AGENTS required, commission basis, for Chemist Signs. Write full particulars of territory covered, 287/418, Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Wholesale Chemists in Brussels, controlling wide organisation of Large Shops, Laboratories, Factory and Warehouse, seek Representation of English Pharmaceutical Products. Write P.B. 2498 Agence Marechal, 97 Bd. Ad. Max, Bruxelles (Belgique).

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CAPITAL required for publicity and expansion of a Medicinal Article of world-wide demand. Also acquisition of a preparation of kindred purpose, likewise of proved efficacy and profitable yield. 288/458, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICES.

APPRENTICE, young lady, required; Matriculation essential and preferably Part I; no premium; small salary. Apply, Pharmacist, London Jewish Hospital, Stepney Green, E.1.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

CARDIFF.—Qualified Assistant required, November 2, for small branch; must be good Window-dresser and courteous Salesman. Please give fullest particulars first letter, salary, references and photo if possible to Robinson, 134 Whitchurch Road, Cardiff.

KENSINGTON.—Junior or Beginner for old-established Family and Dispensing Pharmacy. Full particulars, age, sex and previous experience if any, salary expected, to "Worker," 125/15, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Junior Assistant required shortly, with knowledge of Photography. Apply by letter, stating age, experience when free, and salary required, to the Secretary, Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 49 King William Street, E.C.4.

LONDON, N.—Junior Assistant required; one just finished apprenticeship would suit; good appearance; please give full particulars re age, height, experience and wages required. W. J. Field, 30 Queen's Parade, Friern Barnet, London, N.11.

LONDON, S.E.1.—Unqualified Assistant required; of good appearance; must be a first-class Window-dresser; able to use own initiative; Dispensing, Counter and Photographics. Apply, stating age, experience, wages required, and when at liberty, 125/14, Once of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Lady Assistant (25-30) required for Counter; West-End experience essential. Apply personally to Staff Controller, Women's Section, Harrods Ltd., 44 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

LONDON, N.12.—Smart Junior required for good-class Dispensing and Counter. Full particulars in first letter, to S. Chapman, Chemist, Friern Barnet.

MANCHESTER.—Unqualified Assistant required; one just finished apprenticeship would suit. Reply, giving age, experience, references and salary required, to Joseph Bell & Sons, Ltd., 91 Upper Brook Street, Manchester, 13.

SOUTH COAST.—Male Junior Assistant, with Dispensing experience, wanted for good-class business, about November 1; permanency; easy hours; full particulars in first letter; applications unanswered in 4 days declined with thanks. Witchell, 1 Brighton Road, Worthing.

SOUTH WALES.—Young Qualified Assistant required; preference given to one with knowledge of Optics. Apply, stating salary required, with full particulars and photograph, to Melville Thomas, The Square, Neath.

ASISTANT (about 25) wanted at once for good-class Light Retail, Dispensing and Photographic Business. Full particulars of age, height, references, with photo (returnable) to W. Hill, Chemist, Westgate-on-Sea, Thanet.

ASISTANT, young, Unqualified, for good-class Family and Dispensing Business; London, S.E.; interview essential. State age, experience and salary required to 125/16, Office of this Paper.

BODY'S PHARMACIES have vacancy at one of their principal branches for Manager possessing Pharmaceutical and Optical qualifications; keen business man and experienced Refractionist (J.C.Q.O.). State full particulars first letter, age, height, experience, whether single or married, when disengaged, salary existing and required, and enclose recent photo to Mr. S. F. Body, 165 High Street, Southend-on-Sea.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver required for good-class business. Apply with full particulars to "G," 183 Lessingham Avenue, Tooting, S.W.17.

JUNIOR Assistant required at once for good-class Family and Dispensing business; Dispensing experience essential. Apply, giving full particulars of age, experience, salary required, etc., to J. J. Pickering, Wood's Pharmacy, Windsor.

JUNIOR Assistant required at once; please state full particulars as to age, experience, salary required, etc., in first letter, also when available for interview if suitable. Wells, Chemist, High Street, St. Albans. 'Phone: St. Albans 867.

JUNIOR, male, Unqualified, for Chiswick branch; permanency; one just finished apprenticeship would suit. Please give full particulars as to age, height, experience and salary required, or phone Tottenham 3339 for appointment. 124/55, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant required; experienced preferred. Please send full particulars, references, etc., to J. Lawrence, M.P.S., 285 Mile End Road, London, E.1. (Advance 3492.)

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensue. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

LADY Assistant required for busy North London Shop in working-class district; Hall certificate or good Dispensing experience, particularly N.H.I., and knowledge of general shop routine and sympathetic dealing with customers. Fullest particulars to 288/447, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Qualified (about 30), wanted for busy N.H.I. and Counter; working-class district; good Window-dresser; full particulars in first letter. Braham, Chemist, Station Parade, Canons Park, Edgware.

MANAGER wanted for Pharmacy and Optical Department in Redditch; must be fully Qualified in both sections, and experienced in buying, display, staff control and productive work; present average weekly trade, sales £45, transfers £55. Applications in writing, containing full personal and professional details, also salary required, to be addressed to the Committee of Management, Co-operative Society, Alcester, not later than Tuesday, October 13, 1936.

MANAGER (25-35), Qualified, married, required for branch at Welling, Kent; must be capable Dispenser, Salesman and Window-dresser; salary £4 weekly, plus commission on turnover, and living accommodation. Wilkie, 28 Hildreth Street, Balham.

M.P.S., BRANCH Manager required; good Dispenser and Window-dresser. Full particulars, wages, etc., to Balf Bros., 166 Rochdale Road, Harpurhey, Manchester, 9.

M.P.S. (35 or over) (unmarried) for succession, March or Christmas; Birmingham district; illness; experienced; Optical an advantage; Prescriber; long-established Pharmacy, no etc.'s.; returns £1,700, gross profits about £600; rent £100, £52 let off; rates £48; references. 125/7, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME.—Qualified or Unqualified; every evening except Sunday; also Qualified Locum for 3 days, October 19, 20, 21. Full particulars to Begg, 333 Battersea Park Road, S.W.11.

QUALIFIED Assistant required; South London; must be active and of good appearance; willing and cheerful disposition essential; state age and salary required; references must bear strict investigation; enclose a snap or photo if possible. 122/12, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted; West of England; reliable Dispenser and good Counterman and Window-dresser; pleasing personality; to assist at branch occasionally; enclose photo and state salary, which must be moderate. 124/36, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist as Superintendent; to open new department. Application form from Managing Secretary, Lockhurst Lane Co-operative Society, Holmsdale Road, Coventry.

QUALIFIED Lady wanted. State age, salary required and when free to Morris, Chemist, 143 The Broadway, W.7.

QUALIFIED Man wanted for modern Chemist. State age, height, salary required and full particulars to Yerrell, 260 Upper Tooting Road, S.W.17.

QUALIFIED Man (35-40) required at once to take charge; must be keen Buyer, good Window-dresser and energetic. Send full particulars and salary required to General Manager, Palmers Stores, Ltd., Hammersmith, W.6.

QUALIFIED Manager (branch); Manor Park, Ilford, Essex; middle-class type of trade; N.H.I. Dispensing; to commence November 2. Apply with full particulars as to experience, salary required, etc., in first letter, Bewells, Ltd., 19/21 Pitfield Street, London, N.1.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 100 to 150 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

QUALIFIED Manager required at once for new good class branch business in busy centre in North Staffordshire; good Window-dresser essential; young man (25-30) preferred. All particulars in first letter of experience, salary required, etc., 124/40, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required for Family and Photographic Business, South London; good living accommodation; good part; comfortable situation for experienced and reliable man; not too young. Apply, stating salary required and details of experience, 124/16, Office of this Paper.

SMART young Lady Assistant required immediately; experienced in usual Chemist Counter Sales, Toilets and Cosmetics. Apply The Prosser Roberts Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 8 High Holborn, London.

SMART young Unqualified Assistant required; must have knowledge of making attractive Window Displays; good appearance and courteous at counter. Apply, enclosing references and photograph and wages expected, Gordon Morum, Arcade, Guernsey.

TAYLORS DRUG CO., LTD., have vacancies for experienced Lady Toilet Assistants in Leeds and Heckmondwike; knowledge of Dispensing an advantage. Give fullest particulars by letter of age, experience and references to 16 Boar Lane, Leeds.

TWO Young Unqualified Assistants required for Essex; must be reliable Dispensers. Please state age, particulars of experience, salary required, etc., 124/25, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, either sex, used to middle-class business, Dispensing, Photographic, Window-dressing. State age, experience, when disengaged to Eley, 289 Shirley Road, Southampton.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required by October 26; used to medium-class business and N.H.I. Dispensing. Please give full particulars of age, experience and salary required in first letter to J. W. Cox, Chemist, 86 High Street, Deal.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted for good-class Pharmacy; must be efficient in all branches, especially Dispensing. Please give full particulars, age, references, salary required in first letter, Stewart, Chemist, Bracknell.

UNQUALIFIED Junior required, male; good Dispenser and Counterman. Full particulars of experience, age, salary required and when disengaged to Smart, Chemist, Littlehampton.

UNQUALIFIED Lady Assistant required (not over 25) for working-class Pharmacy with busy N.H.I., North London district. Write, giving full particulars and salary required, to 123/14, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Lady Assistant required shortly. Write, enclosing photo if possible, giving age, experience, and salary required, to J. L. Thompson, Chemist, Rayners Lane, Pinner.

WANTED.—Experienced Unqualified Assistant to act solely as Storekeeper (central Stores serving several branches). Experience, age, salary, references to Bathes, Ltd., 24 Fleet Street, Torquay.

WANTED immediately, Lady, Unqualified, with Dispensing and Retail experience, good Counterwoman and Window-dresser, for new branch. Write, stating full details of experience, age, and salary required, to Lankester & Crook, Ltd., Obelisk Road, Woolston, Southampton.

WANTED, Qualified Lady Assistant (part time might be considered). Full particulars to Shackletons Cash Chemists, 502 Great West Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

WANTED.—Unqualified Junior or Improver. Full particulars, age, photo, salary required, etc., W. E. Barker, The Pharmacy, Burnham-Bucks.

YOUNG Qualified Assistant required with good business ability; good Window-dresser and methodical worker essential. Full particulars, photograph and lowest salary for permanency, to Murray's, 14 Electric Parade, Clacton-on-Sea.

YOUNG Unqualified Dispenser wanted for N.H.I. and busy Counter. Fullest particulars and salary to N. Vines, 206 Brixton Road, S.W.9.

WHOLESALE.

NURO FILMS LTD.

are open to employ a few more First Class Salesmen in areas where they are not at present represented. Write in confidence giving details of area covered. Only men with an established connection amongst Chemists and a first class sales record need apply.

NURO (Biggleswade) LTD.
BIGGLESWADE, BEDS.

W ARWICKSHIRE, S. WALES AND WEST OF ENGLAND.—Representative wanted for each ground by old-established firm with large clientele, whose preparations are known to every Chemist, and being advertised; liberal commission paid weekly; also on direct orders from the ground; only those with sound connexion and already travelling need apply, with full particulars (in confidence). 124/120, Office of this Paper.

EXCELLENT Side-line.—Camera Manufacturers require Live Representatives in all parts of the country, with connexions among Photographic Dealers and Chemists, to carry exceptionally good line at popular price; applicants must give fullest particulars. P.C.B. 219/18, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Granulator required for Tablet Department of well-known Manufacturing Chemists in the South. Apply 288/443, Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Representatives wanted with connexion among Chemists in main provincial centres; able to handle nationally advertised Dental Preparation as non-competitive sideline on generous commission basis. Write 288/441, Office of this Paper.

P HARMACIST.—A firm of Manufacturing Chemists in London has a vacancy for a young Pharmacist (age about 25 years) on the indoor staff; sound Pharmaceutical education and experience required; applicants should send full particulars covering qualifications, experience, salary required, etc. 288/444, Office of this Paper.

R EPRESENTATIVE required with established connexion among Pharmacists in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Stafford and Shropshire; must be resident in area defined; position open is with one of the largest national advertisers of proprietary medicinal preparations, and applicants not giving fullest details of past record will be ignored. State age, whether car-owner and when available to 288/446, Office of this Paper.

R EPRESENTATIVE wanted to carry additional heavily advertised lines in Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, etc., and to call on Wholesalers; commission on total sales, whether booked by Representative or otherwise. Give full details to 288/449, Office of this Paper.

R EPRESENTATIVE who is calling on Doctors, Hospitals, Clinics in London required to sell Dispensing Bottles on liberal commission; no expenses. P.C.B. 219/20, Office of this Paper.

R EPRESENTATIVES required in most districts, calling on Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; give full particulars in first letter. The Kraska Co., Ltd., 65 Portobello Road, W.11.

YOUNG Registered Pharmacist required, with actual Factory experience, for responsible position in Factory of S.E. London Manufacturing Chemists. Write, stating salary required and full particulars, to 288/442, Office of this Paper.

COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

Q UALIFIED Chemist for factory; with knowledge of Manufacture of Cosmetics; no Retail; ideal climate; excellent working conditions; cheap living; good prospects for energetic man or woman. Apply by air mail, Norwood Coaker, Ladybrand, South Africa.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED (31), married; enthusiastic business builder; excellent all-round experience; disengaged October 19; London or near. Chemist, 65 Leyborne Avenue, West Ealing. Phone: Ealing 2608.

A CAPABLE Unqualified Assistant (19), hard worker, of good address, now in London situation (1 year), desires situation, Southern County (S.W. preferred); thorough experience (4 years) all branches Pharmacy, Photographic, Window-dressing, Toilet, Surgical, etc.; keen Salesman; quick, accurate Dispenser, N.H.I., private; passed Part I. K. J. Wadge, 37 Thurlestone Avenue, London, N.12.

A COMPETENT Assistant, accustomed to high-class Dispensing business, desires permanency in London area; disengaged October 17; thorough knowledge of Pharmacy; tall; interview. "T. H.," 40 Woodfield Drive, Gidea Park, Essex.

A COMPETENT Unqualified Assistant (26) desires post in or near Loudon; West End experience; Toilets, Dispensing, Photographic; excellent Window-dresser and accomplished Salesman. Advertiser, 96 Hinton Avenue, Hounslow, Middlesex.

A QUALIFIED Assistant or Manager (30), thoroughly experienced, desires post, temporary or permanent; West of England preferred; disengaged. F. G. Tolman, "Cranmere," Taunton Road, North Petherton, Bridgwater, Somerset.

A QUALIFIED Manager (30) desires position of responsibility and trust; excellent references; present position 5½ years; free shortly owing to business changes. Gleave, 11 Leigh Gardens, Andover.

A N Unqualified Assistant (35), tall, of good appearance and address, best West End experience, desires situation. 117/9, Office of this Paper.

A S Qualified (55); high-class Dispensing and good all-round experience; 14 years last situation, doing locum; London preferred; please state salary. Pharmacist, 4 Bambrough Gardens, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

A SSISTANT, competent Dispenser, Salesman, Prescriber; single; active; elderly; Unqualified. Statim, 98 Lockwood Road, Lockwood, Huddersfield.

A SSISTANT; good all-round Dispensing, Counter, Photography, etc.; 16 years last reference; Unqualified; permanency preferred. Stevens, 46 Maybury Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.10.

A SSISTANT, Lady (45); Counter, Windows, Dispensing; London preferred. A. T., c/o Sunnybrook, Suffolk Road, N. Harrow.

A SSISTANT; West-End experience; disengaged October 3; Counter and Dispensing; good reference; locum or permanency; London only. Write to M. G. Birch, 4 Melrose Gardens, Hammersmith, W.6.

A SSISTANT (27), Unqualified; all-round experience Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing; London preferred. "Advertiser," 44 Turnerville Road, W.14.

E XPERIENCED Woman Assistant; Counter, Dispensing, Windows; London or Surrey. Miss "S.," c/o Foster, Chemist, Chipstead Valley Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

L ADY Dispenser (Hall) seeks post; London or Essex preferred. Miss D. Lawrence, "Wican-Croft," Hawkwell Chase, Hawkwell, Essex.

L ADY (middle-aged) would like post Housekeeper, Chemist, Doctor (Hall); Counter experience. 124/34, Office of this Paper.

L ADY M.P.S. desires part-time position with light duties; good general experience. 124/10, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Manager (30), married, seeks change; capable business builder, thoroughly trustworthy; prize Window-dresser; salary £5 10s. per week. 124/46, Office of this Paper.

MANAGEMENT, with living accommodation, required at early date; experienced; excellent references; possible view to succession. Reply 124/27, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (37), thoroughly experienced all branches Dispensing, Buying, Salesmanship, Window Display, desires post repaying hard work. 124/19, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., MIDDLE-AGED, good experience, open for engagement shortly. M.P.S., 124/2, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (26) desires change; excellent West End experience; tall; energetic; reliable; conscientious. 124/37, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (33) desires permanency in Brighton or near; Manager or Senior Assistant; 15 years' excellent general Retail experience; 7 years Manager; capable and trustworthy; excellent references; at present managing. "Chemist," 19 Plympton Avenue, London, N.W.6.

QUALIFIED Manager or Assistant (30); married; thoroughly experienced; excellent references; Midlands preferred; selling ability. 122/5, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, single (33), desires change shortly; all-round experience; 6 years managing; excellent references; permanency; London area. 125/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, "Square-trained" (28), desires position as Manager or Senior in good-class Pharmacy where business acumen and ability required; keen, forceful Salesman and stylish Window-dresser; excellent experience, including Continental and Medical Dispenser; free in one month. 124/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (40) seeks post offering good prospects, Midlands; enthusiastic worker; capable. Furness, 112 New Road, Great Bridge, Staffs.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (31); tall; well educated; accurate Dispenser; good Counterman, with sound knowledge Photograpics, Toilets and Patents; 14 years' good-class experience; free. Watson, 38 Southwood Drive, Tolworth, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED (24); tall; 8 years' experience high-class businesses; London or suburbs. C., 172 Manor Way, Mitcham, Surrey.

WHOLESALE.

ATHOROUGHLY experienced and reliable Representative; very strong connexion whole of London, Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; exceptional credentials; own car. 288/457, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (35), 20 years' experience as Checker, Stock-keeper, desires position with London or Midland firm; good worker and timekeeper; willing to take charge; excellent references. 124/1, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (34) offers his services as Representative to accredited house; connexion with all Stores and High-class Chemists in Yorkshire, Northumberland and Durham of 12 years' standing; well educated; car owner; undeniable references; constructive ability. P.C.B. 218/22, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.—Gentleman (30), well educated, good address, offers services to Drug, Toilet and/or Sundries House desiring conscientious representation covering Southern Counties; only non-competitive lines considered; interview if desired. 124/24, Office of this Paper.

CONSULTANT, Ethical Medical Propaganda.—Leading expert, all branches, Booklets, Leaflets, Layouts, Medical Correspondence, follow-up letters, having reduced Medical Propaganda to fine art, offers services; exceptional results; expert medical, pharmaceutical, chemical translator from French and German. Reply P.C.B. 219/16, Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Retail Assistant (26), married, desires represent established house; Midlands preferred; very smart appearance; keen, energetic; personality and flair for selling; 11 years Pharmacy; car driver; good references; sound knowledge competitive prices and values; interviews, please. 124/51, Office of this Paper.

IN consequence of German currency difficulties, Department Manager for over 10 years with well-known Hamburg firm of export transit business in Drugs, Guns, Chemicals, etc., wishes to join good London house of same line to continue transactions from London (35 years old); best knowledge of European and American markets. Write "Comtant," 247.165, rue Vivienne 17, Paris.

PERFUMERY, Toilets.—Chemist, all-round experience in Manufacture, Packaging, seeks berth; expert in Creams, Powders and Cosmetics; excellent references; keen Buyer. P.C.B. 219/19, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (middle-aged), keen, active and versatile, well known to both wholesale and retail trade in town and country, offers services for reasonable salary and expenses. 287/417, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 7 years' connexion London district, desirous of Representing good-class Sundries House; drives car. 122/10, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, long-standing connexion Chemists, South-Eastern and Midland Counties, desires to represent good house, full time; excellent references. 124/3, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Man (20); knowledge of fine Chemicals, Citrates, Iodides, Toilet Preparations; experienced; secondary education; references. G. H. Kogel, 4 Ellesmere Street, Poplar, E.14.

YOUNG Man (27) requires position as Assistant Buyer of Tins, Bottles, etc.; 10 years one firm; experienced, keen, good worker; South London preferred; excellent references. 122/8, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHIMISTS' FITTINGS.—New and Second-hand Drug Runs, Dispensing Screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Perfumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate-glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., at competitive prices. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., Shopfitters and Shop Front Builders, 175/9 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

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FOR DISPOSAL.—Large-capacity Steam-heated Dryer with internal Agitator, also Jacketed Cylindrical Mixer and Dryer, 8 ft. long, 3 ft. diameter. 288/453, Office of this Paper.

FOR DISPOSAL.—Tumbling Barrel-type Mixer mounted over Sifting Machine, with Receiving Box; all mounted in wood frame. 288/450, Office of this Paper.

FOR DISPOSAL.—Two "Griveau" Mixers, wood bodies, with Sifters fitted under and Receiving Drawers for sifted powder. 288/451, Office of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—Two heavy-type Werner Mixers, Water Jacketed, size of Pans 3 ft. x 2 ft. 9 in. x 2 ft. 6 in., also smaller capacity machine. 288/456, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Vertical Grinding Mill with 12-in. Stones, also similar with 30-in. Stones. 288/454, Office of this Paper.

LIMITED COMPANY REGISTRATION FOR CHEMISTS, Retail or Manufacturing, and auditing for the smaller Chemists' businesses at fees they can afford, are my specialities, and, as the older chemists know, I have advertised in this Supplement many years; 400 private companies can be referred to; advice free to anyone really interested; mention me to friends.

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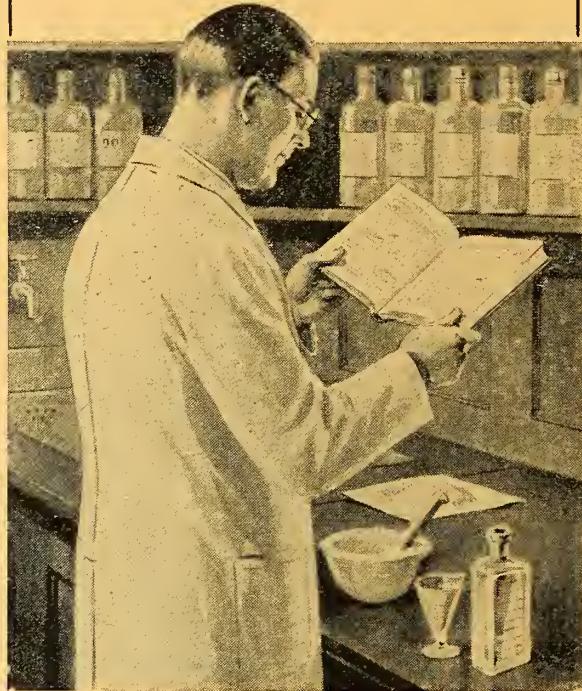
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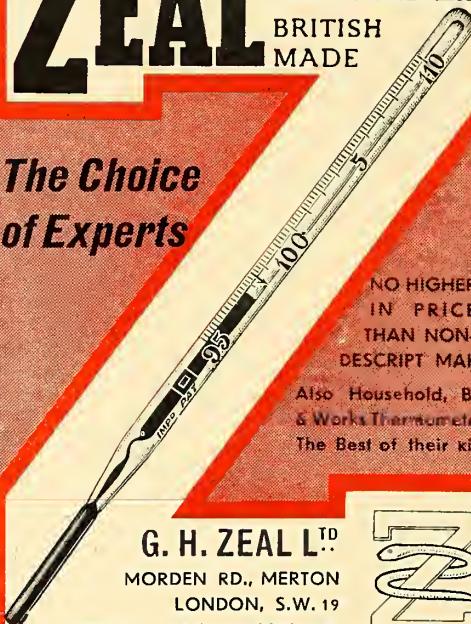
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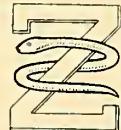
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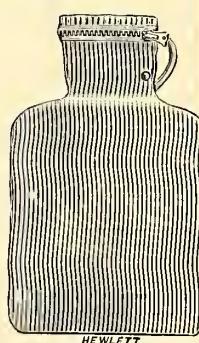
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

RETAIL and DISPENSING PRICE LIST

ISSUED QUARTERLY FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Use in conjunction with the "C. & D. Price List Formulary" and "C. & D. Poisons Guide"

THE SELLING PRICES in this List are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest figure. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, *liquids should be sold by fluid measure and solids by weight*.

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the List may be increased as follows: For one pint add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The gallon price for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for 7-lb. sales multiply the lb. cost by 10; for 14-lb. by 20; and for 28-lb. by 38. For *intermediate drachm* prices divide 1-oz. quotations by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the *grain* prices divide the drachm selling price by 50.

PRICE ADJUSTMENT.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the lb. *selling price* add half to the cost price (yielding 33½ per cent. on return); for the 4-oz. *selling price* divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the 1-oz. *selling price* divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.). This method also applies to lozenges and pastilles which remain at a firm cost price.

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 2) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the Edinburgh private mark MELBORACIS should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "C. & D." only ought then to be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in ink as they are published, and so keep the quarterly List up to date.

ABBREVIATIONS—The references to standards or formulas in the List are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopœia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulary); N.I.F. (National Insurance Formulary).

SALES RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters and figures on the left-hand side of the retail price indicate restrictions on sale in Great Britain under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Poisons Rules and relate to the classification in *The Chemist and Druggist* "Poisons Guide," in which an extended list of poisons is given. In Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State different restrictions apply, although in many instances the letters may be taken as an indication that restrictions exist in these two countries. Dangerous drugs ("D.D." in Price List) are the same in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. Irish readers should refer to *The Chemist and Druggist Poisons Cards*.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulas exist a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary Counter Practice" and other C. & D. publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in cost of ingredients render this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 2s. 6d. post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This C. & D. feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used in conjunction with this List, in the annual stock-taking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock-taking for the drug-trade. The sheets, fastened into a pad, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as these occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (2s. 6d. post free) with blank pages at the end.

Published as a Supplement to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

"C. & D." DRUG INDEX

DRUGS (1913 = 100)		
—	1935	1936
Jan.	144.3	147.0
Feb.	144.4	147.0
Mar.	144.6	147.4
April	144.6	147.4
May	144.7	147.4
June	144.7	147.0
July	145.0	147.3
Aug.	144.6	147.4
Sept.	146.0	148.0
Oct.	146.8	
Nov.	146.9	
Dec.	147.0	

DRESSINGS (1913 = 100)		
—	1935	1936
Jan.	136.3	136.2
Feb.	136.3	136.2
Mar.	136.2	136.5
April	136.2	136.5
May	136.2	136.5
June	136.2	136.6
July	136.2	136.6
Aug.	136.2	136.6
Sept.	136.2	136.7
Oct.	136.2	
Nov.	136.2	
Dec.	136.2	

CONTENTS

	PAGE
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS	3
AMPOULES	27
CAPSULES	27
TABLETS	28
SURGICAL DRESSINGS AND APPLIANCES	30
SEROLOGICAL PRODUCTS	31
VACCINES AND TUBERCULINS	32

PRICING PRESCRIPTIONS

DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescription, as follows:—

1. RAPID METHOD.—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See below.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments

Size	Dose 3ij.	Dose 3ii.	Dose 3iv.	Dose 3v.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3ij.	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
3ii.	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
3iii.	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
3iv.	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
3v.	—	—	2 0	1 6
3vii.	—	—	2 6	1 10

		s. d.
Gargles, lotions, injections	.. .. .. ..	8 oz. 1 6
Pills and powders	.. .. .. ..	12 1 6
Cachets and dry-filled capsules	.. .. .. ..	12 2 6
Ointments, mixed	.. .. .. ..	1 oz., 1s. 3d.; 2 oz. 1 6
Suppositories, bougies, pessaries	.. .. .. ..	12 2 0
Small shaped blisters	.. .. .. ..	each 1 0
Plasters, 6 in. x 6 in.	.. .. .. ..	each 2 6

An extra fee of 6d. per prescription is made for night attendance.

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescriptions should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M	e	1	b	o	r	a	c	i	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

2. COSTING METHOD.—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The selling prices in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of containers are given in the list. (See below.)

C. Special "oncost" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special establishment charges of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost."

Modern medical treatment sometimes requires forms of medication needing long periods of time in their preparation. No standard fee can be laid down since time, the guiding factor, is unknown until the prescription is completed. A basic figure covering time with its essential oncost and actual labour may be calculated on a rate of 60d. per hour or portions thereof in making up the final professional charge.

The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

	s. d.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature	.. .. 0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, rectal injections	.. .. 0 8
Emulsions	.. .. .. .. 0 10
Pills and weighed powders	.. .. .. .. doz. 0 10
Ointments, confections, etc.	.. .. .. .. 0 9
Blisters	.. .. .. .. 0 8
Cachets	.. .. .. .. doz. 1 3
Capsules, hard (cachet fitting) (each extra doz. 6d.)	.. .. doz. 1 0
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries	.. .. .. .. doz. 1 4
Plasters	.. .. .. .. .. 1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, soft capsules	.. .. doz. 2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills	.. .. doz. 3d. extra
Ampoules (filling and sterilising)	.. .. doz. 3 0
Solutions and oils in bulk (sterilising)	.. .. to 500 mils. 3 6
Oculents (sterilised)	.. .. .. .. to 1 oz. 2 6
Powders, mixed, in bulk	.. .. .. .. to 4 oz. 0 10
Injections and hypodermic sterilising	.. .. .. .. to 1 oz. 2 6
Injections, intravenous and diagnostic sterilising	.. .. .. .. to 100 mils. 3 6
Hire of appliances	.. .. .. .. per week 2 6
Special registration fee of medicaments	.. .. .. .. per dose 2 6
Tuberculin and protein dilutions	.. .. .. .. per 6 doses 3 0

As these charges cover average time, the oncost for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the above basis.

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the name stamp on the prescription.

CONTAINERS

Retail charge

Medicine and Poison Bottles		
Sell	Sell	Sell
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 dr., 4 dr., 1 oz. 0 2	10 oz. 0 3	20 oz. 0 4
2 oz., 3 oz. 0 2	12 oz. 0 3	32 oz. 0 6
4 oz. 0 2	16 oz. 0 4	40 oz. 0 7
6 oz., 8 oz. 0 2		
Iodine bottles add price of rubber stopper (3d.) to poison bottles.		
Ointment Pots		
Sell	Sell	Sell
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz. 0 6	1 oz. 0 7	½ oz., 1 oz. 0 4
1 oz., ½ oz. 0 7	2 oz. 0 8	2 oz. 0 5
2 oz. 0 8	4 oz. 0 9	4 oz. 0 7
3 oz. 0 10	6 oz. 0 10	6 oz. 0 8
4 oz. 0 11	8 oz. 0 11	8 oz. 0 9
Stoppered Bottles		
Sell	Sell	Sell
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 oz. 0 7	2 oz. 0 8	½ oz., 1 oz. 0 4
2 oz. 0 8	4 oz. 0 9	2 oz. 0 5
3 oz. 0 10	6 oz. 0 10	4 oz. 0 7
4 oz. 0 11	8 oz. 0 11	6 oz. 0 8
Powder Bottles		
Sell	Sell	Sell
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 oz. 0 7	2 oz. 0 8	½ oz., 1 oz. 0 4
2 oz. 0 8	4 oz. 0 9	2 oz. 0 5
3 oz. 0 10	6 oz. 0 10	4 oz. 0 7
4 oz. 0 11	8 oz. 0 11	6 oz. 0 8

Cost d. per	Drugs and Chemicals	Selling Price				Cost d. per	Ac-Al Acida-(cont.)	Selling Price						
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			
33.5	25	Abidon Caps	4 0	each	—	—	18	lb.	Acid. lacticum dilutum	2 8	0 8	0 3	0 1	
12	lb.	Absinthium	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	29	oz.	Acid. mandelic	—	—	4 3	0 8	
72	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthet. P.I. (10)	7 6	2 6	—	—	12	oz.	Acid. molybdicum	—	—	2 0	0 4	
60	lb.	Acacia gummi alb. elect.	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	17	lb.	Acid. nitricum	3 2	0 11	0 3	—	
51	lb.	Acacia gummi alb. parv. opt.	6 3	1 11	0 7	—	8	lb.	Acid. nitricum dil.	—	0 5	0 2	—	
42	lb.	Acacia gummi alb. parv. sec.	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	12	lb.	Acid. nitricum coml.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	
48	lb.	Acacia gummi alb. pulv. opt.	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	8	lb.	Acid. nitro-hydrochlor dil. P.I. (9)	—	0 5	0 2	—	
39	lb.	Acacia gummi alb. pulv. sec.	4 10	1 5	0 5	—	12	lb.	Acid. oleicum	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	
30	lb.	Acacia gummi var. opt.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	84	oz.	Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol.	—	—	12 0	1 9	
27	oz.	Acetamidosalol	—	—	4 0	0 7	21	lb.	Acid. oxalic. recryst.	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	
4	oz.	Acetanilidum	—	—	0 7	0 2	13	lb.	Acid. oxalic. coml.	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	
22	oz.	Acetannin	—	—	3 3	0 6	20	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum B.P.	—	1 4	0 5	—	
18	lb.	Acetonum	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	8	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum dilutum	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1	
17	lb.	Acetonum coml.	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	14	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum sublim.	—	—	2 0	0 4	
228	lb.	Acetum aromaticum P.L.F.	—	—	—	0 4	11	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum cryst.	—	—	1 7	0 3	
141	lb.	Acet. arom. P.L.F. (synth. ol.)	—	—	—	0 3	8	lb.	Acid. pyrolignosum	1 0	0 4	—	—	
30	lb.	Acet. cantharidini	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	32	oz.	Acid. salicylicum nat.	—	—	4 8	0 10	
33	lb.	Acet. cantharidis	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	30	lb.	Acid. salicylici pulvis	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	
20	lb.	Acet. colchici	—	0 9	0 3	—	12	oz.	Acid. salicylicsulphonicum	—	—	2 0	0 4	
8	lb.	Acet. destillatum album	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	14	lb.	Acid. stearicum coml.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	
36	gal.	Acet. fuscum	gal.	4 6	pint	0 7	9	oz.	Acid. sulphanic. recryst.	—	—	1 4	0 3	
6	lb.	Acet. fuscum (Beaufoy)	—	0 3	0 1	—	11	lb.	Acid. sulph.	P.I. (8)	2 6	0 10½	0 3	
27	lb.	Acet. ipecacuanhae	—	1 0	0 4	—	8	lb.	Acid. sulph. dil.	P.I. (9)	—	0 5	0 2	
27	lb.	Acet. odoratum meth. B.P.C.	—	1 0	0 4	—	7.5	lb.	Acid. sulph. coml.	P.I. (8)	1 9	0 6	0 2	
16	lb.	Acet. rubi idæi	2 4	0 10	0 3	—	8	oz.	Acid. sulph. aromat.	P.I. (9)	—	—	1 2	0 2
8	lb.	Acet. scillæ	1 2	0 5	0 2	—	8	lb.	Acid. sulphurosum	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	
78	gal.	Acet. vini Gallici	pint	1 3	0 2	—	26	lb.	Acid. sulphuros. (in spirit)	—	1 0	0 4	—	
13	tube	Acidol tablets	per tube	1 6	—	7	oz.	Acid. tannicum	—	—	1 1	0 2		
49	50	Acidol pepsin (50 tabs.)	each	5 6	—	—	20	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. mag.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	
		Acida							Acid. tartaricum cryst. parv.	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	
7	lb.	Acidum aceticum	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	20	lb.	Acid. tartarici pulvis	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	
6	lb.	Acid. aceticum dilutum	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	15	oz.	Acid. trichloraceticum	—	—	2 3	0 4	
15	lb.	Acid. aceticum glaciale	—	0 7	0 3	—	15	oz.	Acid. valerianicum	—	—	2 3	0 4	
45	lb.	Acid. acetylsalicylicum	—	1 8	0 6	0 1			Aconitum	.. S.I. (4)	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
30	gm.	Acid. ascorbic synth.	—	0 3	grain	—	21	lb.	Aconitum pulverat.	.. S.I. (4)	—	1 2	0 4	—
33	oz.	Acid. benzoicum nat.	—	—	4 10	0 8	32	lb.	Aconitina	.. S.I. (4)	per gr.	1 6	—	—
5	lb.	Acid. benzoicum synth.	—	—	0 9	0 2	9	gr.	Aciiflavinum	..	per gr.	0 2	7 7	
8	lb.	Acid. boricum cryst.	0 11	0 4	0 1½	—	13	gm.	Adalin	..	..	—	—
9	lb.	Acid. borici pulv. subtil.	1 2	0 5	0 2	—	113	oz.	Adalin tablets gr. 5	..	doz.	2 6	—	—
1.5	oz.	Acid. borici pulv. pkd.	—	0 7	0 2½	—	34	25	Adeps benzoinatus	..	2 9	0 10	0 3	
510	cwt.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis	7 lb.	4 0	—	—	22	lb.	Adeps lanæ	..	2 1	0 8	0 3	
7	lb.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	17	lb.	Adeps lanæ hydrctsus	..	2 2	0 8	0 3	
28	oz.	Acid. camphoricum	—	—	4 1	0 7	18	lb.	Adrenalin	.. P.I. (8)	2 0	0 7	0 3	
39	gal.	Acid. carbol. "misc."	P.I. (8)	pint	0 8	—	15	lb.	Adrenalinum	.. P.I. (8)	per gr.	1 4	—	
60	gal.	Acid. carbol. "straw"	P.I. (8)	1 0	0 4	0 2	9	gr.	Adrenalin.chlor.sol.1-1,000(P.D.)	..	—	—	—	
5	lb.	Acid. carbol. (disinf. powder)	0 9	—	—	—	41	oz.	Adrenalinum	.. P.I. (8)	—	5 0	0 9	
16	oz.	Acid. cinnamicum	—	—	2 4	0 4			Adrenalinum	.. P.I. (8)	—	3 0	—	
21	lb.	Acid. citricum	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	27	oz.	Adrenalinum	.. P.I. (8)	—	—	—	
22	lb.	Acid. citrici pulvis	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	39	lb.	Æther anæsthet. by wgt.	5 0	1 5	—	—	
28	lb.	Acid. cresyl. pur. (vap.)	—	1 2	0 4	—	24	lb.	Æther methylicus	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	
20	lb.	Acid. formicum 50%	2 9	0 11	0 4	0 1	9	oz.	Æther aceticus	..	—	1 4	0 3	
8	oz.	Acid. gallicum	—	—	1 2	0 3	72	lb.	Æther chloricus	..	—	2 6	0 9	
7	oz.	Acid. glycerophosphoric 20%	—	—	1 10	0 4	8	oz.	Æther ozonicus	..	—	1 1	0 3	
36	oz.	Acid. hippuricum	—	—	5 3	0 9	28	ea.	Æthylis chloride (30 c.c.)	..	ea.	3 6	—	
7	oz.	Acid. hydrodiicum dilutum	—	—	1 1	0 2	40	ea.	Æthylis chloride (50 c.c.)	..	ea.	5 0	—	
36	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. conc. 30%	—	1 8	0 7	—	90	lb.	Agar (shredded)	..	—	3 3	0 11	
15	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. dilutum	—	0 9	0 3	0 1	96	lb.	Agar pulvis	..	—	3 5	1 0	
10	lb.	Acid. hydrochlor.	1 7	0 6	0 2	0 1	51	oz.	Agotan	.. R only	—	—	1 3	
8	lb.	Acid. hydrochlor. dilutum P.I. (9)	—	0 5	0 2	—	48	50	Agotan tablets	.. R only	doz.	1 6	—	
6.5	lb.	Acid. hydrochlor. coml. P.I. (8)	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	21	lb.	Agropyrum Ang.	..	—	0 10	0 3	
7	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. (fort.) S.I. (5)	—	—	1 2	0 2	50	oz.	Airol	..	—	—	1 1	
6	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. dil. S.I. (5)	—	—	1 0	0 2	90	oz.	Alargin	..	—	—	2 0	
20	lb.	Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.)	P.I. (8)	2 6	0 10	0 3	8	oz.	Albumen (egg) pulv.	..	—	—	1 2	
12	lb.	Acid. hydrofluor. dil. B.P.C. 1923	P.I. (10)	1 8	0 6	0 2	6	oz.	Albumin. (blood) pulv.	..	—	0 11	—	
30	lb.	Acid. hypophosphorous dil.	—	1 2	0 7	0 1	108	pt.	Albumin. tannic.	..	—	1 9	0 3	
6	oz.	Acid. lacticum	—	—	0 11	0 2	274	pt.	Alcohol 90% sine rebate	24 0	7 0	1 9	0 4	
								Alcohol 90% c rebate	11 0	3 3	1 0	0 2		
								Alcohol 95% s. r.	..	—	1 9	0 3		

Cost	Al-Am	Selling Price				Cost	Am-An	Ammonium—(cont.)	Selling Price					
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.				d.	per	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
315	lb. Alcohol dehydrat.	—	10 3	2 8	0 5	36	oz.	Ammon. hippuras	—	—	5 3	1 9		
144	lb. Alcoholummon. fort. B.P.C.P. II. (9)	—	—	1 6	0 3	12	lb.	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol.	1 6	0 7	0 3	—		
36	lb. Alcohol amylicum	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	13	oz.	Ammon. hypophosphis	—	—	1 11	0 4		
27	lb. Alcohol amylicum coml.	3 4	1 0	0 4	—	18	oz.	Ammon. iodidum	—	—	2 8	0 5		
27	pt. Alcohol isopropylicum	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	48	lb.	Ammon. monocarb. arom.	—	—	0 6	0 2		
360	lb. Alcohol methylicum pur.	—	11 8	3 0	0 6	18	lb.	Ammon. nitras pur.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—		
24	oz. Aldehydum alcoh. 20%	—	—	3 6	—	9	lb.	Ammon. nitras coml.	1 2	0 4	0 2	—		
42	dr. Allantoinum	—	—	—	6 2	27	lb.	Ammon. oxalas pur.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1		
32	lb. All Fours P.L.F. P.I. (13)	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	36	lb.	Ammon. persulphas	—	1 4	0 5	0 1		
18	lb. Allium sativum	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	36	lb.	Ammon. phosphas	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1		
120	oz. Allobarbitonum	—	—	—	2 6	15	lb.	Ammon. phosphas coml.	1 10	0 7	0 2	—		
162	100 Allonal tablets	R only	doz.	2 7	—	42	lb.	Ammon. phosphas acid.	—	1 7	0 6	0 1		
55	oz. Allosan	—	—	7 0	1 4	8	oz.	Ammon. salicylas	—	—	1 2	0 3		
40	lb. Aloe Barbadensis	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	21	lb.	Ammon. succinas	—	—	3 1	0 6		
40	lb. Aloe Barbadensis pulvis opt.	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	12	lb.	Ammon. sulphas pur.	—	0 6	0 2	—		
18	lb. Aloe Capensis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	5	lb.	Ammon. sulphas coml.	0 8	0 3	—	—		
24	lb. Aloe Capensis pulvis	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	210	cwt.	Ammon. sulphas coml.	7 lb.	1 8	—	—		
66	lb. Aloe Socot. pulvis	8 3	2 5	0 9	0 2	42	lb.	Ammon. sulphocyanidum	—	—	0 6	0 1		
15	oz. Aloinum	—	—	2 3	0 4	6	oz.	Ammon. tartras	—	—	0 11	0 2		
28	gm. Allop (A. & H.) D.D.	per	gr.	0 4	—	21	oz.	Ammon. valerianas cryst.	—	—	3 1	0 6		
60	lb. Althææ flores	—	2 2	0 8	—	75	oz.	Ammonia unstd.	—	—	—	1 10		
18	lb. Althææ folia	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	67	lb.	Amphotropin sol.	1 9	single	amp.	—		
24	lb. Althææ rad. decort.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	32	lb.	Amygdala amara	4 0	1 2	0 4	—		
30	lb. Althææ rad. dec. pulvis	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	48	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Jordan	6 0	1 9	0 6	—		
13	lb. Alumen	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	40	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Valent.	5 0	1 5	0 5	—		
15	lb. Alumen pulv.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	60	lb.	Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb.	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1		
4	lb. Alumen coml.	0 7	0 2	0 1	—	24	lb.	Amygd. cont. (Almond meal)	3 0	0 11	0 3	—		
252	cwt. Alumen coml.	—	7 lb.	2 0	—	24	lb.	Amyl acetas pur.	—	0 11	0 3	—		
4.5	lb. Alumen coml. pulv.	0 8	0 3	—	—	24	lb.	Amyl acetas coml.	2 6	0 10	0 3	—		
276	cwt. Alumen coml. pulv.	14 lb.	4 0	7 lb.	2 2	21	lb.	Amyl nitris	P.I. (8)	—	—	0 3		
21	lb. Alumen chromicum recryst.	—	0 10	0 3	—	9	oz.	Amyl nitrite caps. III P.I. (13)	doz.	2 6	—	—		
9	lb. Alumen chromicum coml.	1 3	0 6	0 2	—	20	doz.	Amyleni hydras	—	—	5 3	0 9		
17	lb. Alumen exsiccatum	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	36	oz.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	7 lb.	2 9	—	—		
18	lb. Alumen exsiccatum pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	360	cwt.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	0 11	0 3	0 1	—		
13	lb. Alumen rupel.	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	7	lb.	Amyli pulvis (potato)	0 9	0 3	0 1	—		
6	oz. Aluminii acetas	—	—	0 11	0 2	6	lb.	Amyli pulvis (rice)	0 11	0 4	0 1	—		
8	oz. Aluminii aceto-tartras	—	—	1 2	0 2	7	lb.	Amyli pulvis (wheat)	1 0	0 4	0 1	—		
45	lb. Aluminii chloridum (hydrated)	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	8	lb.	Amylocain hyd.	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 3		
42	lb. Aluminii hydroxidum	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	36	dr.	Anæsthesin	P.I. (8)	—	—	1 2		
12	oz. Aluminii salicylas	—	—	1 9	0 3	54	oz.	Anchusæ radix	1 9	0 7	0 2	—		
21	lb. Aluminii sulphas	—	—	0 10	0 3	14	lb.	Anethi fructus E.I.	1 2	0 5	0 2	—		
9	lb. Aluminii sulphas coml.	1 2	0 4	—	—	9	lb.	Anethi fructus pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—		
16	oz. Aluminii tannas	—	—	2 0	0 4	16	lb.	Angelicæ radix	6 3	1 10	0 6	—		
14	oz. Amidol	—	—	1 9	0 3	51	lb.	Angelicæ radicis pulvis	7 6	2 2	0 8	—		
24	oz. Amidopyrina	R only	—	3 6	0 6	60	lb.	Anilin hydrochlor.	—	—	0 7	0 1		
42	oz. Amidopyrin. camph.	R only	—	6 2	1 0	4	oz.	Anilinum coml. opt.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—		
38	oz. Amidopyrin. salicyl.	R only	—	5 7	0 10	16	lb.	Anisi fructus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—		
51	lb. Ammoniaci pulvis	—	—	0 6	0 1	12	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 3	—		
45	lb. Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.)	—	—	0 6	0 1	15	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.)	1 9	0 7	0 3	—		
	Ammonium													
4	oz. Ammon. acetas pur.	—	—	0 7	0 1	14	oz.	Anisole	—	—	2 0	0 4		
30	oz. Ammon. benzoas nat.	—	—	4 5	0 8	54	lb.	Annatto (roll)	—	2 0	0 7	—		
78	lb. Ammon. benzoas synth.	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	36	lb.	Annatto (liquid)	—	1 7	0 6	—		
18	lb. Ammon. bicarb.	—	0 8	0 3	0 1	42	lb.	Anthemidis flores Ang.	—	1 6	0 5	—		
36	lb. Ammon. bichromas cryst.	—	1 4	0 5	—	30	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot.	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1		
38	lb. Ammon. bromidum	—	1 4	0 5	—	33	lb.	Anthemidis florum exot. pulv.	—	1 3	0 4	0 1		
18	lb. Ammon. carb. gran.	—	0 8	0 3	—	26	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. sec.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—		
19	lb. Ammon. carb. resub.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	12	lb.	Antiformin substitute	1 6	0 6	0 2	—		
16	lb. Ammon. carb. resub. pulv.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	60	oz.	Antikamnia, unstd.	—	—	—	1 6		
13	lb. Ammon. carb. coml.	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	60	oz.	Antikamnia tablets, unstd.	doz.	1 6	—	—		
10	lb. Ammon. carb. coml. (gtt.)	1 3	—	7 lb.	7 0	18	lb.	Antim. croc. pulv.	S.I. (4)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	
11	lb. Ammon. carb. coml. pulv.	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	7	oz.	Antim. et sod. tart.	S.I. (4)	—	—	1 1	0 2	
11.5	lb. Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. (qty.)	1 6	—	7 lb.	9 8	648	doz.	Antim. et sodii tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. ½ (box of 10) S.I. (4)	box	6 0	—	—		
15	lb. Ammon. chloridum pur.	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	864	doz.	Antim. et sod. tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. 1 (box of 10) S.I. (4)	box	8 0	—	—		
11	lb. Ammon. chloridum coml.	1 5	0 5	0 2	—			Antim. et sod. tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. 1 (box of 10) S.I. (4)	box	1 3	0 6	0 2	—	
11	lb. Ammon. chloridum "lumps"	1 5	—	7 lb.	8 3			Antim. nig. pulv.	S.I. (4)	—	—	1 0	0 2	
7	oz. Ammon. citras	—	—	1 1	0 2	12	lb.	Antim. oxidum	S.I. (4)	—	—	1 0	0 2	
60	lb. Ammon. formas	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	6	oz.							

Cost	An—Ar	Selling Price				Cost	Ar—Ba	Selling Price					
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.		
42 lb.	Antim. sulph. S.I. (4)	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	63 oz.	Argenti oxidum ..	..	..	—	—	1 4
42 lb.	Antim. tartar. pv. S.I. (4)	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1	17 oz.	Argenti proteinatum ..	..	..	—	—	2 6 0 5
6 oz.	Antim. et pot. tart. "intraven." S.I. (4)	—	—	1 0	0 2	46 oz.	Argenti vitellin ..	..	..	—	—	6 9 1 0
43 oz.	Antitoxine tabs., unstd. ..	doz. 0 9	—	—	—	60 oz.	Argentum colloidale ..	..	..	—	—	— 1 3
162 10cc.	Antuitrin 'S.P.D. & Co. P.I. (13)	—	18 0	each	—	9 25	Argentum (fol.) ..	..	..	per leaf	0 1	—
24 lb.	Apil grav. sem. ..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	31 40	Argyrol ..	..	..	doz. 1 2	—	—
30 oz.	Apiol ..	—	—	—	0 8	360 oz.	Arheol capsules ..	..	..	—	—	8 7
10 gr.	Apomorph. hydroch. S.I. (4)	per gr.	1 6	—	—	40 10gr.	Aristochin ..	..	..	—	—	2 0
	Aquæ					27 lb.	Aristol ..	..	..	—	—	—
8 lb.	Aqua anethi ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	36 lb.	Aristolochiæ radix ..	..	..	3 6	1 0	0 4
198 lb.	Aqua anethi conc. ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	36 lb.	Aristolochiæ radicis pulvis ..	..	..	4 6	1 4	0 5
8 lb.	Aqua anisi dest. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	24 lb.	Arnica flores ..	..	..	—	0 11	0 4
162 lb.	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40 ..	—	5 9	1 7	0 4	36 lb.	Arnica rhizoma ..	..	..	—	1 4	0 5
19 lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. trip. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	48 lb.	Arnica rhizomæ pulvis ..	..	..	—	0 6	0 1
8 lb.	Aqua camphoræ ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	15 lb.	Arsenic. alb. coml. S.I. P.II. (4)	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	—	
54 lb.	Aqua camphoræ conc. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	11 lb.	Arsenic.alb.coml.plv. S.I.P.II.(4)	1 6	0 5	—	—	—	
8 lb.	Aqua cari dest. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	648 cwt.	Arsenic.alb.coml.plv. S.I.P.II.(4)	7 lb.	5 3	—	—	0 4	
174 lb.	Aqua cari conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 2	1 10	0 4	24 lb.	Arsenii bromidum S.I.P.I. (4)	—	—	—	—	0 9	
8 lb.	Aqua caryophylli dest. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	21 lb.	Arsenii tri-iodidum S.I.P.I. (4)	—	—	—	0 4	—	
192 lb.	Aqua caryophylli conc. ..	—	6 10	2 0	0 4	21 lb.	Arsenii tri-iodid. S.I.P.II. (4)	—	—	—	—	—	
8 lb.	Aqua chloroformi ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	18 lb.	Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. S.I.P.II. (4)	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	—	
60 lb.	Aq. chlorof. conc. B.P.C. P.I. (9)	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	42 oz.	Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. S.I.P.II. (4)	2 3	0 10	0 4	—	—	
9 lb.	Aqua cinnamomi ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	18 30	Arseno-triferrin .. S.I. (5)	—	—	—	—	1 0	
198 lb.	Aqua cinnamomi conc. ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	66 lb.	Arseno-trifer. tabs. gr. 5 S.I. (5)	doz. 1 3	—	—	—	—	
13 gal.	Aqua destillata ..	0 4	0 2	—	—	30 lb.	Asafetida opt. (gtt.) ..	..	..	—	2 6	0 9 0 2
102 lb.	Aqua Florid. (isoprop.) ..	—	3 6	1 0	—	63 lb.	Asafetida coml. ..	..	..	—	1 2	0 5
8 lb.	Aqua fæniculi ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	72 lb.	Asafetida pulv. ..	..	..	—	—	0 8 0 2
186 lb.	Aqua fæniculi conc. ..	—	6 7	1 10	0 4	12 lb.	Asbestos opt. ..	..	..	—	2 7	0 9
18 lb.	Aqua laurocerasi S.I. (5)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	12 lb.	Asbestos coml. ..	..	..	1 6	0 6	0 2
294 lb.	Aqua lavand.opt.(isoprop.) P.L.F.	—	10 4	2 9	0 5	78 oz.	Asparagin ..	..	..	—	—	11 4 1 9
142 lb.	Aqua lavand.sec.(isoprop.) P.L.F.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	9 lb.	Asphaltum ..	..	..	1 3	0 4	0 2
81 lb.	Aqua mellis (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—	27 lb.	Asthma powder B.P.C. ..	..	..	—	1 0	0 4
13 lb.	Aqua menthae pip. dest. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	72 oz.	Atophan ..	..	..	—	—	1 9
216 lb.	Aqua menthae pip. conc. Ang. 1-40	—	7 6	2 0	0 4	132 100	Atophan tablets gr. 7½ B. only	doz. 2 1	—	—	—	—	
198 lb.	Aqua menthae pip. conc. exot. 1-40	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	132 100	Atquinol tablets .. B. only	doz. 2 1	—	—	—	—	
14 lb.	Aqua menthae viridis dest. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	48 dr.	Atropinæ .. S.I. (4)	per gr.	0 3	—	—	—	
14 lb.	Aqua picis P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	78 lb.	Atropinæ sulphas .. S.I. (4)	per gr.	0 3	—	—	—	
9 lb.	Aqua pimentæ dest. ..	1 2	0 5	0 2	—	42 lb.	Aurantii cortex Ang. ..	..	..	5 3	1 6	0 5
98 lb.	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 6	2 1	0 4	6 gr.	Auri bromidum ..	..	..	—	gr. 1 0	—
8 lb.	Aqua pulegii dest. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	66 each	Auri chloridum (15 gr. tubes) ..	ea. 8 3	—	—	—	—	
13 lb.	Aqua rosæ dest. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	48 oz.	Auri chloridum sol. (2%) ..	..	..	—	6 0	—
18 lb.	Aqua rosæ trip. opt. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—		B						
16 lb.	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 9	2 4	0 4	26 lb.	Balsamum anisi P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	—	
10 lb.	Aqua rosmarinii ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	11 oz.	Balsamum Peruvianum ..	—	—	2 0	—	0 4	
68 lb.	Aqua rosmarinii conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 0	1 8	0 3	21 lb.	Balsamum sulphuris ..	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
11 lb.	Aqua sambuci ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—	6 oz.	Balsamum tolutanum ..	..	—	—	1 0	0 2
24 lb.	Aqua sambuci trip. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—		Bandages—see page 30						
28 lb.	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	—	—	2 3	0 4	22 oz.	Barbitonum .. B. only	—	—	3 3	0 6	—	
						23 oz.	Barbitonum solubile .. B. only	—	—	3 5	0 7	—	
10 oz.	Araroba ..	—	—	1 6	0 2	21 lb.	Barii carb.pur.præc. S.I.P.II.(4)	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	
24 dr.	Arbutin ..	—	—	—	3 6	10 lb.	Barii carb. cornl. S.I.P.II.(4)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	
18 lb.	Archil ..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	12 lb.	Barii chlori.pur. S.I.P.I. (4)	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	
17 lb.	Arctii radix ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	20 lb.	Barii hydrox. pur. S.I.P.I. (4)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	
26 lb.	Arctii radicis pulvis ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	20 lb.	Barii nit. pur. cryst. S.I.P.I. (4)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	—	
12 lb.	Areca ..	—	—	0 2	—	10 lb.	Barii nit. coml. S.I.P.I. (4)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	—	
15 lb.	Areca pulvis ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	24 lb.	Barii peroxid. anhyd. S.I.P.I. (4)	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	—	
3 gr.	Arecoline hydrobromidum ..	per gr.	0 6	—	—	18 lb.	Barii sulphas B.P. ..	..	2 3	0 8	—	—
72 oz.	Argenti bromidum ..	—	—	1 6	—	108 doz.	Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	1 4	—	—	—	
63 oz.	Argenti chloridum ..	—	—	1 4	4	oz.	Barii sulphidum S.I.P.I. (4)	—	—	0 7	0 2	—	
72 oz.	Argenti iodidum ..	—	—	1 6	8	lb.	Bath powder P.L.F. ..	..	1 0	—	—	—
30 oz.	Argenti nitras cryst. ..	—	—	4 5	8	lb.	Battery solution P.L.F. ..	..	1 9	—	—	—
96 doz.	Argenti nit. (points in glass) ..	ea. 1 2	—	—	17 lb.	Bay rum (industrial) P.L.F. ..	..	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	—
39 doz.	Argenti nit. ind. (in wood) ..	ea. 0 6	—	—	81 doz.	Bay rum (indust.) pkd. ..	..	3 iii.	1 0	—	—	—
37 oz.	Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) ..	ea. 0 10	—	—	4.5 lb.	Bay salt ..	..	0 7	0 3	—	—	—
36 oz.	Argenti nucleinas ..	—	—	5 3	9	cwt.	Bay salt	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0	—

Cost		Selling Price				Cost		Bo-Ca		Selling Price				
4.	per	Be-Bo	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per	Bo-Ca	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
21	dr.	Beberinæ sulphas	..	..	—	3 1	9	grm.	Borocaina	..	S.I. (4)	grm.	1 0	
51	lb.	Bellad. fol. Ang.	..	S.I. (4)	—	0 7	12	tube	Borocain c adren. tabs.	..	S.I. (4)	tube	1 6	
69	lb.	Belladonna pulverata	S.I. (5)	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	30	lb.	Borothymol	..	—	1 2	
24	lb.	Belladonnae rad. pulv.	S.I. (4)	—	—	0 4	—	30	lb.	Boroglycerinum B.P.C.	..	3 9	1 1	
30	lb.	Benedict's reagent (qualit.)	..	4 3	1 4	—	—	16	10 gm	Brilliant green	..	—	—	
5	oz.	Benzaldehydeum pur.	..	—	—	0 9	0 2	174	lb.	Brilliantine, separable, P.L.F.	..	—	6 3	
33	dr.	Benzamina hydrochloridum	..	—	0 3	—	4 10	126	lb.	Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.)	..	—	4 6	
33	dr.	Benzamina lactas	..	..	0 3	—	4 10	180	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.L.F.	..	—	6 5	
42	dr.	Benzamin. base	..	..	—	—	6 4	90	lb.	Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.)	..	—	3 3	
15	lb.	Benzenum	..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	55	4 oz.	Bromidia unstd.	..	—	6 11	
30	oz.	Benzocaina	..	P.I. (8)	—	—	0 8	13	oz.	Bromoformum	..	—	—	
51	lb.	Benzonium Sumat.	..	..	2 0	0 7	0 1	6	oz.	Bromum	..	—	3 0	
54	lb.	Benzoini pulv.	..	..	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	42	doz.	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes)	..	—	0 7
4	pt.	Benzol coml.	..	..	—	0 8	0 3	—	95	oz.	Bromural	..	—	—
7	oz.	Benzonaphthol	..	..	—	—	1 1	0 2	39.5	20	Bromural tablets gr. 5	..	doz.	3 0
54	oz.	Benzosol	..	..	—	—	7 11	1 2	27	oz.	Brucina	..	—	4 0
6	oz.	Benzyl benzoas	..	..	—	—	0 11	0 2	24	oz.	Brucinæ sulphas	..	—	3 6
28	lb.	Berberidis pulvis	..	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	18	lb.	Bryoniae albæ radix	..	2 3	0 8
27	dr.	Berberinæ sulphas	..	..	—	—	—	4 0	72	lb.	Buchu	..	—	2 7
33	oz.	Betaine hydrochloridum	..	..	—	—	5 0	0 9	9	lb.	Burgundy mixture P.L.F.	..	1 2	—
21	oz.	Betanaphthylis Sal	..	..	—	—	3 1	0 6	15	oz.	Butyl-chloral hydras	..	P.I. (8)	—
40	oz.	Betol	..	..	—	—	5 10	1 0	45	oz.	Bynin (A. & H.)	..	—	2 3
30	lb.	"Bipp" (v. Past. bis. et iod.)	..	..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	29	20	Butolan. tabs.	..	—	0 4
30	lb.	Bird-lime	..	..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	per doz.
21	lb.	Bird-lime qty.	..	..	—	7-lb.	tins	18 3	—	—	—	—	—	1 9
126	lb.	Bisedia (Schacht)	P.I. (13)	(Verify composition)	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	12	oz.	Cadmii bromidum	..	—	3 1
		Bismuthum				—	—	—	21	oz.	Cadmii iodidum	..	—	0 6
20	oz.	Bismuthi benzoas	..	..	—	—	3 0	0 6	17	oz.	Cadmii sulphide	..	—	1 8
26	oz.	Bismuthi betanaphthol.	..	..	—	—	3 9	0 7	12	oz.	Caffeina	..	—	0 5
114	lb.	Bismuthi carbonas	..	..	—	4 1	1 2	0 2	12	oz.	Caffeinæ benzoas	..	—	1 9
14	oz.	Bismuthi citras	..	..	—	—	2 0	0 4	46	lb.	Caffeinæ citras	..	—	0 3
21	oz.	Bismuthi et ammon. citras	..	..	—	—	3 1	0 6	27	oz.	Caffeinæ effervescent	..	1 8	—
18	oz.	Bismuthi hydroxidum	..	..	—	—	2 8	0 5	40	oz.	Caffeinæ hydrobromidum	..	—	4 0
30	oz.	Bismuthi iodidum (oxy.)	..	..	—	—	4 5	0 8	21	oz.	Caffeinæ iodidum	..	—	6 4
26	oz.	Bismuthi lactas	..	..	—	—	3 9	0 7	16	oz.	Caffeinæ salicylas	..	—	3 1
10	oz.	Bismuthi nitras cryst.	..	..	—	—	1 6	0 3	33	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-benzoas	..	—	2 4
10	oz.	Bismuthi oleas	..	..	—	—	1 6	0 3	15	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-iodidum	..	—	4 10
22	oz.	Bismuthi oxidum	..	..	—	—	3 3	0 6	44	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salicylas	..	—	2 3
20	oz.	Bismuthi oxychloridum	..	..	—	—	2 11	0 5	12	lb.	Caffeinæ valerianas	..	—	6 5
21	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss.	..	..	—	—	3 1	0 6	18	lb.	Calami aromatici radix	..	0 6	0 2
45	oz.	Bismuthi oxyiodogallas	..	..	—	—	6 9	1 0	30	lb.	Calami aromatici rad. pulvis	..	2 3	0 3
66	oz.	Bismuthum precip.	..	..	—	—	—	1 5	26	lb.	Calamina artif. P.L.F.	..	3 9	1 2
12	oz.	Bismuthi salicylas	..	..	—	—	1 9	0 3	—	—	Calamina preparata	..	3 3	1 0
13	oz.	Bismuthi subgalas	..	..	—	—	1 11	0 4	—	—	—	—	—	0 4
102	lb.	Bismuthi subnitras	..	..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	27	lb.	Calcium	..	—	1 0
15	oz.	Bismuthi tannas	..	..	—	—	2 3	0 4	18	oz.	Calcii acetas	..	—	2 8
18	oz.	Bismuthi tartras solub.	..	..	—	—	2 8	0 5	7	oz.	Calcii acetyl salicylas	..	—	0 5
25	oz.	Bismuthi tribromophen.	..	..	—	—	3 8	0 7	6	lb.	Calcii bromidum exic.	..	—	1 1
45	oz.	Bismuthi valerianas	..	..	—	—	6 9	1 0	15	lb.	Calcii carbonas	..	0 8	0 1
80	lb.	Blue. Chin., pulv.	..	..	10 0	2 10	0 9	6 2	11	lb.	Calcii chloridum fusum	..	2 0	0 7
60	lb.	Blue. Pruss., pulv.	..	..	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2	13	lb.	Calcii chloridum coml.	..	0 10	0 4
15	lb.	Boldo folia	..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	9	oz.	Calcii chloridum cryst.	..	1 5	0 6
8	lb.	Bole Armen.	..	..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	6	oz.	Calcii chloridum gran.	..	1 9	0 7
32	lb.	Boraldehyde (D.F.)	..	..	1 6	bot.	2 6	bot.	6	oz.	Calcii citras	..	—	1 4
16	lb.	Borax calcinatus	..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	7	oz.	Calcii formas	..	—	0 9
6.5	lb.	Borax cryst. (Howards)	..	..	1 0	0 4	0 1	1 2	144	oz.	Calcii gluconas	..	—	0 11
4.5	lb.	Borax coml. cryst.	..	..	0 7	0 2	0 1	—	11	lb.	Calcii glycerophos.	..	—	1 0
6	lb.	Borax purificat. cryst.	..	..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	6	oz.	Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas	..	—	3 0
6	lb.	Boracis purificat. pulvis	..	..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	22	oz.	Calcii hydroxid.	..	1 5	0 6
—	—	Boracis purificat. pulvis (pkd.)	..	..	0	4 1/2	0	1 1/2	26	lb.	Calcii hypophosphis	..	—	0 11
5	lb.	Boracis coml. pulvis	..	..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	8	oz.	Calcii iodidum	..	—	3 3
360	cwt.	Boracis coml. pulvis	..	..	7 lb.	2 10	14 lb.	5 9	3	oz.	Calcii lactas	..	3 3	0 11
12	lb.	Bordeaux mixture P.L.F.	..	..	1 6	—	—	—	16	oz.	Calcii lactophosphas	..	—	1 2
		Boric lint (see p. 31)	..	..	—	—	—	—	15	lb.	Calcii oxalas	..	—	0 6
		Boric wool (see p. 30)	..	..	—	—	—	—	8	lb.	Calcii peroxidum	..	—	2 3
84	oz.	Bornyl valerianas	..	..	—	—	—	1 10	12	lb.	Calcii phosphas	..	3 9	1 1
			..	..	—	—	—	—	—	..	Calcii phosphas coml.	..	1 0	0 4
			..	..	—	—	—	—	—	..	Calcii phosphat. acidi pulvis	..	1 6	0 6

Cost		Ca Calcium—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Ca—Co	Selling Price						
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			
54	lb.	Calcii phosphas di-acidus	..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	20	lb.	Catechu nigri pulvis	..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	
36	lb.	Calcii phosph. mono-acid.	..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	28	oz.	Caulophyllum	..	—	3 6	0 8		
24	lb.	Calcii saccharas ..	..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	33	lb.	Cera alba in massa	..	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
5	lb.	Calcii sulphur ..	..	0 7	0 3	—	—	35	lb.	Cera alba in placentis	..	4 5	1 4	0 5	—
6	oz.	Calcii sulphocarbolas ..	..	—	—	0 9	0 2	42	lb.	Cera carnauba (grey)	..	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
4	lb.	Calcii superphosphas coml.	..	0 6	0 2	—	—	54	lb.	Cera flava Ang.	..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	
210	cwt.	Calcii superphosphas coml.	..	7 lb.	1 9	14 lb.	3 4	32	lb.	Cera flava exot.	..	4 0	1 1	0 4	—	
13	lb.	Calx ..	..	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	36	lb.	Cera flava exot. (1-oz. tab.)	..	4 6	1 3	0 4	—
4	lb.	Calx chlorinata ..	..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	12	lb.	Cera Japonica ..	..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
4	oz.	Calx sulphurata ..	..	—	—	0 7	0 1	33	lb.	Ceratum calaminæ	..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
48	lb.	Calendula flores ..	..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	16	lb.	Ceresina coml. alba	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
		Calf lymph (v. Lymph)	..	—	—	—	—	15	lb.	Ceresina coml. flava	..	1 11	0 7	0 2	—	
13	lb.	Calumbæ radix ..	..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	4	oz.	Cerii oxalas ..	..	—	—	0 7	0 1
15	lb.	Calumbæ radicis pulvis	..	1 11	0 8	0 3	—	28	lb.	Cetaceum ..	..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
8	oz.	Cambogia ..	..	—	—	1 2	0 2	36	lb.	Cetacei pulvis ..	..	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
9	oz.	Cambogia pulvis ..	..	—	—	1 4	0 3	16	lb.	Cetraria Islandica ..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
57	lb.	Camphora (flores)	..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	48	lb.	Charta epistap. (11 in. x 8 in.)	each	1 3	—	—	—	
64	lb.	Camphora (1-oz. tab.)	..	—	—	0 8	—	42	oz.	Chinosol ..	..	—	—	0 8	—
66	lb.	Camphora (2-oz. tab.)	..	—	—	0 9	—	19	lb.	Chirata incisa ..	..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
16	oz.	Camphora monobromata	..	—	—	2 4	0 5	10	oz.	Chloral camph. B.P.C. P.I. (9)	..	—	—	0 3	—	
45	lb.	Camphoræ synthet. pulv.	..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	20	oz.	Chloral formamidum .. P.I. (8)	..	—	—	2 11	0 5	
58	5	Campolon, 2 c.c.	..	each	1 9	—	—	7	oz.	Chloral hydras .. P.I. (8)	..	—	—	1 1	0 2	
10	lb.	Canary seed ..	..	1 3	0 5	—	—	7	oz.	Chloramina ..	..	—	—	1 1	0 2
30	lb.	Canellæ cortex ..	..	—	1 1	0 4	—	126	oz.	Chloralose ..	..	—	—	2 8	—
36	lb.	Canellæ corticis pulvis ..	..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	24	oz.	Chlorbutol ..	..	—	—	0 6	—
78	oz.	Cannabinæ tannas .. S.I. (4)	..	—	—	11 4	1 8	66	oz.	Chloretone (P.D.) ..	..	—	—	1 5	—
6.5	gr.	Cantharidinum .. S.I. (4)	..	—	—	—	1 0	122	doz.	Chloretone Inhalant, 10 c.c. ..	each	1 3	—	—	—	
54	lb.	Cantharis Chinensis .. S.I. (4)	..	—	2 0	0 7	—			Chlorodynum (v. Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885)	..					
72	lb.	Cantharis Chin. pulv. .. S.I. (4)	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2		45	lb.	Chloroformum .. P.I. (8)	..	2 5	0 9	—	—	
56	lb.	Cantharis Russ. .. S.I. (4)	—	5 7	1 7	—		120	lb.	Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. S.I. (5)	..	6 5	1 10	0 4	—	
84	lb.	Caoutchouc ..	..	—	3 0	1 0	—	120	lb.	Chlorof. bellad. B.P.C. S.I. (5)	..	7 0	2 0	0 4	—
56	box	Caprokol caps. ..	..	per	box	7 0	—	102	lb.	Chlorof. camph. B.P.C. P.I. (9)	..	—	1 9	0 4	—
20	lb.	Capsici fructus	2 6	0 9	0 3	—		102	lb.	Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.)	—	3 6	0 6	—
22	lb.	Capsici fructus pulvis sec.	..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	24	oz.	Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.) ..	..	—	4 1	0 7	—
21	oz.	Capsicin. ..	..	—	—	—	0 6	24	oz.	Cholesterol ..	..	—	8 9	1 3	—
14	lb.	Carbo animalis gran.	..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	60	oz.	Chondrus crispus elect.	..	3 5	1 6	0 4	—	
11	lb.	Carbonis animalis pulvis	..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	6	oz.	Chromii trioxid ..	..	—	0 11	0 2	—
6	lb.	Carbo ligni ..	..	0 9	0 2	0 1	—	9	oz.	Chromii trioxid pur. ..	..	—	1 4	0 3	—
9.5	lb.	Carbonis ligni pulvis levigatus ..	..	1 3	0 4	0 1	—	19	oz.	Chrysarobinum ..	..	—	2 10	0 5	—
15	lb.	Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis ..	..	1 10	0 6	0 2	—	10	oz.	Chrysoidin ..	..	—	1 6	0 3	—
27	lb.	Carbon disulphidum ..	..	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	13	gm.	Cignolin ..	..	0 3	per	grain	—
15	lb.	Carbon disulphidum coml. ..	..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	16	lb.	Cimicifuga rhizoma ..	..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
28	lb.	Carbon tetrachloridum ..	..	6 0	1 10	0 7	0 1	24	lb.	Cimicifuga rhizomæ pulvis ..	..	0 11	0 4	0 1	—
51	oz.	Carbromalum ..	..	—	—	7 5	1 1	54	lb.	Cinchonæ calisaya cort. pulvis ..	..	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
14	lb.	Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec.	..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	51	lb.	Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulvis ..	..	2 0	0 7	0 1	—
42	oz.	Carminum opt. ..	..	—	—	6 4	0 11	45	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cortex ..	..	1 8	0 6	0 1	—
33	oz.	Carminum sec. ..	..	—	—	4 10	0 9	30	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	..	1 1	0 4	0 1	—
15	lb.	Carron oil P.L.F. ..	..	—	1 10	0 7	0 2	32	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulvis ..	..	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
13	lb.	Carum ..	..	1 7	0 7	0 2	—	87	oz.	Cinchonidina ..	..	—	—	1 10	—
16	lb.	Carum pulvis ..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	54	oz.	Cinchonidina hydrochloridum ..	..	—	—	1 2	—
14	lb.	Carum pulvis (coarse) ..	..	1 9	0 6	—	—	57	oz.	Cinchonidina sulphas ..	..	—	—	1 3	—
32	lb.	Caryophyllum opt. ..	..	—	1 2	0 4	—	54	oz.	Cinchonina ..	..	—	—	1 2	—
24	lb.	Caryophyllum sec. ..	..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	48	oz.	Cinchoninæ hydrochloridum ..	..	—	—	1 0	—
23	lb.	Caryophylli pulvis sec. ..	..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	27	oz.	Cinchoninæ sulphas ..	..	—	—	0 11	—
25	16 oz.	Cascara evacuant (P.D.) ..	..	15 9	4 6	1 4	0 3	42	oz.	Cinchonophenum .. Rx only	..	—	4 0	0 7	—
02	lb.	Cascarilla ..	..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	27	oz.	Cinnamic aldehyde ..	..	—	1 6	0 3	—
42	lb.	Caseinum (solub.) ..	..	3 0	1 7	0 5	0 1	42	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex opt. ..	..	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
36	lb.	Caseinum glycerophos. B.P.C. ..	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	33	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex sec. ..	..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
15	lb.	Cassiaæ corticis pulvis ..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	24	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex parv. ..	..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
6	lb.	Cassiaæ fructus ..	..	—	0 7	0 2	—	30	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis opt. ..	..	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
42	lb.	Cassiaæ pulpa ..	..	—	1 6	0 6	—	67	oz.	Citrarin ..	..	—	—	1 8	—
0	lb.	Cataplasma kaolini ..	..	1 3	0 6	—	—	9	oz.	Cobalti chloridum ..	..	—	1 4	0 3	—
1	lb.	Catechu ..	..	2 7	0 10	0 3	—	7	oz.	Cobalti nitras ..	..	—	1 1	0 2	—
6	lb.	Catechu pulvis ..	..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	96	dr.	Cocaina ..	..	D.D.	per	gr.	0 5
4	lb.	Catechu nigrum ..	..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	90	dr.	Cocainæ hydrochlor. ..	..	D.D.	per	gr.	0 5

Cost		Co	Selling Price				Cost		Co—De	Selling Price				
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
90	dr.	Cocainæ nitras ..	..	D.D.	per	gr.	0 5	13 0	96	dr.	Cotoinum ..	..	..	..
90	dr.	Cocainæ salicylas ..	..	D.D.	per	gr.	0 5	13 0	15	oz.	Coumarinum ..	..	..	..
44	100cc	Cocaine eye-drops (factory) D.D.	..	..	3 ss.	1 8	—	—	66	lb.	Creme d'amandes, scented ..	..	8 6	2 5
36	lb.	Coccus (silver grain) ..	..	..	4 6	1 4	0 4	0 1	54	lb.	Creme d'amandes, unscented ..	..	6 9	2 0
39	lb.	Cocci pulvis ..	..	..	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	54	lb.	Cremor bismuthi ..	..	8 6	2 10
28	lb.	Cocculi indici pulvis	S.I. (4)	..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	44	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	..	—	1 7
26	lb.	Coconut stearin ..	..	..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	24	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	..	—	1 0
72	dr.	Codeine ..	S.I. (4)	..	per	gr.	0 3	10 9	24	lb.	Crem. frig. "American" P.L.F. ..	..	—	1 0
66	dr.	Codeine phosphas	S.I. (4)	..	per	gr.	0 3	9 0	22	lb.	Crem. frigid. "theatrical" P.L.F. ..	..	2 9	0 10
60	dr.	Codeine sulphas	S.I. (4)	..	per	gr.	0 3	10 0	39	lb.	Crem. zinci B.P.C. ..	..	4 9	1 5
255	oz.	Codeonal ..	.. R only	..	—	—	—	6 0	15	oz.	Creosoti carbonas ..	..	—	2 2
29	10	Codeonal tablets, 2½ gr.	R only	..	doz.	4 4	—	—	42	lb.	Creosotum ..	..	P.I. (8)	1 7
22	lb.	Colch. corm. exot. pv. (20)	P.I. (8)	..	—	0 10	0 3	—	18	lb.	Cresol ..	..	P.I. (8)	2 3
36	lb.	Colch. sem. pulvis	P.I. (8)	..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	21	lb.	Creta cum camphora 12½% ..	..	2 8	0 10
15	gr.	Colchicina ..	S.I. (4)	..	per	gr.	2 3	—	15	lb.	Creta c. camph. 10% ..	..	2 0	0 7
15	gr.	Colchicina salicylas	S.I. (4)	Collodia	per	gr.	2 3	—	18	lb.	Creta Gallica (tab.) ..	..	2 3	0 8
33	lb.	Collodium flexible ..	..	..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	360	cwt	Cretæ Gall. pulvis ..	..	7 lb.	2 9
42	lb.	Collodium acetonum B.P.C. ..	..	..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	6	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis ..	..	0 9	0 3
14	oz.	Collod. anodyn. B.P.C. ..	S.I. (5)	..	—	—	2 0	0 4	7	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis subtil. ..	..	0 10	0 3
10	oz.	Collod. bellad. B.P.C. ..	S.I. (5)	..	—	—	1 6	0 3	6	lb.	Creta preparata ..	..	0 9	0 3
50	lb.	Collod. salicyl. B.P.C. ..	..	..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	8	lb.	Creta preparata rubra ..	..	1 0	0 4
120	lb.	Collod. sal. co. B.P.C. ..	P.I. (9)	..	—	—	1 3	0 3	90	oz.	Crocus Valent. ..	..	—	—
102	lb.	Collodium stypticum B.P.C. ..	..	..	—	—	1 0	0 2	54	lb.	Crocus Valent. pulv. ..	..	6 9	2 0
18	oz.	Collodium vesicans ..	S.I. (5)	..	—	—	2 8	0 6	36	10 gm	Croup embrocation P.L.F. ..	..	—	—
36	3 iv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes)	..	..	—	4 0	1 6	0 3	18	10	Cryogenine ..	..	—	—
54	3 iv.	Collosolarsen. (Crookes) S.I. P.I. (4)	..	..	—	6 0	1 9	0 3	20	oz.	Cryogenine tablets gr. 4 ..	..	2 9	—
54	3 iv.	Collosol bism. (Crookes) ..	..	..	—	6 0	1 9	0 3	42	lb.	Crystal violet (medicinal) ..	..	—	3 0
41	3 iv.	Collosol hydr. (Crookes) ..	..	..	—	4 6	1 4	0 3	51	lb.	Cubebæ fructus ..	..	1 6	0 6
50	3 iii.	Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur. (Crookes) ..	..	..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	54	lb.	Cubebæ fructus pulvis ..	..	2 0	0 7
22.5	3 iv.	Collosol iodine (Crookes) ..	..	..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	192	lb.	Cucumber cream ..	..	2 9	0 10
45	3 iv.	Collosol iodine in oil ..	..	..	—	5 0	1 6	0 3	22	lb.	Cucumber paste ..	..	1 0	0 4
45	3 j.	Collosol manganese (inj.) ..	..	..	—	—	5 0	0 9	21	lb.	Cucumber pomade ..	..	6 0	1 9
36	3 viii.	Collosol quinine ..	..	..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	18	lb.	Cudbear ..	..	—	6 10
31.5	3 viii.	Collosol sulphur ..	..	..	—	2 0	0 6	0 1	22	lb.	Cumini fructus ..	..	2 0	0 7
78	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpa ..	..	..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	54	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis ..	..	2 9	0 10
78	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpae pulvis	..	..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	36	lb.	Cucumber cream ..	..	4 6	1 4
35	4 oz.	Colofine (Oppenheimer)	..	..	—	4 4	1 2	0 3	36	lb.	Cupri ammon. sulph. ..	..	5 0	1 5
11	lb.	Colophoni pulv.	..	..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	46	lb.	Cupri carbonas pur. ..	..	5 9	1 8
8	lb.	Colophonium ..	..	..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	5	oz.	Cupri chloridum pur. ..	..	—	10
27	lb.	Composition essence ..	..	..	—	1 0	0 4	—	24	lb.	Cupri nitras ..	..	—	0 2
24	lb.	Composition powder P.L.F. ..	..	..	—	0 11	0 3	—	48	lb.	Cupri oxidum coml. ..	..	2 8	0 9
61	50	Compral tablets ..	R only	..	doz.	2 0	—	—	15	lb.	Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (ærugo) ..	..	6 0	1 9
30	lb.	Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C. ..	..	..	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1	6	lb.	Cupri sulphas ..	..	2 0	0 7
30	lb.	Confectio paraffini B.P.C. ..	..	..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	609	cwt	Cupri sulphas coml. opt. ..	..	0 9	0 3
30	lb.	Confectio petroli ..	..	..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	9	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. pulvis ..	..	7 lb.	4 8
33	lb.	Confectio piperis ..	..	..	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	30	lb.	Cupri sulphas exsiccatus ..	..	3 9	1 1
39	lb.	Confectio rose gallic. ..	..	..	—	1 3	0 5	—	60	lb.	Cuprum (filings) ..	..	—	2 2
18	lb.	Confectio sennæ ..	..	..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	54	lb.	Cuprum (foil) ..	..	—	0 7
33	lb.	Confectio sennæ et sulph. B.P.C. ..	..	..	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	42	lb.	Cuprum (turnings) ..	..	5 3	1 6
38	lb.	Confectio sulphuris ..	..	..	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	10	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma ..	..	1 3	0 5
54	oz.	Congo Red ..	..	..	—	—	1 2	—	12	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma pulvis ..	..	1 6	0 6
14	gr.	Coniina ..	S.I. (4)	..	per	gr.	1 2	—	10	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma pulvis (crs.) ..	..	1 3	0 5
8	gr.	Coniina hydrobrom. ..	S.I. (4)	..	per	gr.	1 2	—	36	lb.	Currie powder opt. P.L.F. ..	..	4 6	1 4
39	lb.	Copaiba ..	..	..	5 0	1 5	0 6	0 1	22	lb.	Currie powder sec. P.L.F. ..	..	2 9	0 10
9	oz.	Copaiba resina ..	..	..	—	—	1 4	0 3	60	lb.	Cydonia semina ..	..	—	2 2
26	lb.	Copal elect. ..	..	..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	D				
28	lb.	Copal pulv. ..	..	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	—	Dale's plaster P.L.F. ..	S.I. (6)	—	1 1	
36	each	Coramine 1·7 c.c., 5 amps.	..	..	—	4 0	per	box	30	lb.	Damar gummi ..	..	5 3	1 7
10	lb.	Coriandrum ..	..	..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	42	lb.	Daturæ tatulæ pulvis ..	S.I. (5)	—	1 4
13	lb.	Coriand. pulvis ..	..	..	1 7	0 6	0 2	—	36	lb.	Daturina ..	S.I. (4)	per	gr.
11	lb.	Coriand. pulvis (crs.) ..	..	..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	24	gr.	Daturina sulphas ..	S.I. (4)	per	gr.
110	lb.	Corn solvent (v. Colloid. callos.)	..	..	—	—	0 8	0 2	36	lb.	Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7	..	—	1 4
54	dr.	Cotarninæ hydrochlor. ..	S.I. (4)	..	per	gr.	2 2	8 4	12	lb.	Dec. agropyri recens ..	..	1 6	0 6
54	dr.	Cotarninæ phthalas ..	S.I. (4)	..	per	gr.	2 2	8 4	24	lb.	Dec. aloes co. ..	..	—	0 11

Cost		De-Ea	Selling Price				Cost	Ea-El	Selling Price					
			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.		
d.	per													
33	lb.	Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3 ..	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	216	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec.	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5	
30	lb.	Dec. aloes co. recens	3 9	1 2	0 4	—		Eau de Cologne sec. pkd. ..	—	8 6	3 ij.	2 6		
39	lb.	Dec. cinch. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	126	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. (isoprop.) ..	—	4 6	1 4	0 3	
36	lb.	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	14	oz.	Eikonogen	—	—	1 9	0 4	
54	lb.	Dec. cusparie conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	6	gr.	Elaterinum .. P.I. (8) ..	per	gr.	1 0	—	
44	lb.	Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	72	dr.	Elaterium Ang. .. P.I. (8) ..	per	gr.	0 3	—	
24	lb.	Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—	24	lb.	Elemi	—	1 0	0 4	—	
51	lb.	Dec. granat. cort. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1								
30	lb.	Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1								
14	lb.	Dec. hæmatoxyl. recens ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—								
54	lb.	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 1	0 8	0 2								
42	lb.	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	54	lb.	Elixir aletridis B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	
30	lb.	Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 ..	P.I. (10)	—	1 2	0 5	0 1	90	lb.	Elixir aromaticum B.P.C.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
45	lb.	Dec. papav. et anth. conc. P.I. (10)	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	96	lb.	Elixir aurantii B.P.C.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	
48	lb.	Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	54	lb.	Elixir aurantii comp. B.P.C. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	
36	lb.	Dec. querqus conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	54	lb.	Elixir benzyl benzoatis	—	2 2	0	7	
66	lb.	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc. 1 to 7	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	48	lb.	Elixir bismuthi B.P.C.	—	2 3	0 8	—	
60	lb.	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	72	lb.	Elixir bismuth sal. B.D.H.	—	2 2	0	8	
30	lb.	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	123	lb.	Elixir bromoformi B.P.C.	—	2 0	0	7	
40	lb.	Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	80	lb.	Elixir camphoræ monobromataæ	—	2 10	0	9	
42	lb.	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	32	lb.	Elixir cascaræ et euonymi B.P.C. ..	—	5 6	1 5	—	
57	lb.	Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	75	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. P.L.F.	10 0	2 10	0	10	
32	lb.	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	54	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag.	—	1 7	0	6	
31	oz.	Dermatol	—	—	4 7	0 8	57	lb.	Elixir cinchonæ B.P.C.	—	2 10	0	9	
39	lb.	Derris pulv.	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	57	lb.	Elixir coca B.P.C. P.I. (13) ..	—	2 0	0	7	
40	30	Devegan tabs. S.I. (6)	doz.	1 6	—	—	48	lb.	Elixir codein. co. P.I. (13) ..	—	2 8	0	8	
10	lb.	Devonshire oils P.L.F. ..	—	0 5	0 2	—	45	lb.	Elixir codein. co. B.D.H. P.I. (13) ..	—	2 2	0	8	
7	lb.	Dextrin. alb.	0 11	0 4	0 2	—	72	lb.	Elixir diamorph. et pini co. D.D. ..	—	2 0	0	8	
7	lb.	Dextrin. flav.	0 11	0 4	0 2	—								
14	lb.	Dextrosum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	68	16 oz.	Elixir diamorph. et terp. c. apomorph. B.P.C. S.I. (5) ..	—	2 9	0	10	
12		Dial tablets, orig. tube R only	—	2 0	—	—	54	lb.	Elixir enzymes (Armour)	—	2 2	0	7	
96	100	Dial tablets R only	doz.	1 6	—	—	54	lb.	Elixir ephedrin	—	2 0	0	7	
14	oz.	Diamidophenol. hydrochloridum ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	102	lb.	Elixir ethylmorph. et terp. P.I. (3) ..	—	2 3	0	9	
93	dr.	Diamorphinæ hydrochl. D.D. ..	per	gr.	0 4	—	45	lb.	Elixir ferri, quin. et strychn. phos. B.P.C. .. P.I. (13) ..	—	4 6	1	4	
15	lb.	Diapante P.L.F.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—								
24	oz.	Diastasum	—	—	3 0	0 7	56	lb.	Elixir formatum B.P.C.	—	1 9	0	6	
48	lb.	Dicalcium phosphate (P.D.) ..	6 0	2 0	—	—	66	lb.	Elixir formatum co. P.I. (13) ..	—	2 2	0	8	
36	oz.	Dichloramin.—T.	—	—	5 3	0 9	92	lb.	Elixir glusidi B.P.C.	—	2 6	0	9	
24	lb.	Dichlorobenzene ortho.	—	1 4	0 5	—	32	lb.	Elixir guaiacol. co.	—	3 3	0	11	
24	lb.	Dichlorobenzene para	—	1 4	0 5	—	30	lb.	Elixir idæi co.	—	1 10	0	6	
38	15c.c.	Digalen S.I. (6) ..	—	—	8 6	1 4	30	lb.	Elixir ipecacuanæ B.P.C.	—	1 2	0	4	
24	25	Digifoline tablets S.I. (6)	doz.	1 6	—	—	19	4 oz.	Elixir kolæ B.P.C.	—	1 2	0	4	
23	oz.	Digifortis (P.D.)	—	—	—	0 7	70	16 oz.	Elixir lactated pepsin (Armour)	—	2 9	0	9	
15	gr. 15	Digipuratum	S.I. (6)	per	gr.	0 2	63	lb.	Elixir lactopeptin.	—	2 3	0	8	
21	10c.c.	Digipuratum liq. S.I. (6) ..	—	—	—	1 4	72	lb.	Elixir lecithin B.P.C.	—	2 4	0	8	
24	12	Digipuratum tablets S.I. (6) ..	doz.	3 0	—	—	66	lb.	Elixir lecithini compositum	—	2 8	0	10	
7	gr.	Digitalinum amorph. S.I. (6) ..	per	gr.	1 1	—	93	lb.	Elixir luminal .. R only ..	—	2 6	0	10	
108	gr.	Digitalinum cryst. S.I. (4) ..	per	gr.	15 10	—	72	lb.	Elixir papain B.P.C.	—	3 5	1	0	
24	40	Digitaline gran. (Nativ.) S.I. (6)	doz.	0 11	—	—	68	lb.	Elixir pepsi B.P.C.	—	2 7	0	9	
42	lb.	Digitalis folia Ang. S.I. (4) ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	57	lb.	Elixir pepsi co. P.L.F.	—	2 5	0	8	
57	lb.	Digitalis pulverata S.I. (5) ..	—	—	0 8	0 2	54	lb.	Elixir pepsi et bism. co. B.P.C. ..	—	2 2	0	8	
9	gr.	Digitonin P.I. (10) ..	—	—	—	—	66	lb.	Elixir peptolacticum	—	2 3	0	8	
54	100	Dimol pulverettes	doz.	1 0	—	—	90	lb.	Elixir phosphori B.P.C.	—	2 5	0	8	
41	4 oz.	Dimol syrup	—	—	1 4	0 3	54	lb.	Elixir phosphori co. B.P.C.	—	3 3	1	0	
30	gm.	Dioninum S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 4	—	30	lb.	Elixir pini compositum D.D.	—	2 3	0	9	
43	oz.	Diuretin	—	—	—	1 0	90	lb.	Elixir pruni virg.	—	1 4	0	6	
22	20	Diuretin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	1 8	—	—	78	lb.	Elixir quinina ammon. B.P.C.	—	3 3	0	11	
48	oz.	Dolichos pubes	—	—	7 6	1 2	52	lb.	Elixir quinina amm. co. B.P.C.	—	2 10	0	10	
124	oz.	Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) ..	—	—	—	2 7	32	lb.	Elixir peptolacticum	—	1 9	0	6	
12	gr.	Duboisinæ sulphas S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 10	—	33	lb.	Elixir phosphori B.P.C.	—	1 3	0	5	
21	lb.	Dulcamara	—	0 9	0 3	—	30	lb.	Elixir simplex B.P.C.	—	1 6	0	5	
8	lb.	Dusting powder P.L.F.	—	1 3	0 4	—	72	16 oz.	Elixir terpheroini co. (D.F.) D.D. ..	—	3 0	0	10	
300	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. P.L.F. ..	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6	96	lb.	Elixir terpheroini (Squire) D.D. ..	—	3 6	1	0	
162	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.) ..	—	5 9	1 9	0 4	105	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co. D.D. ..	—	3 6	1	0	
		E					78	lb.	Elixir viburn. prunif. B.P.C.	—	3 5	1	0	
							108	16 oz.	Elixir viburn. prun. co. B.P.C.	—	3 11	1	0	

Cost		Selling Price				Cost		Selling Price					
d.	per	Em—Et				d.	per	Et—Ex					
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.		
7	gr.	Emetina	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1	2	—	72	dr.	Ethyl morphinæ hydrochlor. S.I. (4)		
7	gr.	Emetin. period ..	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1	1	—	74	50 cc.	Ethyl morrhua		
6	gr.	Emetin. bismuthi iod. ..	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0	11	—	5	oz.	Ethyl phthalate		
6	gr.	Emetina hydrochlor. ..	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0	11	—	96	oz.	Eucaina hyd. (beta)		
36	lb.	Emuls. acriflavinæ	4 6	1	4	—	—	96	oz.	Eucaina lact. (beta)			
84	lb.	Emulsio benzyl benzoate ..	—	3	4	1	0	20	lb.	Eucalypti folia Ang.			
48	lb.	Emulsio bismuth et magnesiaæ ..	—	2	2	0	8	24	lb.	Eucalypti fol. pulv.			
15	lb.	Emulsio chloroformi B.P.C. ..	—	—	0	3	0	7	oz.	Eucalyptol			
60	lb.	Emuls. iodoformi 10 per cent. ..	—	3	0	0	10	50	oz.	Eugallol			
48	lb.	Emuls. menth. pip B.P.C. ..	—	1	9	0	6	12	oz.	Eugenol			
18	lb.	Emuls. olei morrhæ B.P.C. ..	2	3	0	8	0	36	oz.	Euonyminum virid.			
		Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd. ..	3 vj.	1	9	3	xii.	16	lb.	Eupad			
27	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. chypoph. B.P.C. ..	3	6	1	0	—	42	lb.	Euphorb. gum. pulv.			
51	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancer. B.P.C. ..	6	6	2	0	7	192	oz.	Euquinine			
56	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancer. et mali B.P.C. ..	—	7	2	2	3	45	oz.	Euresol			
		Emuls. ol.	—	3	6	1	0	22.4	amp.	Evipan sodium			
		R only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	per	amp.		
Extracta													
28	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. ..	3 10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3 2		
66	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. ..	9 0	2	7	—	—	21	oz.	Ext. aconiti radicis alc. S.I. (6)	0 6		
21	lb.	Emuls. petrolei (agar)	2 6	0	9	—	—	10	oz.	Ext. adonis vernalis liq. ..	1 8		
18	lb.	Emuls. petrolei c. agar N.I.F. ..	2 4	0	9	0	3	51	lb.	Ext. agropyri liquidum ..	0 8		
18	lb.	Emuls. petr. agar phenolphthal. N.I.F. ..	2 4	0	9	0	3	108	lb.	Ext. aletridis liquidum B.P.C. ..	0 2		
21	lb.	Emuls. petr. phenolphthal. (agar) ..	2 6	0	9	—	—	54	lb.	Ext. aloes pulvis	2 0		
18	lb.	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C. ..	2 0	0	7	0	2	18	oz.	Ext. aloes glac.	2 8		
144	doz.	Emuls. petrolei	—	1	6	3	vii.	9	oz.	Ext. aloes Socotrina pulvis	1 9		
24	dr.	Ephedrina alk.	P.I. (8)	per	gr.	0	2	3	6	oz.	Ext. anthemidis pulvis '98	3 1	
16	dr.	Ephedrina hydrochlor. ..	P.I. (8)	per	gr.	0	2	2	4	oz.	Ext. apocyni liquidum	2 0	
18	dr.	Ephedrine sulphas ..	P.I. (8)	per	gr.	0	2	2	8	lb.	Ext. arnica liq.	5 5	
15	oz.	Ergota preparata ..	S.I. (6)	—	—	2	3	0	4	lb.	Ext. belæ liquidum	2 2	
108	1 gm.	Ergotoxin ethanesulph. ..	S.I. (4)	0	4	for	0.1	gm.	12	oz.	Ext. bellad. siccum .. S.I. (5)	1 9	
60	1 gm.	Ergotoxin phosph. ..	S.I. (4)	0	3	for	0.1	gm.	108	lb.	Ext. bellad. liquidum .. S.I. (5)	1 4	
90	4 oz.	Ernutin	S.I. (6)	—	—	2	10	0	6	102	lb.	Ext. bellad. viride '98 .. S.I. (5)	1 0
51	dr.	Erythritol tet. dil. ..	P.I. (9)	per	gr.	0	3	—	13	oz.	Ext. bellad. viridis pulv. '98 ..	1 11	
102	dr.	Erythrol tetranitras ..	P.I. (8)	per	gr.	0	5	—	—	—	S.I. (5)	0 4	
21	lb.	Esbachs solution	—	0	10	0	3	—	13	oz.	Ext. boldo liquidum	1 10	
42	oz.	Ess. ambræ griseæ	—	—	6	2	1	0	36	oz.	Ext. bone marrow	4 6	
24	oz.	Ess. amygdalæ 1 in 16	—	—	3	6	0	6	24	oz.	Ext. buchu	3 6	
24	oz.	Ess. anisi 1 in 5	—	—	3	6	0	6	138	lb.	Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C. ..	1 6	
28	oz.	Ess. apricot	—	—	3	10	0	8	15	oz.	Ext. cacti grandiflori liquidum ..	2 3	
114	lb.	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C.	—	3	9	1	0	—	39	oz.	Ext. calendulae	5 9	
13	oz.	Ess. cherry, fruit	—	—	2	0	0	4	14	oz.	Ext. calendula liq.	2 2	
30	oz.	Ess. cinnamomi	—	—	4	5	0	9	15	oz.	Ext. columbæ	2 3	
78	lb.	Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.L.F. ..	—	2	9	0	9	—	52	dr.	Ext. cannabis indica .. D.D.	7 7	
27	oz.	Ess. fridis	—	4	0	—	0	7	108	lb.	Ext. cascarae sag. siccæ pulvis ..	3 10	
246	lb.	Ess. limonis (soluble)	—	9	0	2	6	0	4	32	lb.	Ext. cascarae sag. liquidum ..	1 3
456	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5 ..	—	—	3	6	0	7	51	lb.	Ext. cascarae sag. liquidum insip. ..	0 4	
336	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10 ..	—	—	3	1	0	6	126	lb.	Ext. caulophylli liquidum	4 2	
252	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10 ..	—	8	6	2	4	0	4	oz.	Ext. cinchonæ	1 2	
51	oz.	Ess. moschi	—	—	7	5	1	2	60	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ liquidum	2 4	
75	oz.	Ess. moschi fort.	—	—	10	2	1	6	144	lb.	Ext. coca liquidum .. D.D.	5 6	
16	oz.	Ess. pear (jargonelle)	—	—	2	9	0	6	24	oz.	Ext. colchici acet. .. S.I. (5)	3 6	
22	oz.	Ess. pineapple	—	—	2	4	0	4	9	oz.	Ext. colchici liq. .. S.I. (5)	1 4	
96	lb.	Ess. pulegi 1 in 10	—	3	5	1	0	0	30	oz.	Ext. colchici sicc. .. S.I. (5)	4 5	
14	oz.	Ess. rasberry (fruit)	—	—	2	0	0	4	30	oz.	Ext. colch. sem. acet. .. S.I. (5)	0 8	
14	lb.	Ess. rennet	1	9	0	7	0	3	10	oz.	Ext. collinsonia liq.	1 6	
17	oz.	Ess. strawberry	—	—	2	6	0	5	23	oz.	Ext. colocynthidis pulvis	3 5	
24	oz.	Ess. vanille P.L.F.	—	—	3	6	0	6	6	oz.	Ext. colocynthidis co.	1 0	
36	oz.	Ess. vanilla fort.	—	—	5	3	0	9	99	lb.	Ext. condurango liquidum	3 7	
14	oz.	Ess. vanille (isoprop.)	—	—	2	0	0	4	8	oz.	Ext. conii	1 2	
18	oz.	Ess. vanillin P.L.F.	—	—	2	8	0	5	11	oz.	Ext. conii liquidum .. S.I. (6)	1 8	
87	lb.	Ess. zingiberis	9	10	2	10	0	9	18	oz.	Ext. convallariae liquidum	2 8	
42	oz.	Estoral	—	—	5	3	1	0	14	oz.	Ext. coto liquidum	2 0	
10	oz.	Ethyl bromidum	—	—	—	—	0	6	22	oz.	Ext. damiana pulvis	3 3	
74	50 cc.	Ethyl chaulmoogras	per cc.	0	3	—	—	—	108	lb.	Ext. damiana liquidum	4 0	
31	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (30 c.c.) ..	ea.	4	0	—	—	18	oz.	Ext. droseræ rotund. liquidum	2 8		
42	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (50 c.c.) ..	ea.	5	3	—	—	57	oz.	Ext. ergotæ	8 4		
74	50 cc.	Ethyl hydrocarpas	per c.c.	0	3	—	—	60	oz.	Ext. ergotæ pulvis	8 9		
31	oz.	Ethyl iodidum	—	—	—	—	1	4	156	lb.	Ext. ergot. liq.	5 9	

Cost d. per	Ex Extracta—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost d. per	Ex—Fe Extracta—(cont.)	Selling Price						
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			
168	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liq. '14	S.I. (5)	—	6 1	1 9	0 3	8	oz.	Ext. pini canadensis liquidum ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
192	lb.	Ext. ergot. ammon.	liq. S.I. (6)	—	7 1	2 2	0 4	22	lb.	Ext. pini (for baths) ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
30	oz.	Ext. euonymi ..	..	—	—	4 5	0 8	11	oz.	Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
76	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ liquidum ..	..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	126	lb.	Ext. pyrethri rad. liq. ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
14	oz.	Ext. fellis bovinum ..	..	—	—	2 0	0 4	14	oz.	Ext. quassiaæ B.P.C. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
16	oz.	Ext. fellis bovinum pulv.	..	—	—	2 4	0 4	18	oz.	Ext. quassiaæ pulvis ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
10	oz.	Ext. filicis ..	..	—	—	1 6	0 3	44	lb.	Ext. quassiaæ liq. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
9	oz.	Ext. fuci B.P.C. pulv.	..	—	—	1 4	0 3	66	lb.	Ext. quillaiae liquidum ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Ext. fuci liquidum ..	..	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2	12	oz.	Ext. rhamni frang. liquidum ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
12	oz.	Ext. fuci pulvis ..	..	—	—	1 9	0 3	15	oz.	Ext. rhei pulvis ..	—	—	2 2	0 4
30	oz.	Ext. gelsemii alcoh.	S.I. (5)	—	—	4 5	0 8	11	oz.	Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum ..	—	—	1 3	0 3
38	lb.	Ext. gentianæ ..	..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	14	oz.	Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
66	lb.	Ext. gentianæ pulvis ..	..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	27	oz.	Ext. rutaæ ..	—	—	4 0	0 9
54	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhiza ..	..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	13	oz.	Ext. sabal liq. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
26	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum ..	..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	102	lb.	Ext. salicis nigrae liquidum ..	—	3 9	1 1	0 2
144	lb.	Ext. gossypii rad. cort.	liquidum ..	—	5 0	1 5	0 3	15	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
93	lb.	Ext. granati rad. cort.	liquidum ..	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	13	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. co. ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
72	lb.	Ext. grindeliae liquidum ..	..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	7	oz.	Ext. scillæ liquidum ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
18	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. exot.	..	—	0 8	0 3	0 1	99	lb.	Ext. senegæ liquidum ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
30	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. pulvis ..	..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	36	lb.	Ext. sennæ liquidum ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
16	oz.	Ext. hamamelidis (fol.) ..	..	—	—	2 4	0 4	16	oz.	Ext. serpentinae liq. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
72	lb.	Ext. hamamelidis liquidum ..	..	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2	20	oz.	Ext. stramonii foliæ S.I. (5)	—	—	2 11	0 6
12	oz.	Ext. hellebor. nig. ..	..	—	—	1 9	0 3	33	oz.	Ext. stramonii sem. S.I. (5)	—	—	4 10	0 8
79	—	Ext. hepatitis siccum ..	..	9s.	for	3	tubes	24	oz.	Ext. strophanthi S.I. (5)	—	—	3 6	0 6
150	lb.	Ext. hepatic. liq. ..	..	—	5 4	—	—	30	oz.	Ext. sumbul ..	—	—	—	0 8
84	oz.	Ext. hydrastis siccum ..	..	—	—	—	1 9	54	lb.	Ext. taraxaci ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
32	oz.	Ext. hydrastis liquidum ..	..	—	—	4 8	0 8	66	lb.	Ext. taraxaci pulvis ..	—	2 5	0 10	0 2
10	oz.	Ext. hyoscyam. liq. P.I. (9)	..	—	—	1 6	0 3	6	oz.	Ext. uva ursi liq. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
18	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami siccum S.I. (5)	..	—	—	2 8	0 5	18	oz.	Ext. valerianæ pulvis ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
20	oz.	Ext. hyoscy. vir. pul. S.I. (5)	..	—	—	2 11	0 5	39	oz.	Ext. viburni prunifolii ..	—	—	5 9	1 10
21	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ liquidum ..	..	—	—	3 2	0 6	120	lb.	Ext. viburni liquidum ..	—	4 4	1 2	0 2
15	oz.	Ext. iridis sicc. B.P.C. ..	..	—	—	2 3	0 4							
84	lb.	Ext. jaborandi liq. P.I. (9)	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2							
18	oz.	Ext. jalapæ pulvis ..	..	—	—	2 8	0 5							
126	lb.	Ext. kavae liquidum ..	..	—	4 8	1 4	0 3							
81	lb.	Ext. kolæ liquidum ..	..	—	2 11	0 11	0 2	30	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 1 ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
22	oz.	Ext. krameriae pulvis ..	..	—	—	3 3	0 6	30	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 2 ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
17	oz.	Ext. lactucæ pulvis ..	..	—	—	2 2	0 5							
18	oz.	Ext. lupuli pulvis ..	..	—	—	2 8	0 5							
10	lb.	Ext. mali ..	..	1 4	—	—	—	21	oz.	Ferrum	—	—	3 1	0 6
14	lb.	Ext. mali ferratum ..	..	1 10	0 7	—	—	26	lb.	Ferri albuminas ..	..	—	—	—
26	lb.	Ext. mali c. cascar. sag. wgt. ..	..	3 3	1 0	—	—	8	oz.	Ferri alum. pur. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
21	lb.	Ext. mali c. glycerophos. wgt. P.I. (13) ..	..	2 8	0 11	—	—	18	lb.	Ferri arsenas ..	S.I. (4)	—	—	1 2
24	lb.	Ext. mali c. hæmoglobin. wgt. ..	..	3 0	1 0	—	—	8	oz.	Ferri cacodylas ..	S.I. (4)	—	—	0 2
22	lb.	Ext. mali c. hypophosph. wgt. ..	..	2 9	1 0	—	—	37	lb.	Ferri carbonas saccharatus ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
12	lb.	Ext. mali c. ol. morrh. B.P.C. ..	..	1 6	—	—	—	56	lb.	Ferri citras ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
144	doz.	Ext. mali c. oleo morrh. pkd. ..	..	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 6	6	oz.	Ferri et ammonii citras ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
14	lb.	Ext. mali c. syr. fer. phos. co. wgt. ..	..	1 10	0 7	—	—	16	oz.	Ferri et ammonii citras vir. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
16	lb.	Ext. mali liquidum ..	..	2 8	1 0	0 3	—	11	oz.	Ferri et ammonii tartras ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
27	lb.	Ext. mali liq. c. casc. sag. ..	..	—	1 3	0 5	—	6	oz.	Ferri et bismuthi citras ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
33	lb.	Ext. mali liq. c. glyceroph. ..	..	4 3	1 4	0 5	—	19	oz.	Ferri et mang. citras ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
30	lb.	Ext. mali liq. c. hæmoglob. ..	..	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	30	oz.	Ferri et mang. phosphas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
30	lb.	Ext. mali liq. c. hypophos. ..	..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	14	oz.	Ferri et potassii tartras ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
26	lb.	Ext. mali liq. c. syr. East. P.I. (13) ..	..	3 6	1 1	0 4	—	12	oz.	Ferri et quininæ citras ..	—	—	2 10	0 5
20	lb.	Ext. mali liq. c. syr. ferri phos. co. ..	..	2 9	0 11	0 3	—	13	oz.	Ferri et quin. cit. strych. S.I. (6) ..	—	4 1	0 1	0 7
69	lb.	Ext. marubii liquidum ..	..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	15	oz.	Ferri et strych. citras S.I. (5) ..	—	1 9	0 3	—
13	oz.	Ext. maticæ liq. ..	..	—	—	2 0	0 4	10	oz.	Ferri glycerophosphatis pulvis ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
60	lb.	Ext. medullæ rubræ liquidum ..	..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	18	oz.	Ferri hypophosphis ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
9	oz.	Ext. nuc. vom. sicc. S.I. (5)	..	—	—	1 4	0 3	11	lb.	Ferri iodidum ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
63	lb.	Ext. nuc. vom. liq. S.I. (5)	..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	30	lb.	Ferri lactas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
60	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum .. D.D.	..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	48	lb.	Ferri lactophosphas ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
63	oz.	Ext. opii siccum .. D.D.	..	—	—	—	1 4	4	oz.	Ferri linnat. ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
54	lb.	Ext. papaveris liq. P.I. (9)	..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	12	lb.	Ferri nitras ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
90	lb.	Ext. pareireæ liquidum ..	..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2			Ferri oleas ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
51	oz.	Ext. physostigmatis S.I. (6)	..	—	—	7 5	1 1	30	lb.	Ferri oxalas (ferric) P.I. (8)	—	—	0 7	0 1
13	oz.	Ext. picrorhizæ liquidum ..	..	—	—	2 0	0 4	12	lb.	Ferri oxidum præcipitatum rubrum ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
										Ferri oxidum sacch. B.P.C. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
										Ferri perchloridum cryst. ..	1 9	0 5	0 2	—

Cost		Fe—Gl Ferrum—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Gl—He Glycerina—(cont.)	Selling Price					
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.		
33	lb.	Ferri phosphas saccharatus	..	—	1 3	0 5	—	38	lb.	Glyc. acidi gallici	..	..	—	1 9 0 6 0 1
5	oz.	Ferri phosphas solubilis	..	—	—	0 11	0 2	86	8 oz.	Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock)	..	..	—	6 0 1 7 0 4
7	oz.	Ferri pyrophosphas	..	..	—	1 1	0 2	28	lb.	Glyc. acidi tannici	..	..	—	1 5 0 5 0 1
14	oz.	Ferri salicylas	..	..	—	2 0	0 4	24	lb.	Glyc. aluminis	..	..	—	1 2 0 4 —
15	oz.	Ferri succinas	..	..	—	2 3	0 4	33	lb.	Glyc. amyli	..	..	—	1 3 0 5 —
7	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur.	..	0 11	0 3	0 1	—	44	lb.	Glyc. atropinæ	S.I. (5)	—	2 6 0 8 —		
7	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus	..	0 11	0 3	0 1	—	54	lb.	Glyc. bellad. 50%	S.I. (5)	10 2	2 6 0 9 —		
14	lb.	Ferri sulphas exsiccatus	..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	60	lb.	Glyc. bellad.	S.I. (5)	—	2 8 0 9 —		
4	lb.	Ferri sulphas coml.	..	0 6	0 2	—	—	16	lb.	Glyc. boracis	..	..	—	0 11 0 3 —
8	lb.	Ferri sulphidum (cake)	..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	72	lb.	Glyc. carminini B.P.C.	..	..	—	3 11 1 2 —
16	oz.	Ferri valerianas	..	..	—	2 4	0 4	28	lb.	Glyc. diamorph. B.P.C.	D.D.	—	1 9 0 6 —	
16	oz.	Ferrier's snuff P.L.F.	..	D.D.	—	—	2 6	0 6	34	lb.	Glyc. Eastoni	P.I. (13)	—	1 9 0 6 0 1	
31.5	8 oz.	Ferro-malt (Crookes)	—	2 0	0 6	—	26	lb.	Glyc. et cucum.	—	1 0 0 4 —
36	8 oz.	Ferro-malt glycerophos.	..	..	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	14	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ l in 3	..	2 0	0 7 0 2 —
43	oz.	Ferropyrin	..	..	—	—	—	1 0	27	lb.	Glyc. glycerophosphatum co.	..	—	1 4 0 5 —
6	oz.	Ferrum redactum	—	—	0 11	0 2	24	lb.	Glyc. ichthamol.	—	1 3 0 5 0 1
21	oz.	Fluorescein technical	—	—	3 1	0 6	6	oz.	Glyc. iod. B.P.C.	—	1 9 —
36	oz.	Fluorescein soluble	—	—	5 3	0 9	51	lb.	Glyc. pancreatici	—	1 9 0 7 0 1
17	lb.	Fœniculi pulvis	..	2 2	0 7	0 2	—	84	lb.	Glyc. papaini	..	..	—	3 6 1 0 0 2
15	lb.	Fœniculi pulvis (coarse)	..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	32	lb.	Glyc. pepsini	..	..	—	1 6 0 5 0 1
8	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis	..	1 0	0 3	—	—	26	lb.	Glyc. plumbi subacet.	P.I. (9)	—	1 6 0 6 0 1		
7	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.)	..	0 11	0 3	—	—	11	lb.	Glyc. thymolis co.	..	..	—	1 6 0 6 0 2
570	cwt.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.)	..	0 9	—	—	7 lb.	4 6	54	lb.	Glyc. tragacanthæ	—	1 10 0 7 0 1
13	oz.	Formamol	—	—	2 0	0 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
10	3 oz.	Formolyptol, unstd.	..	—	—	0 5	—	30	oz.	Glycine	..	..	—	4 5 0 8
22	lb.	Foot powder, antisep. P.L.F.	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	—	33	lb.	Glycothymoline, unstd.	..	..	—	1 3 0 4 —
8	lb.	Foot-rot paste P.L.F.	..	1 0	0 4	—	—	24	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radix decort.	..	3 0	1 0 0 4		
74	lb.	Foot-rot powder P.L.F.	..	9 3	2 6	—	—	12	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis	..	1 6	0 6 0 2		
54	lb.	Frosting	..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	28	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis decort. pulv.	..	3 6	1 0 0 4		
26	oz.	Fuchsinsum pur.	..	..	—	3 9	0 7	10	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	..	1 3	0 5 0 2	
5	lb.	Fuller's earth	..	0 8	0 3	—	—	560	cwt.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	..	7 lb.	4 2	14 lb. 7 9	
6	lb.	Fuller's earth pulvis	..	0 9	0 3	—	—	16	oz.	Glycyrrhizum ammoniatum	..	—	—	2 4 0 4	
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig.	..	0 11	0 4	—	—	54	lb.	Gossypii radicis cort. pulvis	..	—	2 0 0 7 —		
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. alb.	..	0 11	0 4	—	—	21	lb.	Granat. paradisi pulv.	..	2 8	0 9 0 3		
		G						17	lb.	Granati cortex	..	..	—	0 8 0 3 —
32	oz.	Galactosum	—	—	4 8	0 8	35	4 oz.	Granati radicis cortex	—	1 0 0 4 —
12	lb.	Galangalæ rhizoma	..	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	5	oz.	Grindeline (Oppenheimer)	..	..	—	4 4 1 2 0 3
8	oz.	Galbani pulvis	..	..	—	—	1 2	0 2	20	oz.	Guaiaci ligni rass.	..	0 11	0 4 0 1 —
27	lb.	Gallæ cœrul.	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	18	oz.	Guaiaci resinæ pulvis	..	—	—	0 9 0 2 —	
36	lb.	Gallæ cœrul. pulvis	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	30	oz.	Guaiacol (cryst.)	..	..	—	3 0 0 5 0 5
22	25	Gardan tablets	..	R. only	per	bot.	2 6	—	16	oz.	Guaiacol	—	2 8 0 5
72	lb.	Gelatinum sheet No. 1	..	8 6	2 5	0 8	—	42	oz.	Guaiacol benzoas	..	..	—	4 5 0 8
84	lb.	Gelatinum incisum	..	10 6	3 0	0 10	—	108	oz.	Guaiacol carbonas	..	..	—	2 4 0 4
102	lb.	Gel. codein. et glyc. P.L.F.P.I. (13)	—	3 9	1 0	—	—	8	oz.	Guaiacol. cinnam.	..	..	—	6 4 0 11
20	lb.	Gelatum zinci	..	2 6	0 9	—	—	9	oz.	Guaiacol. salicylas	..	..	—	2 4
30	lb.	Gelat. zinci dur. P.L.F.	..	3 9	1 2	—	—	—	—	Guananæ pulvis	..	..	—	1 2 0 2
18	gr.	Gelseminæ hydrochlor.	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	2 8	—	—	—	Guttæ fluorescinæ B.P.C.	..	..	—	1 4 0 3
15	lb.	Gentianæ rad. incis.	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	lb.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	8	lb.	Hæmatox. lignum incis.	..	1 0	0 4 0 1		
598	cwt.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis (crs.)	..	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	9 0	13	lb.	Hæmatox. ligni pulvis	..	1 8	0 7 0 2		
18	oz.	Ceraniol	—	—	2 8	0 5	19	dr.	Hæmatoxylon	—	2 10
20	oz.	Geraniol acetas	—	—	3 0	0 6	6	oz.	Hæmoglobinii pulvis	—	0 11 0 2
22	oz.	Gingerin. (African)	—	—	3 3	0 6	90	lb.	Hæmorrhahine (Hewlett)	—	3 3 0 11 0 2
54	oz.	Gingerin. (Jam.)	..	..	—	—	7 11	1 2	33.6	10c.c.	Halibut liver oil	..	4 0	each
7	lb.	Glucosum (liq.)	..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	33.5	box25	Haliverol capsules M.3 P.D.	..	4 0	each	—	
8	lb.	Glucosum (solid)	..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	302	doz.	Haliverol (P.D. & Co.)	..	..	—	5 c.c. 3 0
2	lb.	Glucosum pulv.	..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	21	oz.	Hamamelinum	..	..	—	3 1 0 6
36	lb.	Glue, surg. (Sinclair) P.L.F.	..	4 6	1 2	—	—	30	10v.	Hebaral sod. P.D. gr. 3 R. only	3 3	each	—	2 0 0 4	
		Glycerina						14	oz.	Heliotropin. cryst.	..	..	—	2 9 0 10 0 3
78	lb.	Glycerin bismuth carb.	..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	40	oz.	Hellebori nigri radicis pulvis	..	2 9	0 10 0 3	0 11	
50	lb.	Glycerin pepsin fort.	..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	14	lb.	Helmitol	..	..	—	—
20	lb.	Glycerin phenolis	P.II. (9)	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	17	lb.	Hennæ folia	..	1 9	0 7 0 2		
12	lb.	Glycerinum	..	2 1	0 7	0 3	—	18	oz.	Hennæ fol. pulvis	..	2 3	0 8 0 3		
12	lb.	Glycerinum (wgt.)	..	1 6	0 6	—	—	18	oz.	Hexamin benzoas.	..	..	—	2 8 0 5
22	lb.	Glyc. acidi borici	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	36	lb.	Hexamin salicylas	..	..	—	2 8 0 5
										Hexamina	..	..	—	1 4 0 5 0 1

Cost		He—In				Cost		In—Ir		Selling Price			
d.	per	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per	Infusa—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
24	oz.	Hexamina resorcin.	—	3 6	0 8	21	lb.	Inf. amarum conc.	—	0 11	0 4	0 1	
12	oz.	Hexamin. sodii acet.	—	1 9	0 3	36	lb.	Infus. aromat co.	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	
90	doz.	Hirudines	ea. 1 2	—	—	36	lb.	Inf. aurantii conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	
5	gr.	Homatropina .. S.I. (4)	per gr.	0 9	—	36	lb.	Inf. aurantii co. conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	
5	gr.	Homatrop. hydrobrom. S.I. (4)	per gr.	0 9	—	51	lb.	Inf. buchu conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	
22	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. I. ..	2 9	—	—	24	lb.	Inf. calumba conc.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	
21	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. II. ..	2 8	—	—	27	lb.	Inf. caryophylli conc.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	
5	lb.	Hordeum perlatum	0 8	0 3	0 1	60	lb.	Inf. cascarilla conc.	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	
70	100	Hormotone tablets	per doz.	1 3	—	45	lb.	Inf. catechu conc.	—	1 8	0 7	0 1	
		Hydargyrum				30	lb.	Inf. chirate conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	
168	lb.	Hyd. bisulphidum (cinnabar) ..	20 6	5 11	1 9	—	42	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc.	—	1 7	0 7	0 1
108	lb.	Hyd. bisulph. (vermilion) ..	13 6	4 0	1 1	—	54	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
14	oz.	Hyd. bromidum	—	—	2 0	0 4	45	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc.	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	oz.	Hyd. cyanidum .. S.I. (4)	—	—	3 6	0 6	43	lb.	Inf. cuspariæ conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
17	oz.	Hyd. iodid. flav. S.I. P.II. (4)	—	—	2 6	0 5	69	lb.	Inf. dulcamaræ conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
15	oz.	Hyd. iodid. rub. S.I. P.II. (4)	—	—	2 4	0 4	25	lb.	Inf. ergotæ conc. S.I. (5)	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
16	oz.	Hyd. iodid. virid.	—	—	2 8	0 5	30	lb.	Inf. gentianæ (simp.) conc.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
66	lb.	Hyd. oleas .. S.I. (4)	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	39	lb.	Inf. gentianæ co. conc.	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
126	lb.	Hyd. oxid. flav. P.I. (8)	—	—	1 3	0 3	33	lb.	Inf. jaborandi conc.	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
138	lb.	Hyd. oxid. rub. P.I. (8)	—	—	1 4	0 3	56	lb.	Inf. krameriaæ conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
18	oz.	Hyd. oxycyanidum S.I. (4)	—	—	2 8	0 5	44	lb.	Inf. lupuli conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
105	lb.	Hyd. perchloridum S.I. P.II. (4)	—	—	1 1	0 2	45	lb.	Inf. marubii conc.	—	1 9	0 6	—
126	lb.	Hyd. persulphas (alb.) ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	40	lb.	Inf. maticæ conc.	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
22	oz.	Hyd. salicylas .. S.I. (4)	—	—	3 3	0 6	21	lb.	Inf. pruni serot. conc.	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
117	lb.	Hyd. subchloridum	—	—	1 1	0 2	40	lb.	Inf. quassiae conc.	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
12	oz.	Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	48	lb.	Inf. rhei conc.	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
156	lb.	Hyd. subsulphas flavus ..	—	5 7	1 8	0 3	30	lb.	Inf. rosa acidum conc.	—	1 9	0 5	0 1
120	lb.	Hyd. sulphuretum c. sulphure..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	38	lb.	Inf. scoparii conc.	—	1 1	0 5	0 1
18	oz.	Hyd. sulphocyanid. P.I. (8)	—	—	2 8	0 5	36	lb.	Inf. senegæ conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
23	oz.	Hyd. tannas .. S.I. (4)	—	—	3 5	0 7	54	lb.	Inf. sennæ conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
90	lb.	Hydargyrum	10 0	2 10	0 9	—	45	lb.	Inf. serpentariæ conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
120	lb.	Hyd. ammoniatum P.I. (8)	—	4 1	1 2	0 2	30	lb.	Inf. simarubæ conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
42	lb.	Hyd. cum creta	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	32	lb.	Inf. uvæ ursi conc.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
		Injectiones						Injectiones					
8	gr.	Hydrastina	per	gr.	1 2	—		Inject. apomorph. hypod. S.I. (6)				—	
8	gr.	Hydrastinæ hydrochlor. ..	per	gr.	1 2	—		Inject. cocaineæ hypod. .. D.D.				—	
63	16 oz.	Hydrated bismuth (P.D.) ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	23	oz.	Inject. coc. hyp. (10%) .. D.D.				—
21	16 oz.	Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) ..	2 6	1 0	0 3	—	32	oz.	Inject. morphinæ hypod. D.D.				—
84	lb.	Hydroquinone	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	48	oz.	Inject. strychnin. hypod. S.I. (5)				—
7	gr.	Hyoscin. hydrobrom. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 2	—	28	oz.	Insect powder (Dalm.)				4 0
27	lb.	Hyoscyami semina S.I. (4)	—	1 0	0 4	—	6	oz.	Insect powder sec.				2 9
5	gr.	Hyoscyamina cryst. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 10	—	32	lb.	Insulin, 5 c.c. .. P.I. (13)				orig. bot. 1 6
5	gr.	Hyoscyamin. sulph. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 10	—	22	lb.	Insulin, 10 c.c. .. P.I. (13)				orig. bot. 2 10
		I						Inulae radicis pulvis				3 9	
43	oz.	Ichthalbin	—	—	1 0	—	28	lb.	Inulae radicis pulvis (crs.)				1 2
20	30	Ichthalbin tablets gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	24	lb.	Inulin				0 9
40	lb.	Ichthammol	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	27	oz.	Iodatol 10%				1 6
72	lb.	Ichthyocolla Brazil. incis. ..	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2	15	oz.	Iodatol 25%				2 0
114	lb.	Ichthyol	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	30	oz.	Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)				3 9
6.6	amp.	Icoral 0.5%	0 10	per	amp.	—	90	lb.	Iodipin 10%				0 9
7.3	amp.	Icoral 5.0%	1 0	per	amp.	—	117	100	Iodival				—
51	lb.	Incense P.L.F.	6 5	1 10	—	—	15	gm.	Iodoform				2 4
42	oz.	Indicarminum	—	—	6 4	1 0	96	oz.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)				2 0
22	oz.	Indigo synthetic	—	—	3 3	0 6	13	oz.	Iodoform tablets gr. 3 ..				1 3
24	oz.	Indigo (carmine dry)	—	—	3 6	0 6	108	lb.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)				—
42	lb.	Indigo (carmine paste) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	54	20	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)				—
40	lb.	Indigo sulphatis sol.	—	1 5	0 5	—	10	oz.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)				—
12	lb.	Infusa recenta	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	38	oz.	Iodonum 10%				5 7
		Infusa Concentrata 1-7						Ipecac. pulverata				0 10	
37	lb.	Inf. agopyri conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	180	lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulvis				5 4
46	lb.	Inf. anthermidis conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	19	lb.	Iridis rad. flor.				0 9
								Iridis rad. flor. trimmed				4 0	
								Iridis rad. flor. pulv.				3 0	
								Iridis rad. flor. (fingers)				4 4	

Cost d. per	Ja—Li	Selling Price				Cost d. per	Li	Selling Price			
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
	J					30	lb.	Linctus tussi P.L.F. P.I. (13)	5 0	1 6	0 5
						480	cwt.	Lini semina	7 lb.	3 6	14 lb.
18	lb.	Jaborandi fol. .. P.I. (8)	—	0 8	0 3	—	6	lb.	Lini semina Ang. sifted ..	0 11	0 4
30	lb.	Jalapæ pulverata	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	5.5	lb.	Lini semina contusa E.I. ..	7 lb.	3 0
38	oz.	Jalapæ resinæ pulvis	—	—	5 7	0 10	5	lb.	Lini semina contusa	0 9	0 3
48	oz.	Jalapin	—	—	7 0	1 0			Lini sem. farina (sine oleo) ..	0 9	0 3
9	lb.	Juniperi fructus	1 2	0 4	0 2	—					
19	lb.	Juniperi fructus contus. ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	96	lb.	Linimenta		
	K						102	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. .. S.I. (5)	—	3 4
5	lb.	Kainit	0 8	0 3	—	—	39	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. meth. .. S.I. (5)	—	1 5
5	oz.	Kamala (sifted)	—	—	0 9	—	16	lb.	Lin. aconiti S.I. (5)	—	3 3
18	lb.	Kaolinum puriss.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	15	lb.	Lin. acon. co. meth. N.I.F. S.I. (5)	—	1 5
11	lb.	Kaolinum pur. pulvis	1 5	0 5	1 1	—	32	lb.	Lin. aconiti meth. .. S.I. (5)	—	0 8
6	lb.	Kaolinum cornl. pulvis opt. ..	0 9	0 3	—	—	22	lb.	Lin. æruginis P.L.F.	—	1 3
68	dr.	Kerocain S.I. (4)	per gr.	0 3	8 6	—	21	lb.	Lin. album (acetic)	2 0	0 7
25	50	Kerol caps. (intest.)	doz.	0 9	—	—	14	lb.	Lin. album (ammon.)	2 0	0 7
20.5	50	Kerol caps. (stom.)	doz.	0 8	—	—	30	lb.	Lin. album conc.	4 0	1 2
8	lb.	Kieselguhr (alb.)	1 0	0 4	0 1 1/2	—	96	lb.	Lin. anodyn. .. P.I. (12)	—	0 10
7	lb.	Kieselguhr (grey)	0 11	0 4	0 1 1/2	—	28	lb.	Lin. album (B.P.C.)	2 0	0 7
							126	lb.	Lin. alb. N.H.I.	—	0 7
	L						15	lb.	Lin. ammoniæ	—	1 2
							26	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ .. S.I. (5)	—	3 3
40	oz.	Lactopeptine, unstd.	—	—	5 3	1 0	78	lb.	Lin. bellad. meth. S.I. (5)	—	0 11
70	lb.	Lactopept. elix., unstd. ..	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1	21	lb.	Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) ..	—	0 11
40	oz.	Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd. ..	doz.	0 10	—	—	96	lb.	Lin. betulæ.	4 0	1 9
17	lb.	Lactosum	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	33	lb.	Lin. calamineæ B.P.C.	4 0	1 9
9	dr.	Lactucarium	—	—	—	1 4	42	lb.	Lin. calamineæ co. B.P.C.	4 0	1 9
15	oz.	Lævulosum	—	—	2 3	0 4	52	lb.	Lin. calcis	1 10	0 7
28	lb.	Lambing oils P.L.F.	3 6	—	—	—	132	lb.	Lin. camphoræ	3 3	1 0
24	50	Lamellæ	3 6	per tube	—	—	54	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum	—	0 9
36	50	Lamellæ homatropin. .. S.I. (5)	4 6	per tube	—	—	24	oz.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum meth.	—	0 9
6	lb.	Lapis cariosi pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	50	lb.	Lin. capsici B.P.C.	—	3 8
11	oz.	Lapis divinus (sticks)	—	—	1 8	0 3	57	lb.	Lin. capsici co. meth.	—	1 3
7	lb.	Lapis Hibern. pulvis	0 10	0 4	0 2	—	22	lb.	Lin. capsici meth.	—	1 5
8	lb.	Lapis pumicis elect.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	87	lb.	Lin. chloroformi .. P.I. (12)	—	2 4
5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	95	lb.	Lin. crotonis .. P.I. (12)	—	4 9
7	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis levig. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	39	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri	—	3 3
18	lb.	Laricis cortex	—	0 9	0 2	—	48	lb.	Lin. menthol	—	3 6
30	lb.	Laricis corticis pulvis	—	1 1	0 4	—	72	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis	—	1 10
14	lb.	Lauri fructus	—	0 6	0 2	—	30	lb.	Lin. methyl sal. N.H.I.	—	2 0
18	lb.	Lauri fructus pulvis	—	0 8	0 3	—	72	lb.	Lin. opii S.I. (5)	—	0 11
108	lb.	Lavandulaæ flores Ang.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	12	lb.	Lin. opii ammon. S.I. (6)	—	3 1
51	lb.	Lavandulaæ flores Gall. opt. ..	6 4	1 11	0 7	—	102	lb.	Lin. opii ammon. meth. S.I. (6)	—	3 5
48	lb.	Lavandulaæ flores Gall. sec. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	42	lb.	Lin. opii meth. .. S.I. (5)	—	1 5
42	oz.	Lecithin (ovo)	—	—	6 2	1 0	20	lb.	Lin. potassium iodidi B.P.C.	—	1 10
36	lb.	Leeming's ess. P.L.F. S.I. (11)	4 6	1 4	—	—	27	lb.	Lin. potassium iodidi c. saponæ	—	2 7
48	oz.	Lenigallop	—	—	—	1 2	20	lb.	Lin. potassium iodidi c. saponæ	—	1 1
10	oz.	Leptandrinum	—	—	1 6	0 3			Lin. saponis	—	2 6
15	lb.	Ligroinum	—	0 6	0 2	—			Lin. saponis meth.	1 8	0 6
102	lb.	Limonis cortex sicc. Ang.	—	3 9	1 0	0 2			Lin. sinapis	—	3 11
36	lb.	Linctus diamorphinæ .. D.D.	—	1 6	0 6	—	132	lb.	Lin. sinapis meth.	—	1 6
24	lb.	Linctus diamorph. N.H.I. D.D.	—	1 0	0 4	—	38	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ	—	2 6
36	lb.	Linctus diamorph. camph. B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	1 5	0 6	—	24	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ aceticum	3 4	1 0
42	lb.	Linctus diamorph. c. ipecac. B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	1 9	0 7	—	20	lb.	Lin. universale P.L.F.	3 0	0 11
36	lb.	Linctus diamorph. et scillæ B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	1 5	0 6	—	21	lb.	Lin. ammon. acet. fort.	—	0 11
60	lb.	Linctus diamorph. et thymi B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	2 2	0 8	—	9	lb.	Lin. ammon. citratis	2 3	0 9
22	lb.	Linctus scillæ (Gee) P.I. (13)	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	10	lb.	Lin. ammon. fort. 0.888 P.I. (9)	1 3	0 5
28	lb.	Linctus simplex P.L.F.	—	1 4	0 5	—	11	lb.	Lin. ammon. fort. 0.880 P.I. (9)	1 2	0 4
							18	lb.	Lin. ammon. fort. 0.880 P.I. (9)	1 3	0 5
									Lin. ammon. acet. fort.	—	0 10
									Lin. ammon. acet. fort.	1 5	0 5
									Lin. ammon. acet. fort.	1 5	0 5
									Lin. ammon. acet. fort.	2 3	0 9

Cost		Selling Price				Cost		Selling Price													
4.	per	Li Liquores—(cont.)				s. d.	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	s. d.	Li Liquores—(cont.)				s. d.	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
33	lb.	Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	—	1	6	0	6	—	10	oz.	Liq. morphinæ sulphatis	D.D.	—	—	1	11	0	4			
12	lb.	Liq. antim. chlor. coml. S.I. (5)	2	0	0	8	0	3	—	13	oz.	Liq. morphinæ tartratis	D.D.	—	—	1	9	0	4		
12	lb.	Liq. arsenicalis .. S.I. (5)	—	0	7	0	3	—	78	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus B.P.C.	D.D.	—	2	9	0	9	0	2		
28	lb.	Liq. arsenii bromidi S.I. (5)	—	1	2	0	4	—	84	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus P.L.F.	D.D.	—	3	0	0	10	0	2		
14	lb.	Liq. arsenic hydrochlor. S.I. (5)	—	0	9	0	3	—	258	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus (Battley) ..	D.D.	—	8	6	2	5	0	5		
24	lb.	Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodid. S.I. (5)	—	0	11	0	4	—	78	lb.	Liq. pancreaticus P.L.F.	..	—	2	10	0	9	—			
10	oz.	Liq. atropinae sulphatis S.I. (5)	—	—	—	1	9	0	4	101	lb.	Liq. pancreat. (Benger) ..	fl.	—	3	6	1	0	0	2	
17	oz.	Liq. auri et arsen. brom. S.I. (5)	—	—	—	2	2	0	5	60	lb.	Liq. pancreatis ..	..	—	2	2	0	8	0	2
16	lb.	Liq. azonubri	—	—	—	0	2	0	1	48	lb.	Liq. papaini et iridini B.P.C.	..	—	1	9	0	6	0	1	
30	lb.	Liq. bismuthi conc. B.P.C. ..	—	—	—	0	5	0	2	84	lb.	Liq. pepsini P.L.F.	..	—	2	2	0	9	0	2	
19	lb.	Liq. bismuthi et am. cit. ..	—	—	0	10	0	3	—	84	lb.	Liq. pepsini et papaini ..	..	—	3	0	0	10	0	2
54	lb.	Liq. bismuthi (Schacht) ..	—	—	1	10	0	6	0	24	lb.	Liq. pepticus B.P.C.	..	—	0	11	0	3	—		
78	lb.	Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	2	10	0	10	0	2	120	lb.	Liq. pepticus (Benger) ..	..	—	3	9	1	0	0	2
57	lb.	Liq. bromochloral co. B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	—	2	0	0	7	—	96	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis ..	..	—	3	5	1	0	0	2
4	lb.	Liq. calcii bisulphitis	0	7	0	3	—	—	18	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis meth.	..	2	0	0	7	0	2	—		
9	lb.	Liq. calcii chloridi	1	2	0	4	0	2	—	11	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacet. f.t. P.I. (9)	1	9	0	7	0	2	—		
21	gal.	Liq. calcii hydroxid.	..	..	pint	0	5	—	—	4	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis ..	..	0	6	0	2	0	1	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlorinatæ	1	2	0	5	0	2	—	10	lb.	Liq. potassæ ..	..	1	3	0	5	0	2	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C.	1	0	0	4	—	—	8.5	lb.	Liq. potassii permanganatis ..	..	1	1	0	4	0	2	—	
11	lb.	Liq. calcis saccharatus	1	5	0	5	0	2	—	75	lb.	Liq. quin. ammon. ..	..	—	1	9	0	6	0	1
12	lb.	Liq. calcis sulphuratæ	1	6	0	6	0	2	—	42	lb.	Liq. quin. ammon. c. cinnam. ..	..	—	2	8	0	9	0	2
66	lb.	Liq. caoutchouc	—	—	3	7	1	0	—	28	lb.	Liq. rhei dulcis P.L.F.	..	—	1	7	0	6	0	1	
56	pt.	Liq. carb. deter. (Wright) unstd.	—	—	—	0	5	0	1	63	lb.	Liq. rosea dulcis B.P.C.	..	—	1	0	0	4	0	1	
48	lb.	Liq. carmini	6	0	1	9	0	6	0	1	12	lb.	Liq. sabal. co.	—	—	—	0	8	0	2
101	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	—	3	9	1	0	—	144	lb.	Liq. sach. ust. B.P.C. ..	..	—	5	2	1	4	—	
84	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C. ..	—	—	3	0	0	10	0	2	150	lb.	Liq. santali co. B.P.C.	—	5	4	1	6	0	3
15	lb.	Liq. chlori	2	0	0	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Liq. santali flav. c. buchu et cubeb. (Hewlett)	—	4	10	1	3	0	3
32	lb.	Liq. cocci cact.	—	—	1	2	0	4	—	39	lb.	Liq. saponis ether meth. ..	..	4	9	1	4	0	5	—
96	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C.	—	—	3	5	1	0	—	114	lb.	Liq. sedans (P.D.) ..	..	—	3	9	1	0	0	2
75	lb.	Liq. cop. et buc. et cub. B.P.C. ..	—	—	2	9	0	10	0	2	30	lb.	Liq. senna dulcis	—	1	3	0	5	0	1
13	lb.	Liq. cresolus sapon. P.II. (12)	2	1	1	1	0	4	—	11	oz.	Liq. senecio co. ..	..	—	—	—	1	8	0	3
13	oz.	Liq. epispasticus S.I. (5)	—	—	—	—	1	10	0	4	11	lb.	Liq. sodae	1	6	0	6	0	2	—
26	25 gm	Liq. ergosterol irrad.	—	—	0	2	per	—	mil	11	lb.	Liq. sodae chlorinatæ ..	..	1	6	0	6	0	2	—
15	oz.	Liq. ethyl nitritis	—	—	—	2	0	0	4	11	lb.	Liq. sodae chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. (conc. 1.9) ..	..	—	1	5	0	6	0	1
96	lb.	Liq. euonymi	—	—	3	9	1	0	2	11	lb.	Liq. sod. chlor. c. sod. bic. B.P.C. (conc. 1.9) ..	..	—	1	5	0	6	0	1
66	lb.	Liq. euonymi et cascarae	—	—	2	5	0	8	0	2	11	lb.	Liq. sod. chlor. chir. ..	..	1	6	0	6	—	
75	lb.	Liq. euonymi et iridini	—	—	2	9	0	10	0	2	11	lb.	Liq. sodii arsenatis S.I. (5)	..	—	0	7	0	3	—	
51	lb.	Liq. euonymi et papaini	—	—	2	9	0	7	0	1	15	lb.	Liq. sodii bisulphitis ..	..	0	7	0	3	0	1
97	lb.	Liq. euonymi et pepsini	—	—	2	0	0	7	0	1	4.5	lb.	Liq. sodii ethylatis ..	..	—	—	3	9	0	7
20	lb.	Liq. ferri acetatis	—	—	1	0	0	4	—	26	oz.	Liq. sodii phenatis co. P.II. (12)	..	—	0	9	0	3	—		
72	lb.	Liq. ferri albuminatis B.P.C. ..	—	—	2	10	0	10	—	30	lb.	Liq. strychninæ hydrochl. S.I. (5)	..	—	1	1	0	6	0	1	
20	lb.	Liq. ferri dialysatus '85.. ..	—	—	0	10	0	3	—	45	lb.	Liq. taraxaci ..	..	—	1	9	0	6	0	1
66	lb.	Liq. ferri peptonatis	—	—	2	6	0	9	—	16	lb.	Liq. tartrazin co. ..	..	—	—	0	2	0	1	—
10	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi fortis ..	—	—	0	8	0	3	—	30	lb.	Liq. thymol co. ..	..	3	6	1	1	0	4	—
9	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi	—	—	0	6	0	2	—	90	lb.	Liq. trinitrophenolis P.I. (12)	11	3	3	2	—	—	—		
13	lb.	Liq. ferri pernitritatis	—	—	0	7	0	2	—	76	lb.	Liq. trypsin ..	..	—	—	0	10	0	2	—
16	lb.	Liq. ferri persulphatis	—	—	0	9	0	3	—	9	oz.	Liq. viburni prunif. co. ..	..	—	—	1	4	0	3	—
11	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi P.II. (12)	1	6	0	6	0	2	—	30	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi pur. ..	..	—	1	4	0	5	—	
48	lb.	Liq. formald. sapon. P.II. (12)	6	0	1	9	0	6	—	12	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi coml. ..	..	2	2	0	8	—		
10	oz.	Liq. gutta-perch. B.P.C. P.I. (9)	—	—	—	2	10	—	36	14 oz.	Listerine, unstd. ..	..	—	1	4	0	4	—		
11	oz.	Liq. glyceryl trinitratæ P.I. (13)	—	—	—	1	8	0	3	33	oz.	Lithii acetylsalicylas ..	..	—	—	4	10	0	9	—
21	lb.	Liq. hamamelidis	2	9	0	10	0	3	—	14	oz.	Lithii benzoas ..	..	—	—	2	0	0	4	—
5	oz.	Liq. hydrarg. nitr. acidus S.I. (5)	—	—	—	1	3	0	3	16	oz.	Lithii bromidum ..	..	—	—	2	4	0	4	—
9	lb.	Liq. hydrarg. perchloridi P.II. (10)	—	—	0	5	0	2	—	15	oz.	Lithii carbonas ..	..	—	—	2	3	0	4	—
7	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 10 vol...	1	0	0	4	0	2	—	11	oz.	Lithii citras ..	..	—	—	1	8	0	3	—
11	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 20 vol...	1	6	0	6	0	2	—	45	lb.	Lithii citras effervescentia ..	..	—	1	8	0	6	—	
78	lb.	Liq. iodi. fortis	—	—	2	9	0	9	0	2	39	oz.	Lithii glycerophos.	—	—	5	9	0	10	—
60	lb.	Liq. iodi. mitis	7	6	2	2	0	7	0	1	40	oz.	Lithii guaiacas	—	—	5	10	0	10	—
101	lb.	Liq. iodi. simp.	—	—	3	9	1	0	—	45	oz.	Lithii hippuras ..	..	—	—	6	7	1	1	—
10.5	lb.	Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis ..	1	6	0	5	0	2	—	22	oz.	Lithii iodidum ..	..	—	—	3	3	0	6	—
10	oz.	Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis pkd. 3 vj.	1	0	—	—	1	6	0	3	240	24v.	Lithii lactas	—	—	3	9	0	7	—
13	oz.	Liq. morphinæ acetatis D.D.	—	—	—	1	11	0	4	14	oz.	Lithii salicylas ..	..	—	—	2	0	0	4	—
10	oz.	Liq. morphinæ bimeconatis D.D.	—	—	—	1	6	0	3	15	oz.	Lithii sulphas ..	..	—	—	2	3	0	4	—
10	oz.	Liq. morphinæ hydrochloridi D.D.	—	—	—	1	6	0	3	240	24v.	Liver extract (P. D. & Co.) ..	each	26	8	—	—	—	—	—	

Cost d. per	Lo—Ma	Selling Price				Cost d. per	Ma—Mi	Selling Price			
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
39	lb. Lobelia pkts. ... P.I. (8)	—	1 5	0 5	—	21	lb. Mangani chloridum ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
30	lb. Lobelia pulvis ... P.I. (8)	—	1 1	0 4	—	22	oz. Mangani glycerophosphas ..	—	—	3 3	0 6
8	lb. Lotio acidi borici 1 in 32 ..	1 0	0 6	0 2	—	11	oz. Mangani hypophosphis ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
12	lb. Lotio ac. carbol. rub. 5p.c.P.II. (12)	1 8	0 7	0 3	—	8	lb. Mangani oxidum nig. coml. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
16	lb. Lotio calaminae B.P.C. ...	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	9	lb. Mangani oxidum nig. gran. ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
222	lb. Lotio crinalis B.P.C. ...	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	7	oz. Mangani peroxidum pur. præcip. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
15	lb. Lotio hydrarg. flav. P.I. (12)	2 3	0 10	0 3	—	24	lb. Mangani sulphas ..	—	0 11	0 3	—
15	lb. Lotio hydrarg. nig. P.I. (12)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	20	lb. Mange dressing P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—
8.5	lb. Lotio hyd. perch. lin 1,000P.II. (12)	1 2	0 4	0 2	—	144	lb. Manna elect. nov. ..	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
14	lb. Lotio plumbi c. opio P.I. (12)	1 9	0 6	—	—	15	oz. Mannite ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
44	lb. Lotio resorcin. composita ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	72	lb. Maranta Bermuda ver. ..	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2
15	lb. Lotio rubra ..	2 0	0 7	—	—	39	lb. Maranta Bermuda ..	4 11	1 5	0 5	—
8	lb. Lot. plumbi ..	1 0	0 4	—	—	24	lb. Maranta St. Vincent opt. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
115	oz. Luminal .. Rx only	—	—	—	2 6	18	lb. Maranta St. Vincent sec. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
72	100 Luminal tablets gr. 1½ Rx only	doz. 1 2	—	—	—	180	lb. Marking ink P.L.F. ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
126	oz. Luminal, sodium .. Rx only	—	—	—	3 0	12	lb. Marrubium sicc. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
18	oz. Lupulinum ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	14	lb. Marylebone cream ..	1 9	0 7	—	—
36	lb. Lupulus ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	66	lb. Mastich. elect. ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
12	oz. Lycopodium ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	14	lb. Maw seed ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
5	ea. Lymph. calf ..	ea. 0 8	—	—	—	86	oz. Medinal .. R only	—	—	2 0	—
13	lb. Lysol .. P.II. (12)	1 10	1 1	0 4	—	97	100 Medinal tablets gr. 5 .. R only	doz. 2 0	—	—	—
	M					144	100 Medinal tablets gr. 7½ .. R only	doz. 2 9	—	—	—
60	lb. Macis opt. ..	7 6	2 2	0 8	—	14	lb. Mel Ang. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
48	lb. Macis opt. parv. ..	5 9	1 9	0 6	—	12	lb. Mel Calif. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
60	lb. Macidis pulvis opt. ..	7 6	2 2	0 8	—	14	lb. Mel Jam. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
48	lb. Madder ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	10	lb. Mel New Zealand ..	1 9	0 7	—	—
22	50 Magisal tab. (Martindale) ..	doz. 0 9	—	—	—	16	lb. Mel W.I. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
	Magnesium					15	lb. Mel boracis ..	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
32	lb. Magnesia levig. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	24	lb. Mel depuratum ..	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
44	lb. Magnesia ponderosa ..	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	16	lb. Mel rosæ ..	—	0 11	0 4	—
84	lb. Magnes. boro-citras ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	24	lb. Mentha pulegium ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
13	lb. Magnes. carbonas levig. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	14	oz. Menthol ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
15	lb. Magnes. carbonas ponderosus ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	42	oz. Menthol synthetic ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
84	lb. Magnes. citras (ver.) ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	45	oz. Menthol cones (4 to oz.) ..	ea. 1 6	—	—	—
21	lb. Magnes. cit. gran. efferv. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—	18	oz. Menthol cones (8 to oz.) ..	ea. 0 10	—	—	—
19	lb. Magnes. cit. eff. opt. pkd. ..	—	1 0	8 oz. 1 9	—	126	oz. Menthol snuff ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
8	oz. Magnes. formas ..	—	—	1 2	0 2	60	oz. Menthol camphoras ..	—	—	—	3 0
14	oz. Magnes. glycerophosphas ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	60	oz. Menthol valerianas ..	—	—	—	1 3
27	lb. Magnes. hydroxidum ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	24	oz. Mercurial cream wgt. ..	—	—	1 6	0 4
13	oz. Magnes. hypophosphis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	18	oz. Mercurochrome solut. ..	per c.c. 0 11	—	—	—
11	oz. Magnes. lactas ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	96	oz. Metatone (P. D. Co.) ..	6 0	8 oz. 3 6	—	—
9	oz. Magnes. peroxidum 15% ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	28	oz. Methylacetanilidum ..	P.I. (8)	—	3 6	0 6
4	oz. Magnes. phosph. acid ..	—	—	0 7	0 1	36	oz. Methyl orange ..	—	—	2 9	0 6
39	lb. Magnes. phosphas ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	26	oz. Methyl orange sol. ..	—	3 6	1 0	—
12	oz. Magnes. salicylas ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	18	oz. Methyl salicylas ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
48	lb. Magnes. silicas pur. precip. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	18	oz. Methylsulphonal .. R only	—	5 3	0 9	—
4	lb. Magnes. sulphas opt. ..	0 6	0 3	0 1	—	22	oz. Methylthionin chlor. ..	—	—	3 9	0 7
5	lb. Magnes. sulphas opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4	0 2	—	20	oz. Metol ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
7	lb. Magnes. sulphas (Howards) ..	0 8	0 4	0 2	—		oz. Mezerei cortex ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
10	lb. Magnes. sulphatis pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	8.5	oz. Migranine tablets gr. 5½ ..	doz. 1 9	—	—	—
5	lb. Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	120	oz. Mistura alba ..	1 0	0 5	0 2	—
8	lb. Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	15	oz. Mist. ammoniaci co. conc. (1 to 7) ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
5	lb. Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color. ..	0 9	0 3	—	—	54	oz. Mist. amygdalæ ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
27	cwt. Magnes. sulphas color. ..	7 lb. 2 5	14 lb. 4 4	—	—	39	oz. Mist. bism. c. morph. P.I. (13) ..	7 0	2 1	0 8	—
3	lb. Magnes. sulphas coml. ..	0 5	0 2	—	—	123	oz. Mist. bism. co. B.P.C. P.I. (13) ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
40	cwt. Magnes. sulphas coml. ..	7 lb. 2 0	14 lb. 3 6	—	—	16 oz.	oz. Mist. bis. co. c.p.B.P.C. P.I.(13) ..	—	1 7	0	6
27	lb. Magnes. sulphas efferv. ..	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	14	oz. Mist. bismuthi (Seller) .. fl. ..	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
14	oz. Magnesium (powder) ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	18	oz. Mist. carminativa B.P.C. 1923 ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
21	oz. Magnesium (ribbon) ..	foot 0 3	2 9	—	—	22	oz. Mist. cascarae co. B.P.C. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
24	16 oz. Magneslait (D.F.) ..	bot. 1 3	0 4	—	—	26	oz. Mist. chlori B.P.C. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
15	oz. Malachite green ..	—	—	2 3	0 4	28	oz. Mist. chlorof. co. B.P.C. P.I.(13) ..	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
30	oz. Maltose ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	18	oz. Mist. creosoti conc. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
36	lb. Mangan. carbonas ..	—	—	0 5	0 1	38	oz. Mist. crete co. B.P.C. ..	2 9	0 9	—	—
							oz. Mist. diarrhoea (B. of H.) P.L.F. ..	—	—	—	—
							P.I. (13) ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
							Mist. ferri aromatica ..	5 0	1 7	0 5	—

Cost		Ol	Selling Price				Cost		Ol-Pa	Selling Price				
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
60	lb.	Ol. juniperi ligni	..	..	2 2	0 7	0 1	84	lb.	Ol. rusci ver.	..	..	..	..
114	oz.	Ol. lavandulae Ang.	..	..	—	—	2 4	22	oz.	Ol. ruta	..	..	..	..
38	oz.	Ol. lavandulae ab flor.	..	..	—	5 7	0 10	16	oz.	Ol. sabinæ	..	..	S.I. (4)	..
45	oz.	Ol. lavandulae redist.	..	..	—	6 9	0 11	9	oz.	Ol. salviae	..	..	..	..
312	lb.	Ol. lavandulae Gall.	..	..	—	3 2	0 6	18	lb.	Ol. sambuci viride	..	..	..	..
144	lb.	Ol. lavandulae spic. ver.	..	..	5 2	1 6	0 3	26	oz.	Ol. santal. Aust.	..	..	..	..
120	lb.	Ol. lavandulae spic. coml.	..	..	4 3	1 2	0 2	36	oz.	Ol. santali flav. Ang.	..	..	..	..
36	oz.	Ol. limettae dest.	..	..	—	5 3	0 9	33	oz.	Ol. santali flav. E.I.	..	..	..	..
120	oz.	Ol. limettae (hand pressed)	..	..	—	—	2 6	9	oz.	Ol. sassafras nat.	..	..	..	..
16	oz.	Ol. limonis	..	..	—	2 4	0 4	Ol. sassafr. artif. (v. Safrol.)	..	..	3 0	0 10	0 2	
15	oz.	Ol. limonis (Messina)	..	..	—	2 3	0 4	12	lb.	Ol. sesami	..	..	1 6	0 6
36	oz.	Ol. linaloës	..	..	—	4 6	0 10	12	lb.	Ol. sinapis expressum	..	..	1 6	0 6
51	gal.	Ol. lini opt.	..	..	pint	0 10	0 2	30	oz.	Ol. sinapis volatile	..	..	..	4 5
54	gal.	Ol. lini (boiled)	..	..	pint	0 11	0 2	11	oz.	Ol. staphisagriae	S.I. (4)	..	..	1 8
36	gal.	Ol. lini (cattle)	..	..	pint	0 8	gal. 4 6	22	oz.	Ol. staphisagriae (æther.)	..	..	..	3 3
174	dr.	Ol. lupuli Ang.	..	..	per	0 5	—	20	lb.	Ol. succin rectificatum	..	..	..	0 3
15	oz.	Ol. marjoram	..	..	—	2 3	0 4	72	gal.	Ol. terebinthinae	..	pint	1 2	0 2
138	lb.	Ol. menthae Jap. (dementh.)	..	..	4 10	1 4	0 2	21	lb.	Ol. terebinthinae rectificatum	..	2 5	0 9	
78	oz.	Ol. menthae pip. (Mitcham)	..	..	—	—	1 8	33	lb.	Ol. theobromatis opt.	..	4 2	1 2	
240	lb.	Ol. menthae pip. redest.	..	..	8 6	2 6	0 5	10	oz.	Ol. thymi alb.	..	..	..	1 6
100	oz.	Ol. menthae vir. Ang.	..	..	—	—	2 6	108	lb.	Ol. thymi	..	..	3 10	1 0
20	oz.	Ol. menthae vir. exot.	..	..	—	—	2 10	10	oz.	Ol. thymi rub.	..	..	..	1 6
96	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (British)	..	..	1 4	0 6	0 2	66	gal.	Ol. "train" opt.	..	pint	1 0	—
102	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (Newfl.)	..	..	1 6	0 7	0 2	5	oz.	Ol. verbenaæ	..	..	0 9	0 2
120	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (Nor.)	..	..	1 9	0 7	0 2	42	oz.	Ol. vetiver	..	..	..	1 0
66	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (vet.)	..	..	pint	1 0	gal. 8 6	78	gal.	Ol. "whale" opt.	..	pint	1 3	—
13	oz.	Ol. myrica acris ess.	..	..	—	—	2 0	72	oz.	Ol. ylang-ylang	..	..	..	1 7
17	oz.	Ol. myristicæ Ang.	..	..	—	2 6	0 5	28	lb.	Olibanum	..	..	1 1	0 4
12	oz.	Ol. myristicæ exot.	..	..	—	1 9	0 3	43	gm.	Omnopon pdr. (Roche)	D.D.	per gr.	0 6	—
14	oz.	Ol. myristicæ express.	..	..	—	—	2 0	27	20	Omnopon tabs.	..	D.D.	2 0	—
16	lb.	Ol. neatsfoot	..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	28	oz.	Opium Turc.	..	D.D.	—	4 1
63	dr.	Ol. neroli	..	..	per	min. 0 3	—	30	oz.	Opium pulv.	..	D.D.	—	4 5
54	dr.	Ol. neroli Ital.	..	..	per	min. 0 2	—	60	5 gm.	Opoidine	..	per gr.	0 5	—
60	oz.	Ol. neroli synth.	..	..	—	—	1 3	50	100	Opoidine tablets gr. 1/2	D.D.	doz.	1 0	—
174	gal.	Ol. olivæ (cream)	..	..	2 4	0 8	0 3	21	oz.	Optannin	..	..	..	0 6
162	gal.	Ol. olivas (sublime)	..	..	2 2	0 7	0 2	11	20	Optannin tablets gr. 7/2	..	doz.	0 10	—
150	gal.	Ol. olive (fine)	..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	96	oz.	Orthocaina	P.I. (8)	..	..	2 0
13	oz.	Ol. origani alb.	..	..	—	—	1 8	99	oz.	Orthoform.	P.I. (8)	..	..	2 2
72	lb.	Ol. origani coml.	..	..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	24	lb.	Ossis sepiæ (medium)	..	3 0	0 11
15	lb.	Ol. palmæ	..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	27	lb.	Ossis sepiæ pulv. subtil.	..	3 4	1 0	
22	oz.	Ol. palmarosaæ	..	..	—	—	3 3	150	dr.	Otto rosæ (virgin)	..	per min.	0 5	—
27	oz.	Ol. patchouli	..	..	—	—	0 7	30	dr.	Otto rosæ (synthetic)	..	per min.	0 2	4 5
33	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang.	..	..	4 0	1 2	0 4	15	lb.	Oxymel	..	2 3	0 8	
39	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall.	..	..	4 10	1 5	0 5	26	lb.	Oxymel ipecacuanhæ	..	3 10	1 2	
18	oz.	Ol. petitgrain	..	..	—	—	2 8	12	lb.	Oxymel scille	..	2 3	0 8	
13	oz.	Ol. phosphoratum	..	..	—	—	1 11	24	oz.	Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.)	..	—	3 9	0 7
12	lb.	Ol. picis	..	..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	—	P	..	..	..	..
16	lb.	Ol. picis rectificatum	..	..	2 0	0 7	0 3	67	10c.c.	Padutin	..	0 10	per c.c.	—
14	oz.	Ol. pimentæ exot.	..	..	—	—	0 4	18	oz.	Pancreatini	..	..	2 8	0 5
13	oz.	Ol. pini purnilionis	..	..	—	2 0	0 4	42	oz.	Papainum	..	..	6 4	0 10
90	lb.	Ol. pini sylvestris fact.	..	..	—	0 11	0 2	69	dr.	Popaverina	S.I. (4)	per gr.	0 4	—
144	lb.	Ol. pini (spruce)	..	..	5 2	1 6	0 3	69	dr.	Popaverin. sulph.	S.I. (4)	per gr.	0 4	—
42	oz.	Ol. piperis	..	..	—	5 0	1 0	132	100	Popaveris capsulæ Ang.	P.I. (8)	ea.	..	—
100	oz.	Ol. pulegii Ang.	..	..	—	14 0	2 5	12	lb.	Popaveris capsulæ cont.	P.I. (8)	1 9	0 6	—
120	lb.	Ol. pulegii exot.	..	..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	18	20	Paracodion tablets	..	doz.	1 7
66	gal.	Ol. rapiæ	..	..	1 0	0 4	0 2	8	lb.	Paraffinum durum	..	1 0	0 4	0 2
36	oz.	Ol. rhodii (fact.)	..	..	—	5 3	0 9	8	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum	..	1 4	0 6	0 2
20	lb.	Ol. ricini Ital. insip.	..	..	2 6	0 9	0 3	10	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum, pkd.	..	0 10	3 xij.	2 4
13	lb.	Ol. ricini (first)	..	..	1 8	0 7	0 4	8	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum flavum	..	1 0	0 4	0 2
10	lb.	Ol. ricini (cattle)	..	..	1 4	0 6	—	13	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	..	1 8	0 7	0 2
84	gal.	Ol. ricini (cattle)	..	..	pint	1 6	gal. 10 6	17	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	..	1 0	0 4	0 2
48	lb.	Ol. ricini aromaticum	..	..	—	1 9	0 6	8	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	..	1 0	0 4	0 2
60	lb.	Ol. rosæ color.	..	..	—	2 2	0 7	11	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	..	1 0	0 4	0 2
180	oz.	Ol. rosmarinii Ang.	..	..	—	—	4 4	10	lb.	Paraffinum (toilet)	..	1 3	0 5	0 2
45	lb.	Ol. rosmarinii exot.	..	..	—	1 7	0 6	4	oz.	Paraformaldehydeum	..	..	0 7	0 1
66	lb.	Ol. rosmarinii super.	..	..	—	2 5	0 9	4	oz.	Paradehydum	..	..	0 7	0 1
90	lb.	Ol. rosmarinii Gall.	..	..	—	3 2	0 11	4	oz.	Paramidophenol hyd.	..	..	2 3	0 6
27	lb.	Ol. rusci B.P.C.	..	..	—	1 0	0 4	18	oz.	Paramidophenol hyd.	..	..	..	..

Cost		Selling Price				Cost		Pi—Po		Selling Price												
d.	per	Pa—Pi				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Pilulæ (cont.)				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
34	lb.	Parenol (alb.) B.P.C.	4	0	1	2	0	4	—	72	lb.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ pulvis	—	2	7	0	9	0	2	
44	lb.	Parenol liq. (alb.) B.P.C.	5	6	1	7	0	5	—	75	lb.	Pil. aloes socot. pulvis	—	2	9	0	10	0	2	
96	lb.	Parogenum B.P.C.	—	2	0	0	7	—	18	50	lb.	Pil. Alophen (P.D. & Co.)	ea.	2	0	—	—	—	—	
66	lb.	Parogenum iodi B.P.C.	—	2	5	0	8	0	2	84	lb.	Pil. cambogia co. pulvis	—	3	0	0	10	0	2	
41	lb.	Pareolin (B.W.)	5	0	1	3	0	4	0	1	64	lb.	Pil. cochizæ	—	2	2	0	7	0	1
14	oz.	Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi	—	—	—	2	0	0	4	108	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis co. pulvis	—	4	0	1	1	0	2	
15	lb.	Pasta zinci ox. co.	2	0	0	7	0	2	—	162	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis et hyoscy. pulvis	—	5	10	1	7	0	3	
22	lb.	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C.	2	9	0	10	0	3	—	52	lb.	Pil. conii co. ..	P.I. (13)	—	2	0	0	7	0	1	
30	lb.	Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C.	3	11	1	1	0	4	—	24	lb.	Pil. ferri	—	1	0	0	4	0	1	
60	lb.	Pastilles, fumigating ..	..	—	2	2	0	8	—	15	oz.	Pil. ferri iodidi ..	..	—	—	—	2	3	0	4
95	100	Pavon tablets ..	D.D.	doz.	1	6	—	—	—	—	114	lb.	Pil. galbani co. pulvis	—	5	0	1	3	0	3	
6	gr.	Pelletierinæ tannas ..	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1	0	—	—	—	81	lb.	Pil. hydrargyri pulvis	—	2	11	0	10	0	2	
102	lb.	Pepsencia (Fairchild)	—	3	6	1	0	0	2	102	lb.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulvis	S.I. (5)	—	3	9	1	0	0	2
66	8 oz.	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht)	—	4	1	1	1	0	2	126	lb.	Pil. ipecacuanhæ c. scilla S.I. (5)	..	—	4	3	1	2	0	2	
66	8 oz.	Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht)	—	4	1	1	1	0	2	126	lb.	Pil. phosphori	—	—	1	6	0	3	—	
16	oz.	Pepsinum porci	—	—	2	4	0	4	10	oz.	Pil. plumbi c. opio ..	S.I. (5)	—	—	—	1	2	0	2	—
17	oz.	Pepsin. (scale)	—	—	2	6	0	5	8	oz.	Pil. quininae sulphatis	—	—	7	0	1	0	—	
64	8 oz.	Peptenzyme elixir unstd. ..	..	—	4	0	1	0	2	48	oz.	Pil. rhei co. pulvis ..	..	—	2	2	0	8	0	2
64	oz.	Peptenzyme pwdr., unstd.	—	—	7	4	1	1	60	lb.	Pil. saponis co. pulvis ..	D.D.	—	—	—	1	9	0	3	—	
17	oz.	Peptonum siccum ..	..	—	—	2	6	0	5	12	oz.	Pil. scammonii co. pulvis ..	..	—	—	3	0	0	6	—
58	5.0	Percaine crystals, vials ..	S.I. (4)	1 gm.	2	0	—	—	—	21	oz.	Pil. scillæ co. pulvis ..	..	—	2	9	0	10	0	2	
58	10	Percaine 1,200 amps. ..	S.I. (6)	6	6	per	box	—	—	78	lb.	Pine disinfecting fluid ..	..	1	0	per	pint	—	—	—	
42	lb.	Perichthol	5	3	1	6	0	6	0	1	57	gall.	Pimentæ fructus	2	3	0	8	0	2	—
33	lb.	Petroleum leve.	3	9	1	0	0	4	—	18	lb.	Pimentæ fructus pulvis	2	9	0	10	0	3	—	
18	10	Phanodorm tablets ..	R only	—	2	6	for	10	—	22	lb.	Piper album ..	..	4	2	1	2	0	4	—	
6	oz.	Phenacetinum	—	—	—	0	11	0	2	33	lb.	Piperis albi pulvis	4	2	1	2	0	4	—	
57	oz.	Phenalgin unstd. ..	P.I. (13)	—	—	—	—	1	5	33	lb.	Piper longum ..	..	4	6	1	4	0	5	—	
51	oz.	Phenalgin tbs. gr. 5 unstd. P.I. (13)	..	doz.	1	0	—	—	—	36	lb.	Piper nigrum extra ..	..	2	3	0	8	0	3	—	
13	oz.	Phenazonum ..	..	—	—	1	11	0	4	18	lb.	Piper nigrum pulvis ..	..	2	6	0	9	0	3	—
22	oz.	Phenazonum caff. cit. ..	..	—	—	3	3	0	6	20	lb.	Piperazine ..	..	—	—	12	4	1	10	2
20	oz.	Phenazoni salicylas ..	..	—	—	2	11	0	5	84	oz.	Piperina ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
36	oz.	Phenobarbital ..	R only	—	—	—	0	9	9	120	oz.	Pitocin amps. ..	P.I. (13)	ea.	6	0	—	—	—	—		
36	oz.	Phenobarbital, soluble ..	R only	—	—	—	0	9	9	54	oz.	Pitressin ..	P.I. (13)	ea.	6	0	—	—	—	—		
63	oz.	Phenocoli hydrochloridum ..	..	—	—	8	0	1	6	54	oz.	Pix Barbadense ..	..	2	0	0	9	—	—	—
26	lb.	Phenol cryst. ..	P.I. (8)	3	3	1	0	0	4	0	1	5	lb.	Pix Burgundica ver.	2	8	0	9	0	3	—
72	lb.	Phenol (iodised) ..	P.II. (9)	—	—	0	9	0	2	21	lb.	Pix Burgundica fact. ..	..	1	9	0	6	0	2	—	
19	lb.	Phenol. liquefact. ..	P.I. (9)	—	0	9	0	3	—	15	lb.	Pix carbonis præp. ..	..	2	0	0	6	0	2	—	
16	lb.	Phenol 2% alcoholic ..	P.II. (10)	2	0	0	7	0	2	16	lb.	Pix liquida ..	..	1	3	0	5	0	2	—	
7	oz.	Phenolphthaleinum ..	..	—	—	1	1	0	2	9	lb.	Platini chloridum ..	..	per	gr.	0	8	—	—	—
26	oz.	Phenylenediamine hyd. ..	..	—	—	3	9	0	7	66	gm.	Platini chloridi sol. 5 per cent. ..	..	—	—	11	9	1	9	—
24	oz.	Phenylhydrazine hydroch. ..	..	—	—	3	6	0	8	81	oz.	Platinum foil or wire ..	..	per	gr.	1	9	—	—	—
10	gm.	Phloroglucin. ..	..	per	gr.	0	2	—	—	12	gr.	Plumbi acetas pur. ..	P.I. (8)	1	8	0	7	0	2	—	
8	oz.	Phosphorus, amorph. ..	..	—	—	1	1	0	3	13	lb.	Plumbi acetas coml. ..	P.I. (8)	1	5	0	5	0	2	—	
8	oz.	Phosphorus, yellow ..	P.I. (8)	—	—	1	1	0	3	11	lb.	Plumbi arsen. wash P.L.F. S.I. ..	P.II. (6)	1	8	—	—	—	—	—		
8	gr.	Physostigmin. sal. ..	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1	2	—	—	13	lb.	Plumbi carbonas pur.	3	6	1	0	0	4	0	1	
62	25 gm.	Phytin ..	..	..	—	9	3	1	9	28	lb.	Plumbi iodidum ..	..	—	—	3	3	0	6	—
67.5	100	Phytin tablets ..	..	doz.	1	0	—	—	—	22	oz.	Plumbi oleas (normal) ..	S.I. (4)	6	0	1	9	0	7	—	
84	oz.	Phytolaccinum ..	..	—	—	12	4	2	0	48	lb.	Plumbi oxidum (litharge) ..	..	1	3	0	5	0	2	—
60	dr.	Picrotoxinum ..	S.I. (4)	—	—	—	8	0	—	10	lb.	Plumbi oxidum rubrum ..	..	1	6	0	6	0	2	—	
9	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. I. ..	S.I. (11)	—	½-oz.	3d.	ea.	—	—	12	lb.	Podophylli resina ..	..	—	—	4	1	0	7	—	
19	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. II. ..	S.I. (11)	2	6	0	9	0	3	—	28	oz.	Pot-pourri P.L.F.	11	3	3	3	0	11	—	
48	lb.	Pigmentum aconiti co. meth. ..	S.I. (5)	—	—	0	7	0	1	90	lb.	Potassium ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
60	lb.	Pig. caseini B.P.C. ..	..	—	2	3	0	7	—	39	lb.	Potassa caustica (st.) ..	P.II. (15)	4	10	1	5	0	5	—	
11	oz.	Pig. chrysarobini B.P.C. ..	..	—	—	3	4	0	6	39	lb.	Potassa caustica (bl. ash) ..	P.II. (15)	2	3	0	8	0	3	—	
36	lb.	Pig. iodi (Mandl) ..	..	—	1	5	0	5	—	18	lb.	Potassa caustica (gran.) ..	P.II. (15)	2	6	0	9	0	3	—	
33	lb.	Pig. iodi N.I.F. ..	..	—	1	4	0	5	—	20	lb.	Pot. caust. lump coml. ..	P.II. (15)	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	
48	lb.	Pig. iodi fort. N.I.F. ..	..	—	1	10	0	7	—	15	lb.	Potassa sulphurata ..	..	2	0	0	7	0	2	—
25	lb.	Pigmentum iodi meth. ..	..	—	1	0	0	4	—	15	lb.	Potassii acetas gran. ..	..	2	8	0	10	0	3	—
48	lb.	Pigmentum iodi meth. fort. ..	..	—	1	10	0	7	—	21	lb.	Potassii arsenas ..	S.I. (4)	—	—	—	0	10	—	—	
7	oz.	Pig. iodoformi ..	..	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	oz.	Potassii benzoas nat. ..	..	—	—	—	4	0	0	7
8	oz.	Pig. salol ..	..	—	—	1	4	—	—	27	oz.	Potassii benzoas synth. ..	..	—	—	—	1	2	0	3
3	gr.	Pilocarpin. hydrochlor. ..	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0	5	—	—	8	oz.	Potassii bicarbonatis pulvis ..	..	1	5	0	5	0	2	—	
3	gr.	Pilocarpinæ nitras ..	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0	5	—	—	11	lb.	Potassii bicarbonatis pulvis ..	..	1	5	0	5	0	2	—	
63	lb.	Pil. aloes pulvis	—	2	4	0	8	0	2	12	lb.	Potassii bichromas	3	6	1	0	0	4	—	
66	lb.	Pil. aloes et asafetidæ pulvis	—	2	6	0	9	0	2	51	lb.	Potassii bichrom. coml.	1	9	0	6	0	2	—	
78	lb.	Pil. aloes et ferri pulvis	—	2	8	0	9	0	2	34	lb.	Potassii borotartras	6	6	1	10	0	7	—	
		Pilulæ												4	3	1	2	0	4	—	

Cost	Po—Pu	Potassium—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost	Pu—Ro	Selling Price					
			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.		
15	lb.	Potassii carbonas ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	8	oz.	Pulv. kino co. ..	S.I. (5)	—	1 2	0 2	
8	lb.	Potassii carbonas coml. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—	27	lb.	Pulv. lobeliae co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	
14	lb.	Potassii chloras. pulvis pur. ..	—	0 7	0 2	—	9	oz.	Pulv. opii co. ..	D.D.	—	1 4	0 3	
9	lb.	Potassii chloratis pulvis coml. ..	—	0 4	0 2	—	8	oz.	Pulv. pepsini co. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2	
12	lb.	Potassii chloridum pur. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	26	lb.	Pulv. pro mist. cretae ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 4	
8	lb.	Potassii chloridum coml. ..	1 0	0 4	—	—	30	lb.	Pulv. rhei co. ..	—	—	1 2	0 4	
114	gm.	Potassii chloroplatinis ..	per	gr.	1 0	—	72	lb.	Pulv. scammonii co. ..	—	—	2 7	0 10	
34	lb.	Potassii chromas ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	20	lb.	Pulv. seidlitz ..	—	ca.	3d.	—	
34	lb.	Potassii citras ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	24	lb.	Pulv. stramon. co. B.P.C. ..	—	—	1 0	0 4	
42	lb.	Potassii citras eff. B.P.C. ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	39	lb.	Pulv. tragacanthæ co. ..	—	—	1 3	0 4	
48	lb.	Potassii cyanidum 40% S.I. (4)	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2	12	lb.	Pulv. zinc. amylo ac. bor. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—	
42	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	28	oz.	Pyramidon ..	R only	—	—	0 7	
36	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum coml. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	30	lb.	Pyrethri radicis pulvis ..	—	—	1 1	0 4	
18	lb.	Potassii ferrocyanidum ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	18	oz.	Pyridina pure ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	
5	oz.	Potassii formas ..	—	—	0 9	0 2	24	oz.	Pyrocatechin ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	
5	oz.	Potassii glyceroph. 50%	—	—	0 9	0 2	39	oz.	Pyrogallol monoacet. sol. ..	—	—	5 9	1 0	
12	oz.	Potassii guaiacolsulphonas ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	36	oz.	Pyrogallol triacetas ..	—	—	5 3	1 0	
48	oz.	Potassii hippuras ..	—	—	7 0	1 0								
21	oz.	Potassii hydrosquin. sulph. ..	—	—	3 1	0 10								
7	oz.	Potassii hypophosphis ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	8	lb.	Quassiae ligni rass. ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 2	
87	lb.	Potassii iodidum ..	—	3 2	0 10	0 2	14	lb.	Quassiae ligni pulvis. ..	—	0 7	0 3	0 1	
13	lb.	Potassii metasulphis ..	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	108	dr.	Quassinum amorph. ..	—	—	—	15 0	
15	lb.	Potassii nitras ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	48	lb.	Quebracho cortex ..	S.I. (4)	—	1 9	0 6	
7	lb.	Potassii nitras coml. ..	0 11	0 3	0 1	—	10	lb.	Quercus cortex ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 2	
768	cwt.	Potassii nitras coml. ..	7 lb.	5 10	14 lb.	10 10	12	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex ..	—	0 6	0 2	—	
20	lb.	Potassii oxalas neut. ..	P.I. (8)	—	0 9	0 3	15	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex contusus ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 2	
18	lb.	Potassii permanganas ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	18	lb.	Quillaiæ corticis pulvis ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	
45	lb.	Potassii persulphas ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1				Gr.x.				
48	lb.	Potassii phosphas ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	96	oz.	Quinidina ..	—	0 5	—	2 0	
24	lb.	Potassii phosphas coml. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—	69	oz.	Quinidinæ sulph. ..	—	0 4	—	1 6	
48	lb.	Potassii phosph. (tribasic) ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	72	oz.	Quinina ..	—	0 3	—	1 6	
12	oz.	Potassii salicylas ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	92	oz.	Quinin. acetylsalicylas ..	—	0 4	—	2 0	
36	lb.	Potassii silicas fus. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	68	oz.	Quinin. ethylcarbonas ..	—	0 3	—	1 6	
15	oz.	Potassii succinas ..	—	—	2 3	0 4	80	oz.	Quinin. glycerophosphas ..	—	0 4	—	1 8	
13	lb.	Potassii sulphas pulv. ..	—	0 7	0 2	0 1	92	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum acidum ..	—	0 4	—	2 0	
6	lb.	Potassii sulphas coml. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	55	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromidum ..	—	0 3	—	1 2	
30	lb.	Potassii sulph. c. sulph. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—	55	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromid. acidum ..	—	0 3	—	1 2	
7	oz.	Potassii sulphis ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	55	oz.	Quinin. hydrochlor.-bi. ..	—	0 3	—	1 2	
5	oz.	Potassii sulphocarbolas ..	—	—	0 9	0 2	92	oz.	Quinin. hypophosphis ..	—	0 4	—	2 0	
6	oz.	Potassii sulphocyanidum ..	—	—	0 11	0 2	72	oz.	Quinin. phosphas ..	—	0 3	—	1 6	
39	lb.	Potassii tartras ..	4 10	1 5	0 5	0 1	68	oz.	Quinin. salicylas ..	—	0 3	—	1 6	
16	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus ..	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	38	oz.	Quinin. sulphas ..	—	0 2	—	0 10	
12	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus 92% ..	7 lb.	11 0	—	—	42	oz.	Quinin. sulphas acidus ..	—	0 2	—	0 11	
							58	oz.	Quinin. et ureæ hydrochl. ..	—	0 3	—	1 3	
60	oz.	Procain. hyd. ..	S.I. (4)	—	—	8 9	1 3	66	oz.	Quinin. urethane ..	—	—	8 9	1 6
12	gm.	Proflavium ..	—	per	gr.	0 2	—	89	oz.	Quinin. valerianas ..	—	0 4	—	1 8
85	20	Prolan pellets ..	P.I. (13)	9 6	tube									
13	10	Prominal tablets ..	R only	1 6	tube									
45	oz.	Protargol ..	—	—	—	1 1	11	lb.	Rapii semina ..	—	1 5	0 6	0 2	
22	oz.	Protargol granulate ..	—	—	3 3	0 6	20	lb.	Red squill compound ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 3	
21	lb.	Psyllii sem. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	8	lb.	Resina (amber) ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	
84	lb.	Pulv. acetanilidico. ..	P.I. (13)	3 0	0 10	0 2	11	lb.	Resin. flav. pulv. ..	—	1 5	0 6	0 2	
27	lb.	Pulv. alkalinus (Maclean's) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	11	oz.	Resorcinol ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	
26	lb.	Pulv. aloes cap c. canella ..	—	0 11	0 4	—	20	25c.c.	Radiostoleum ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	
48	lb.	Pulv. aloes c. canella (super) ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	27	oz.	Resorcini acetas ..	—	—	4 0	0 8	
48	lb.	Pulv. amygdalæ co. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	28	lb.	Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	
48	lb.	Pulv. antimonialis ..	S.I. (5)	—	0 6	0 1	264	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect. ..	—	9 5	2 9	0 5	
264	lb.	Pulv. aromaticus co. ..	—	9 7	2 7	0 5	210	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed) ..	—	7 8	2 4	0 4	
32	lb.	Pulv. bismuth. co. N.I.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	156	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec. ..	—	5 7	1 7	0 3	
54	lb.	Pulv. catechu co. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	162	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect. ..	—	5 10	1 8	0 3	
66	lb.	Pulv. cinnamomi co. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	120	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec. ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	
90	lb.	Pulv. conf. aromat. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	84	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	
16	lb.	Pulv. cretae aromaticus ..	—	0 7	0 3	—	63	dr.	Rhubidii iodidum ..	—	—	—	9 2	
32	lb.	Pulv. cretae aromat. c. op. S.I. (5) ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	20	lb.	Ringworm oint. (vet.) P.L.F. ..	—	2 6	0 9	—	
48	oz.	Pulv. elaterini co. ..	—	—	7	0 1	14	lb.	Rosmarini flosia ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 2	
15	lb.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co. ..	2 0	0 7	0 3	0 1	36	lb.	Rouge. jewellers' ..	—	4 6	1 4	0 5	
8	oz.	Pulv. ipocacuanhæ et opii S.I. (5) ..	—	—	1 2	0 2	192	lb.	Rose pet. Ang. ..	—	6 10	2 0	—	
36	lb.	Pulv. jalapæ co. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	96	lb.	Rose pet. exot. ..	—	3 0	0 10	—	

Cost	Sa—Se	Selling Price				Cost	Se—So	Selling Price				
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
d.	per					d.	per					
S												
54	oz. Saccharinum 550	..	..	per	gr.	0 1	1 2	24	lb. Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv.	..	3 0
48	oz. Saccharinum soluble	..	..	per	gr.	0 1	1 0	30	lb. Sennæ fol. Tinnev.	..	3 9
6	lb. Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil.	..	..	—	0 2½	0 1	—	18	lb. Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv.	..	2 0
	Saccharum lactis (tins)	..	..	½ lb.	1 6	1 lb.	2 8	96	lb. Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked)	..	12 0
14	lb. Saccharum lactis pulv.	..	..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	54	lb. Sennæ fructus Tinnev.	..	2 3
18	lb. Saccharum ustum Ang.	..	..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	40	lb. Serpentaria rhizoma	..	—
10	lb. Saccharum ustum exot.	..	..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	36	lb. Sevum benzoatum	..	—
	Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.L.F.	..	..	—	—	1 4	—	11	oz. Sevum préparatum	..	—
48	lb. Sachet powder sec. P.L.F.	..	..	—	3 4	1 0	—	28	lb. Sevum phosphoratum P.I. (9)	..	—
24	lb. Safrol	..	..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	21	lb. Shampoo pdr. (borax soap)	..	—
18	lb. Sal acetos. pulv. P.II. (10)	..	..	—	0 11	0 3	—	36	lb. Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap)	..	2 8
14	lb. Sal acetos. pulv. P.II. (10)	..	..	—	0 8	0 3	—	24	lb. Shellac alb.	..	4 6
36	lb. Sal Carol. fact. eff. pulv.	..	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	17	lb. Shellac aurant.	..	3 0
18	lb. Sal Cheltenham artif.	..	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	19	lb. Shellac aurant. sec.	..	2 2
33	lb. Sal Harrogate, artif.	..	..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—	6	lb. Sherbet P.L.F.	..	2 5
—	3 oz. Sal hepatica	..	..	—	—	0 9	0 2	10	lb. Silica pur. præcip.	..	—
12	lb. Sal Kissingen artif.	..	..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	lb. Silica coml.	..	0 10	
54	lb. Sal limonis P.L.F. P.II. (10)	..	..	—	2 0	0 7	—	30	lb. Sinapis albae semina	..	1 3
48	lb. Sal limon. (non-toxic) P.L.F.	—	1 9	0 6	—	11	lb. Sodium			
13	lb. Sal prunella glob.	..	..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	15	lb. Soda caustic. (sticks) pur. P.II. (15)	3 9	1 2
19	lb. Sal prunella glob. parv.	..	..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	15	lb. Soda caustic. (gran. or fl.) P.II. (15)	1 5	0 6
18	lb. Sal Vichy artif.	..	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	18	lb. Soda lime	..	2 0
19	oz. Salicinum	..	..	—	—	2 10	0 5	27	lb. Sodii acetas pur. cryst.	..	1 10
24	lb. Saline efferves. P.L.F.	..	..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—	6	lb. Sodii acetyl salicylas	..	—
45	oz. Salipyrine	..	..	—	—	—	1 1	30	lb. Sodii ammon. phos.	..	—
7	oz. Salol	..	..	—	—	—	0 2	oz. Sodii arsenas anhyd. S.I. P.II. (4)	—	1 0	
42	oz. Salophen	..	..	—	—	6 2	1 6	36	lb. Sodii benzoas nat.	..	—
33	lb. Sambuci flores sicc.	..	..	4 3	1 3	0 4	—	6	lb. Sodii benzoas artif.	..	1 4
27	lb. Sandaraca	..	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	5	lb. Sodii bicarb. (Howards)	..	0 9
24	lb. Sanguinarie radix	..	..	—	1 0	0 4	—	4	lb. Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv.	..	0 8
27	dr. Sanguinarin.	..	..	—	—	—	4 0	264	cwt. Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv.	..	—
150	lb. Sanguis draconis pulv. opt.	..	..	—	5 4	1 6	0 3	11	lb. Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv.	..	7 lb.
108	lb. Sanguis draconis pulv. sec.	..	..	13 6	3 11	1 1	0 2	15	lb. Sodii bichromas	..	1 6
30	lb. Santal. flav. lig. pulv.	..	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	54	lb. Sodii bisulphas pur.	..	1 11
42	dr. Santoninum	..	..	—	0 10	0 3	—	36	lb. Sodii bitartras	..	6 9
18	lb. Sapo album pulv.	..	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	36	lb. Sodii bromidum	..	0 6
24	lb. Sapo alc. sol. indust.	..	..	—	—	0 10	—	5	lb. Sodii cacodylas	S.I. (4)	—
13	lb. Sapo animalis	..	..	1 7	0 6	0 2	—	8	lb. Sodii carbonas cryst.	..	0 8
18	lb. Sapo animal. pulv.	..	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	3	lb. Sodii carbonas exsic.	..	1 0
36	lb. Sapo ars. (taxid.) P.L.F. S.I. (6)	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	54	lb. Sodii carbonas coml.	..	0 5			
15	lb. Sapo Cast. mottled	..	..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	21	lb. Sodii carbonas	..	—
24	lb. Sapo "coconut oil"	..	..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—	10	lb. Sodii chlorate	..	2 8
18	lb. Sapo durus	..	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	14	lb. Sodii chloridum pur.	..	1 3
28	lb. Sapo durus pulv.	..	..	3 6	1 0	0 3	—	35	lb. Sodii cinnamas	..	—
48	lb. Sapo ethereal P.L.F.	..	..	—	1 8	0 7	—	42	lb. Sodii citras	..	4 5
174	lb. Sapo Hebra rect.	..	..	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	30	lb. Sodii cyanid.	S.I. (4)	3 9
24	lb. Sapo kalinus	..	..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	2	lb. Sodii formas	..	—
14	lb. Sapo mollis viridis	..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	9	lb. Sodii glycerophos. pulv.	..	—
9	lb. Sapo mollis coml. opt.	..	..	1 2	0 4	—	—	26	lb. Sodii guaiacas	..	—
36	lb. Sapo Napo.	..	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	42	lb. Sodii hippoceras	..	—
12	oz. Saponinum	..	..	—	—	1 9	0 4	54	lb. Sodii hydnocarpas	..	—
39	lb. Sarsæ radix Jam.	..	..	4 10	1 5	0 5	0 1	26	lb. Sodii hydroxid. sticks P.II. (15)	—	1 0
48	lb. Sarsæ radix Jam. incis.	..	..	6 0	1 10	0 6	0 1	6	lb. Sodii hypophosphis	..	—
18	lb. Sassafras radix incis.	..	..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	4.5	lb. Sodii hyposulphis opt.	..	0 8
7	oz. Scammoniae resinæ pulv.	..	..	—	—	1 1	0 2	3	lb. Sodii hyposulphis (photog.)	..	0 5
23	dr. Scammoniae virgin. pulv.	..	..	—	—	—	3 5	11	lb. Sodii iodidum	..	—
42	oz. Scarlet red	..	..	—	—	6 2	1 0	6	lb. Sodii lactas (syrupy)	..	—
60	lb. Schlippe's salt	..	..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	7.5	lb. Sodii lith. cit. co.	..	—
3	oz. Scilla pulv.	..	..	—	—	0 6	0 1	28	oz. Sodii Mandelas	..	—
146	100 Sedobrol tablets	..	..	doz.	2 4	—	—	21	lb. Sodii managanas coml.	..	2 9
242	gross Seltzogene charges 3-pt.	..	..	doz.	2 3	—	—	18	lb. Sodii metasulphis	..	2 3
312	gross Seltzogene charges 5-pt.	..	..	doz.	4 6	—	—	54	oz. Sodii morrhuae	..	—
36	lb. Senega rad.	..	..	—	1 4	0 5	—	18	lb. Sodii nitras pur.	..	—
42	lb. Senegæ rad. pulv.	..	..	—	1 6	0 5	—	4.5	lb. Sodii nitras coml.	..	0 7
54	lb. Sennæ folia Alex. opt.	..	..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	21	lb. Sodii nitris pur. cryst.	..	—

Cost		So—Sp	Selling Price				Cost		Sp—Sy	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	oz.	Sodii nitroprussidum	—	—	3 6	0 7	24	lb.	Spt. saponis kalini meth. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
60	oz.	Sodii nucleinas	—	—	8 9	1 3	72	gal.	Spt. sick-room (Surgical) ..	pint	1 2	—	—
42	lb.	Sodii oleas	—	1 6	0 5	—	54	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (min'l) ..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
26	lb.	Sodii oxalas .. P.I. (8)	—	1 0	0 4	—	41	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (10gal.lots) ..	pint	0 6	—	—
24	lb.	Sodii perboras	3 0	0 11	0 4	0 1	29	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (indust.) (10 gall. lots)	pint	0 7	gal.	4 0
39	lb.	Sodii peroxidum	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	40	gal.	Spt. vini meth. (indust.) 64 o.p. ..	pint	0 8	—	—
66	lb.	Sodii persulphas	—	2 4	0 3	0 2							
3	lb.	Sodii phenas .. P.I. (8)	—	—	0 6	0 1							
13	lb.	Sodii phosphas "pea"	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	28	80	Stannoxyl tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
14	lb.	Sodii phosphas "feathery"	2 0	0 8	0 2	—	57	lb.	Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt. ..	7 2	2 1	0 8	—
16	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	78	lb.	Stannum gran. pur. ..	9 9	2 9	0 8	0 2
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic.	—	0 11	0 3	—	48	lb.	Staphisagria sem. .. S.I. (4)	—	1 9	0 6	—
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. acidus	—	0 11	0 4	—	57	lb.	Staphisagria sem. pulv. S.I. (4)	—	2 1	0 8	—
42	lb.	Sodii phosph. eff.	5 3	1 6	0 5	—	13	gm.	Stovaine	S.I. (4)	—	—	—
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. (tribasic)	—	1 0	0 4	—	18	lb.	Stramonii folia	S.I. (4)	2 3	0 8	0 3
17	lb.	Sodii et potass. tart. pulv.	2 1	0 8	0 3	—	18	lb.	Stramonii fol. pulv. ..	S.I. (4)	2 3	0 8	0 3
18	lb.	Sodii pyrophosph.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	6	oz.	Strontii bromidum cryst. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
31	lb.	Sodii salicylas cryst.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	8	oz.	Strontii bromid. exsic.	—	—	1 2	0 2
30	oz.	Sodii salicylas nat.	—	—	4 5	0 8	20	oz.	Strontii iodidum	—	—	3 0	0 6
4.5	lb.	Sodii silicatis solut. (wgt.)	0 8	0 3	—	—	18	oz.	Strontii lactas	—	—	2 8	0 6
36	lb.	Sodii stearas	—	1 4	0 5	—	17	lb.	Strontii nitras coml. pulv. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
18	oz.	Sodii succinas	—	—	2 8	0 6	18	oz.	Strontii salicylas	—	—	2 8	0 6
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas "pea"	0 8	0 3	0 2	—	9	gr.	Strophanthinum	S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 4
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas "feathery"	0 9	0 3	0 2	—	53	oz.	Strychnina cryst.	S.I. (4)	—	—	7 9
6	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv.	0 10	0 4	0 2	—	53	oz.	Strych. pulv.	S.I. (4)	—	—	7 9
7	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv. exsic.	1 0	0 5	0 2	—	50	oz.	Strych. hydrochlor.	S.I. (4)	—	—	7 4
216	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. cryst.	0 4	—	7 lb.	1 8	50	oz.	Strych. nitras	S.I. (4)	—	—	1 6
294	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. pulv.	0 5	—	7 lb.	2 4	50	oz.	Strych. sulphas	S.I. (4)	—	—	7 4
27	lb.	Sodii sulph. eff.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	27	20	Stypticin tablets	S.I. (4)	doz.	1 10	—
176	cwt.	Sodii sulph. vet.	7 lb.	1 5	14 lb.	2 8	29	20	Styptol tablets	S.I. (4)	doz.	2 1	—
21	lb.	Sodii sulphidum cryst.	—	0 9	0 3	—	61	oz.	Styracl	—	—	—	—
5	lb.	Sodii sulphis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	84	lb.	Styras præparatus	—	—	3 1	0 11
32	lb.	Sodii sulphocarbolatis pulv.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	48	lb.	Succus allii	—	—	1 9	0 6
6	oz.	Sodii sulphocyanid.	—	—	0 9	0 2	39	lb.	Succus belladonnae	P.I. (10)	—	—	1 5
36	lb.	Sodii tartras (neutral)	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	38	lb.	Succus comii	P.I. (9)	—	—	1 5
18	oz.	Sodii tauroglycocholas B.P.C.	—	—	2 8	0 5	48	lb.	Succus digitalis	S.I. (4)	—	—	1 10
66	lb.	Sodii tungstas pur.	—	—	0 8	0 2	42	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (Solazzi)	—	—	1 6	0 5
20	oz.	Sodii valerianas	—	—	2 11	0 5	16	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (block)	2 0	0 7	0 3	0 1
108	lb.	Sol. ætheris nitrosi (I-7)	—	3 6	1 0	—	108	gal.	Succus limetæ	—	1 6	0 6	0 2
129	oz.	Soziodiol. hydrarg.	—	—	2 2	—	108	gal.	Succus limonis	—	1 6	0 6	0 2
54	oz.	Soziodiol. zinc.	—	—	1 4	—	32	lb.	Succus scorpii	—	—	1 3	0 5
14	dr.	Sparteinæ sulphas	—	—	2 0	—	34	lb.	Succus taraxaci	—	—	1 3	0 5
72	lb.	Spigelia	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	28	oz.	Sulphonal	R only	—	—	4 1
		Spiritus					9	lb.	Sulphur lotum	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
72	lb.	Spiritus ætheris	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	12	lb.	Sulphur præcipitatum	—	—	0 6	0 2
96	lb.	Spir. ætheris comp.	—	3 2	0 10	0 2	5	lb.	Sulphur rotundum	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
67	lb.	Spir. ætheris nitrosi	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	6	lb.	Sulphur sublimatum	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
24	lb.	Spir. ætheris nit. substit. P.L.F.	3 0	—	—	—	264	cwt.	Sulphur sublimatum sec.	7 lb.	2 1	14 lb.	3 10
52	lb.	Spir. ammoniæ aromaticus	5 9	1 7	0 6	0 1	5	lb.	Sulphur vivum	—	0 9	0 3	—
96	lb.	Spir. ammoni. ar. pkd. (std. bot.)	—	2 6	3 1	1 6	312	cwt.	Sulphur vivum	7 lb.	2 4	—	—
24	oz.	Spir. ammoniæ fetidus	—	3 2	0 10	0 2	18	lb.	Sulphur hair wash P.L.F.	—	8 oz.	1 4	—
66	lb.	Spir. armoraciæ co.	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	6	lb.	Sulphur wash P.L.F.	—	1 0	—	—
96	lb.	Spir. cajuputi	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	20	oz.	Sulphuris chloridum	—	—	3 0	0 6
78	lb.	Spir. camphoræ	—	2 7	0 9	0 2							
68	lb.	Spir. chloroformi	—	2 2	0 8	0 2							
33	oz.	Spir. cinnamomi	—	—	4 4	0 8							
102	lb.	Spir. juniperi	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	8	lb.	Syrupus	—	1 6	0 6	0 2
18	oz.	Spir. juniperi co. P.L.	—	—	2 6	0 5	21	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriodici.	—	1 0	0 4	—
630	lb.	Spir. lavandulæ Ang.	—	—	4 9	0 9	28	lb.	Syr. alii	—	1 6	0 5	—
426	lb.	Spir. lavandulæ exot.	—	15 0	4 2	0 7	16	lb.	Syr. althææ	—	0 10	0 4	—
32	oz.	Spir. menthæ pip. Ang.	—	—	4 3	0 8	24	lb.	Syr. anisi	—	1 3	0 5	—
312	lb.	Spir. menthæ pip. exot.	—	10 6	2 9	0 5	39	lb.	Syr. apomorphinæ B.P.C. P.I. (9)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
26	oz.	Spir. myristicæ	—	—	3 9	0 7	42	lb.	Syr. aromaticus	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
126	lb.	Spir. nucis juglandis	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	33	lb.	Syr. aurantii	—	1 7	0 5	—
310	lb.	Spir. rosmarini exot.	—	10 0	2 8	0 5	24	lb.	Syr. aurantii flor.	—	1 2	0 4	—
62	lb.	Spir. saponatus	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	54	lb.	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.)	—	2 3	0 8	—

*Suppositoria (see Pricing Prescriptions)**Syrupi*

Cost d. per	Sy Syrupi—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost d. per	Sy—Ti Syrupi—(cont.)	Selling Price				
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s.			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s.	
27	lb. Syr. butyl-chloral hydratis P.I.(10)	—	1 4	0 7	0 1	30	lb. Syr. sennæ Alex.	..	..	1 5	0 5
28	lb. Syr. calcii chlor. B.P.C.	..	1 6	0 6	—	18	lb. Syr. sennæ	..	..	0 11	0 4
18	lb. Syr. calcii hypophosphitis	..	1 0	0 4	—	30	lb. Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex.	..	..	1 5	0 5
16	lb. Syr. calcii lactophosphatis	..	0 10	0 4	0 1	22	lb. Syr. tamarindi	..	..	1 1	0 4
22	lb. Syr. calcii lactophosphatis c. ferro	..	1 2	0 4	—	11	lb. Syr. tolutanus	..	..	0 8	0 3
18	lb. Syr. camphoræ co. P.I. (9)	..	0 10	0 4	—	21	lb. Syr. triplex B.P.C.	P.I. (10)	..	1 1	0 4	
56	lb. Syr. cascaræ aromaticus	..	2 10	0 10	0 2	24	lb. Syr. tussilaginis	..	..	1 4	0 5
24	lb. Syr. chloral	..	1 1	0 4	0 1	16	lb. Syr. violæ	..	..	0 10	0 4
48	lb. Syr. cocillanæ co. P.I. (10)	..	2 2	0 7	0 1	15	lb. Syr. zingiberis	..	..	0 10	0 3
87	16 oz. Syr. cocillanæ co. (P.D.) P.I. (10)	..	3 3	0 11	0 2	104	oz. Taka diastase (P.D.)	..	..	—	13 0
33	lb. Syr. codeinæ phosph. P.I. (9)	..	1 6	0 5	0 1	36	4 oz. Taka diastase elixir	..	..	4 6	1 2
30	lb. Syr. croci B.P.C.	..	1 4	0 5	0 1	32	4 oz. Taka diastase liq.	..	..	4 0	1 0
42	lb. Syr. cydoniæ	..	2 0	0 7	—	77	100 Taka diastase tablets gr. 2½	..	..	1 3	—
48	lb. Syr. eucalypti gummi	..	2 2	0 7	0 1	22	ea. Takazyma	..	..	2 9	each
24	lb. Syr. ferri bromidi	..	1 3	0 5	0 1	18	lb. Talcum opt.	..	..	2 3	0 8
51	lb. Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin.	..	2 4	0 8	0 2	5.5	lb. Talcum coml.	..	..	0 8	0 2
48	lb. Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. et strychn.	..	2 2	0 8	0 2	10	lb. Tallow	..	..	1 3	0 5
19	lb. Syr. ferri dial.	..	1 0	0 4	—	38	lb. Tamarindi pulpa	..	..	4 9	1 5
20	lb. Syr. ferri hypophosphitis	..	1 0	0 4	—	17	lb. Tamarindus W.I.	..	..	2 3	0 8
17	lb. Syr. ferri iodidi	..	0 10	0 3	—	24	oz. Tannalbin	..	..	—	3 6
24	lb. Syr. ferri lactophosphatis	..	1 3	0 5	—	20	20 Tannalbin tablets gr. 7½	..	..	1 6	—
15	lb. Syr. ferri phosphatis	..	2 9	0 10	0 4	30	25 gm Tannoform	..	..	—	0 8
12	lb. Syr. ferri phosphatis co.	..	2 3	0 9	0 3	26	lb. Taraxaci radix Ang. incis.	..	..	3 3	1 0
38	lb. Syr. ferri phosphatis co. pkd.	..	1 0	3 viij	1 9	36	lb. Terebenum	..	..	1 3	0 5
32	lb. Syr. ferri phosphatis c. mang.	..	1 6	0 5	—	72	lb. Terebinth. Canad.	..	..	2 7	0 9
18	lb. Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin.	..	1 7	0 5	—	14	oz. Terebinth. chia.	..	..	—	2 0
21	lb. Syr. fici	..	3 4	1 0	0 4	36	lb. Terebinth. Venet. fact.	..	..	2 0	0 3
30	lb. Syr. format. co. P.I. (13)	..	1 6	0 5	—	6	lb. Terebinth. Venet. ver.	..	..	4 6	1 4
12	lb. Syr. glucosi	..	0 8	0 3	—	6	oz. Terpini hydras	..	..	—	0 11
30	lb. Syr. glycerophosph. flav.	..	5 0	1 5	0 5	5	oz. Terpineol	..	..	—	0 2
24	lb. Syr. glyceroph. c. form. P.I. (9)	..	4 0	1 3	0 4	30	lb. Terpinol	..	..	—	0 9
17	lb. Syr. glycerophos. co. P.I. (9)	..	2 10	0 11	0 4	108	lb. Terra rosæ	..	..	3 9	1 2
48	lb. Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub.	..	P.I. (9)	8 0	2 4	0 8	189	oz. Tetronal	—	2 10
24	lb. Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) P.I. (9)	..	1 3	0 4	—	90	oz. Thallii acetas	S.I. (4)	..	—	1 8	
24	lb. Syr. hemidesmi	..	1 3	0 4	—	90	oz. Thallii sulph.	S.I. (4)	..	—	5 8	
72	lb. Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	..	3 5	0 11	0 2	103.5	20 Theelin ampoules 1.0	..	..	10 0	per box
13	lb. Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. P.I. (9)	..	2 2	0 8	0 3	20	Theelin amps. in oil	..	..	10 0	per 6 amps.
42	lb. Syr. hypophos. co. pkd. P.I. (9)	..	1 0	3 ij.	0 8	15	Theelol capsules	..	..	11 6	—
30	lb. Syr. ipecacuanhæ	..	1 6	0 5	—	28	oz. Theobromina	..	..	—	2 3
22	lb. Syr. limonis	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	39	oz. Theobromina acetyl sal.	..	..	—	4 1
18	lb. Syr. marubii	..	3 3	1 0	0 4	24	oz. Theobromin. et sodii benz.	..	..	—	2 0
33	lb. Syr. mori	..	5 6	1 9	0 6	144	oz. Theobromin. et sodii iod.	..	..	—	1 11
22	lb. Syr. papaveris albæ P.I. (9)	..	1 0	0 4	—	58	oz. Theobromin. salicyl	..	..	—	3 5
18	lb. Syr. picis liquidæ	..	1 0	0 4	—	90	50c.c. Theominal tablets	..	..	2 2	—
30	lb. Syr. pini B.P.C.	..	1 5	0 5	—	96	oz. Theophyllina	..	..	—	1 10
36	lb. Syr. pruni cerasi	..	1 9	0 6	—	6	oz. Theophyllin.-sod. acet.	..	..	—	2 9
12	lb. Syr. pruni serot.	..	0 8	0 3	—	33.6	lb. Theriaca	..	..	—	0 3
39	lb. Syr. quininæ hypophositis	..	2 0	0 7	—	37.6	50c.c. Thilocologne	..	..	3 6	per tube
39	lb. Syr. quininæ iodidi	..	2 0	0 7	—	65	100cc. Thilocologne	..	..	4 9	per tube
39	lb. Syr. quininæphosph.	..	2 0	0 7	—	43	6 oz. Thiocol	..	..	—	1 7
17	lb. Syr. rhamni	..	0 10	0 4	—	27	6 oz. Thiocol syrup	..	..	—	0 11
30	lb. Syr. rhamni frang.	..	1 6	0 5	—	28	25 Thicol tablets	..	..	1 8	—
14	lb. Syr. rhei	..	0 10	0 3	—	60	oz. Thioform	..	..	—	3 6
16	lb. Syr. rhœados	..	2 8	0 10	0 4	30	oz. Thiol	..	..	—	7 6
21	lb. Syr. ribis nig.	..	1 0	0 4	0 1	36	gm. Thiol. amino. methyl. glyox. hyd.	0 4	per grain	—	1 6	
51	lb. Syr. ribis rub.	..	2 6	0 8	0 2	12	oz. Thiosinamina	..	..	—	5 3
63	lb. Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.	..	2 3	0 7	0 2	24	oz. Thio-urea	..	..	—	1 9
36	lb. Syr. rosæ	..	1 6	0 5	—	18	oz. Thorii nitras pur.	..	..	—	3 6
35	lb. Syr. rubi fructicosi	..	1 6	0 5	—	13	lb. Thus	..	..	2 3	0 8
27	lb. Syr. rubi idæi	..	1 3	0 4	—	84	oz. Thymol	..	..	—	1 11
27	lb. Syr. ruta	..	1 3	0 4	—	36	oz. Thymol carbonas	..	..	—	12 4
12	lb. Syr. scillæ	..	0 8	0 3	—	42	oz. Thymol iodidum	..	..	—	5 3
38	lb. Syr. senegæ	..	1 10	0 7	—	24	oz. Thyroideum	..	..	—	6 4
							Tilie flores	..	..	3 0	0 11
								..	..	0 3	—

Cost		Th—Ti	Selling Price				Cost		Ti Tincturæ—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
84	lb.	Thymotussin	—	3 3	0 10	—	10	oz.	Tr. daturæ sem. ..	P.I. (10)	—	1 6	0 3
		Tincturæ		2 5	0 9	0 2	66	lb.	Tr. digitalis ..	S.I. (5)	—	2 5	0 2
68	lb.	Tr. aconiti .. S.I. (5)	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	9	oz.	Tr. droseræ rot. ..	..	—	1 4	0 3
93	lb.	Tr. aconiti Fleming S.I. (5)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	114	lb.	Tr. ergotæ B.P. '85 ..	S.I. (6)	—	4 1	1 2
87	lb.	Tr. adonis vernalis	—	—	1 4	0 3	102	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ammoniata ..	S.I. (5)	—	3 8	1 0
9	oz.	Tr. alii	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	7	oz.	Tr. eucalypti fol. ..	..	—	1 1	0 2
45	lb.	Tr. aloes	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	9	oz.	Tr. eucalypti gum. ..	..	—	1 4	0 3
96	lb.	Tr. aloes co. B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	7	oz.	Tr. euonymi ..	..	—	1 1	0 2
57	lb.	Tr. ammoniaæ co. B.P.C.	7 0	2 0	0 7	—	10	oz.	Tr. euonymin. virid. ..	..	—	1 5	0 3
75	lb.	Tr. anthemidis	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	72	lb.	Tr. euphorbiaæ ..	..	—	2 7	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. P.I. (9)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	54	lb.	Tr. ferri acetatis ..	..	—	2 0	0 1
80	lb.	Tr. apocyni	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	21	lb.	Tr. ferri perchloridi ..	..	2 9	0 11	0 1
48	lb.	Tr. arnicæ florum	5 10	1 8	0 6	0 1	51	lb.	Tr. ferri pomati ..	..	—	1 10	0 6
72	lb.	Tr. arnicæ radicis	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2	84	lb.	Tr. gallæ ..	..	—	3 0	0 10
72	lb.	Tr. asafetidæ	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	57	lb.	Tr. gelsemii ..	P.I. (9)	—	2 0	0 7
210	lb.	Tr. aurantii	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	42	lb.	Tr. gentianæ co. ..	..	5 2	1 5	0 1
282	lb.	Tr. aurantii dulcis	—	9 6	2 5	0 4	7	oz.	Tr. gossypii ..	..	—	1 1	0 2
75	lb.	Tr. baptisiaæ	—	—	0 9	0 2	7	oz.	Tr. grindelia ..	..	—	1 1	0 2
63	lb.	Tr. belladonnaæ P.I. (9)	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	81	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ..	..	—	2 10	0 10
64	lb.	Tr. benzoini comp.	7 4	2 2	0 7	0 1	81	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ammoniata ..	..	—	3 0	0 10
78	lb.	Tr. benzoini simp.	—	2 7	0 8	0 2	12	oz.	Tr. guaranæ ..	..	—	1 9	0 3
98	lb.	Tr. berberidis	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	50	lb.	Tr. hamamelidis ..	..	—	1 9	0 7
75	lb.	Tr. boldo	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	99	lb.	Tr. hellebori nigri ..	..	—	3 7	1 0
68	lb.	Tr. bryoniæ	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	15	oz.	Tr. hibisci ..	..	—	2 3	0 4
74	lb.	Tr. buchu	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	102	lb.	Tr. hydrastis ..	..	—	3 7	1 0
96	lb.	Tr. calendulæ	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	66	lb.	Tr. hyoscyami ..	P.I. (9)	—	2 4	0 8
57	lb.	Tr. calumbæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	9	oz.	Tr. ignatia amaraæ ..	P.I. (9)	—	1 4	0 3
48	lb.	Tr. camphoræ co. P.I. (9)	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	200	lb.	Tr. iodi ætherea ..	..	—	7 0	1 10
32	oz.	Tr. cannabis ind. D.D.	—	—	4 8	0 8	75	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorata ..	..	—	2 8	0 9
84	lb.	Tr. cantharidini S.I. (5)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	96	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C. ..	..	—	3 5	0 11
92	lb.	Tr. canthar. B.P. '98 S.I. (6)	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	32	lb.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ ..	P.I. (9)	—	1 2	0 4
102	lb.	Tr. cantharidis acet. S.I. (6)	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	8	oz.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ et opii ..	D.D.	—	1 2	0 2
52	lb.	Tr. capsici	—	1 9	0 7	0 1	25	oz.	Tr. iridis ..	..	—	3 8	0 7
96	lb.	Tr. capsici fortior B.P.C.	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	54	lb.	Tr. jaborandi ..	P.I. (9)	—	2 0	0 7
80	lb.	Tr. cardamomi	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. jalapæ ..	..	—	2 7	0 9
48	lb.	Tr. cardamomi co.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	78	lb.	Tr. jalapæ co. ..	..	—	2 7	0 9
108	lb.	Tr. carminativa	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	66	lb.	Tr. kino ..	..	—	2 4	0 8
86	lb.	Tr. cascaraæ	—	3 0	0 11	0 2	66	lb.	Tr. kolæ ..	..	—	2 4	0 8
90	lb.	Tr. cascarillæ	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	60	lb.	Tr. krameriae ..	..	—	2 2	0 8
16	oz.	Tr. castorei	—	—	2 4	0 4	10	oz.	Tr. laricis ..	..	—	1 6	0 3
42	lb.	Tr. catechu	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	87	lb.	Tr. lavandulæ co. ..	..	—	3 2	0 11
80	lb.	Tr. caulophylli	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	216	lb.	Tr. limonis ..	..	—	7 9	2 4
11	oz.	Tr. cerei B.P.C.	—	—	1 8	0 3	62	lb.	Tr. lobeliaæ ..	..	—	2 2	0 7
60	lb.	Tr. chirata	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	84	lb.	Tr. lobeliaæ ætherea ..	..	—	3 0	0 10
68	lb.	Tr. chloroformi comp.	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	66	lb.	Tr. lupuli ..	..	—	2 4	0 9
38	lb.	Tr. chlor. et morph. B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	14	oz.	Tr. lycopodii ..	..	—	2 0	0 4
144	lb.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. D.D.	—	—	1 8	0 3	7	oz.	Tr. maticæ ..	..	—	1 1	0 2
57	lb.	Tr. cimicifuge	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	87	lb.	Tr. myrræ ..	..	—	3 1	0 11
69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	69	lb.	Tr. myrræ co. vet. ..	..	8 6	2 5	0 9
69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ co.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	90	lb.	Tr. myrræ et boracis P.L.F. ..	..	11 3	3 0	0 11
23	oz.	Tr. cinnamomi	—	—	3 5	0 6	104	lb.	Tr. myrræ et boracis B.P.C. ..	..	—	3 9	1 0
69	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi co.	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	262	lb.	Tr. myrræ et boracis c. eau de Cologne P.L.F. ..	..	—	8 6	2 3
84	lb.	Tr. cocæ	D.D.	3 0	0 10	0 2	45	lb.	Tr. nuc. vernicæ ..	P.I. (9)	—	1 8	0 6
15	oz.	Tr. cocci	—	—	2 3	0 4	183	lb.	Tr. odontalg. P.L.F. ..	P.I. (13)	—	1 8	0 4
60	lb.	Tr. colchici	P.I. (9)	2 0	0 7	0 1	72	lb.	Tr. opii ..	..	—	2 7	0 9
68	lb.	Tr. colch. sem. B.P. '98 P.I. (10)	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	69	lb.	Tr. opii B.P. '98 ..	..	—	2 5	0 8
84	lb.	Tr. colchici cormi	P.I. (10)	3 0	0 10	0 2	72	lb.	Tr. opii ammoniata ..	P.I. (9)	—	2 7	0 9
84	lb.	Tr. collinsoniæ canad.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	54	lb.	Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) ..	D.D.	—	2 0	0 7
10	oz.	Tr. colocynthidis	—	—	1 6	0 3	180	lb.	Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. ..	D.D.	—	6 5	1 10
90	lb.	Tr. condurango	—	3 1	0 11	0 2	90	lb.	Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. ..	D.D.	—	3 2	0 10
8	oz.	Tr. conii	S.I. (6)	—	1 2	0 2	36	lb.	Tr. personis B.P.C. ..	..	—	1 4	0 5
7	oz.	Tr. convallariæ .. .. ..	..	—	1 1	0 2	96	lb.	Tr. phosphori co. ..	P.I. (9)	—	2 0	0 4
120	lb.	Tr. coto .. .. ..	..	4 3	1 2	0 2	13	oz.	Tr. podophylli ..	..	—	3 4	0 11
13	oz.	Tr. croci .. .. ..	..	—	1 10	0 4	57	lb.	Tr. pruni virginianæ ..	..	—	2 0	0 7
9	oz.	Tr. cubebæ .. .. ..	..	—	1 4	0 3	84	lb.	Tr. pulsatillæ ..	..	—	2 9	0 10
26	oz.	Tr. curcumæ .. .. ..	..	—	3 9	0 7	78	lb.	Tr. pyrethri ..	..	—	2 10	0 11
86	lb.	Tr. cuspariæ .. .. ..	..	—	3 0	0 10	84	lb.	—	..	—	0 2	0 2
81	lb.	Tr. damianæ .. .. ..	..	—	2 10	0 11	0 2						

Cost		Selling Price				Cost		Selling Price					
d.	per	Ti—Un		Tincturæ—(cont.)		d.	per	Un		Unguenta—(cont.)		d.	per
86	lb.	Tr. pyrethri florum	..	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	30	lb.	Ung. aquos	..	..
45	lb.	Tr. quassiae	..	..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	18	oz.	Ung. atropinæ	..	S.I. (5)
45	lb.	Tr. quillaiæ	..	..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	7	oz.	Ung. belladonneæ	..	S.I. (5)
264	lb.	Tr. quininæ	..	..	—	9 5	2 9	0 5	48	lb.	Ung. bismuthi oleat. B.P.C.	..	6 0
54	lb.	Tr. quininæ ammoniata	..	..	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1	28	lb.	Ung. boracis	..	3 6
78	lb.	Tr. quin. am. pkd. (std. bot.)	..	..	—	2 4	1 6	3 5	11	oz.	Ung. cadmii iodidi	..	—
45	lb.	Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinnam.	..	..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	18	lb.	Ung. calamin. N.H.I.	..	2 3
92	lb.	Tr. rhei co.	..	..	5 6	1 7	0 6	0 1	18	lb.	Ung. calaminæ	..	2 3
7	oz.	Tr. rhei '85	..	..	11 0	3 2	0 11	0 2	33	lb.	Ung. camphoræ B.P.C.	..	4 2
51	lb.	Tr. rhus toxicod.	..	..	—	—	1 1	0 2	63	lb.	Ung. cantharidini	..	S.I. (5)
68	lb.	Tr. scillaæ	..	..	—	1 11	0 7	0 1	57	lb.	Ung. cantharidis	..	S.I. (5)
54	lb.	Tr. senegeæ	..	..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2	24	lb.	Ung. capsici	..	3 0
45	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Alex.	..	..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	8	oz.	Ung. capsici Co.	..	—
78	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev.	..	..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	28	lb.	Ung. cetacei	..	3 6
45	lb.	Tr. serpentariaæ	..	..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	38	lb.	Ung. chaulmoogræ	..	—
64	lb.	Tr. stramonii	..	P.I. (9)	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	20	lb.	Ung. chrom. (factory)	..	2 6
96	lb.	Tr. stramonii sem.	..	P.I. (9)	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	28	lb.	Ung. chrysarobini	..	3 6
7	oz.	Tr. strophanti	..	S.I. (5)	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	42	oz.	Ung. cocaineæ	..	D.D.
84	lb.	Tr. sumbul	..	..	—	—	1 1	0 2	54	lb.	Ung. creosoti	..	—
60	lb.	Tr. tolutana	..	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	42	lb.	Ung. cupri oleatis	..	5 3
92	lb.	Tr. valerianæ	..	..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	72	lb.	Ung. elemi	..	—
57	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ætherea	..	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	22	lb.	Ung. eucalypti	..	2 9
87	lb.	Tr. veratri	..	P.I. (9)	—	2 1	0 8	0 2	16	lb.	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4	..	—
7	oz.	Tr. viburni prunifol.	..	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	30	lb.	Ung. gallæ	..	—
84	lb.	Tr. zingiberis	..	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	48	lb.	Ung. galla c. opio	S.I. (5)	—
96	lb.	Tr. zingiberis fort.	..	..	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	41	lb.	Ung. glycer. et ichthamol "jelly"	6 0	1 9
		Tr. zingiberis fort., pkd.	..	..	3 5	1 9	3 5	1 0	26	lb.	Ung. glyc. plumb. subac. '98	5 2	1 6
179	lb.	Toilet vinegar P.L.F.	..	..	—	6 9	1 10	0 4	69	lb.	P.I. (9)		—
84	lb.	Tonca fabæ Para frosted	..	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	27	lb.	Ung. hæmamol (D.F.)	..	—
198	lb.	Tonca fabæ Angostura	..	..	—	7 0	2 1	0 4	28	Tube	Ung. hamamelidis	..	3 6
36	oz.	Totaquina	..	..	—	—	5 3	0 9	50	lb.	Ung. histamine	..	3 6
180	lb.	Tragacantha	..	..	—	6 5	1 11	—	24	lb.	Ung. hydargyri	..	6 3
192	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. opt.	..	..	—	6 10	2 0	0 4	22	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati	P.I. (9)	3 0
138	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. sec.	..	..	—	4 10	1 4	0 3	45	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati dil. P.I. (9)	2 9	0 10
42	oz.	Triferrin	..	..	—	—	—	1 0	48	lb.	Ung. hyd. co.	..	5 7
24	30	Triferrin tablets gr. 5	..	..	doz.	1 3	—	—	39	lb.	Ung. hyd. iodidi rubri	S.I. (5)	6 5
8	oz.	Trinitrophenol	..	P.I. (8)	—	—	1 2	0 2	21	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis	S.I. (5)	—
10	lb.	Trinitrophenol 1% sol.	P.I. (8)	..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	36	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis dil.	..	2 8
21	lb.	Trinitrophenol alc. sol.	..	..	2 6	0 10	0 3	—	16	lb.	Ung. hyd. oleatis	S.I. (5)	4 6
21	lb.	Tripoli photographic	..	..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	33	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi flavi	P.I. (9)	2 0
10	lb.	Tripoli polishing	..	..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	48	lb.	Ung. hyd. rubri	P.I. (9)	4 2
15	dr.	Trypsin	..	..	—	—	—	2 3	20	lb.	Ung. hyd. subchloridi	..	—
18	oz.	Tumenol ammon.	..	..	—	—	—	0 8	48	lb.	Ung. ichthamol	..	—
		U				33	lb.	Ung. iod.	..	—	Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C.	..	—
33	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ cortex	..	..	—	1 3	0 4	—	24	lb.	Ung. iod. denigrescens	..	—
24	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ corticis pulv.	..	..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	51	lb.	Ung. iod. denigresc. N.H.I.	..	—
30	lb.	Ultramarine	..	..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	30	lb.	Ung. iodoformi	..	—
58	15	Unden pellets	..	..	—	6 6	tube	—	48	lb.	Ung. lanæ co.	..	3 9
		Unguenta				32	lb.	Ung. mentho. 5%	..	—	Ung. mentho. 5%	..	—
36	lb.	Unguentum acidi benzoici co.	..	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	24	lb.	Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper")	4 0	1 2
15	lb.	Ung. acidi borici	..	..	1 10	0 7	0 3	—	36	lb.	Ung. metallorum B.P.C.	3 0	0 11
13	lb.	Ung. acidi borici flavum	..	..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	21	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl.	..	—
60	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolici co. P.I. (10)	..	..	7 6	2 2	0 8	—	66	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. dil.	..	0 10
21	lb.	Ung. acidi salicylici	..	..	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	32	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co.	..	2 6
54	lb.	Ung. ac. tannic	..	..	—	2 0	0 7	—	8	oz.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil.	..	1 2
78	oz.	Ung. aconitina	..	S.I. (9)	—	—	1 9	15	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici	..	—	
22	lb.	Ung. adipis lanæ hydros.	..	..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	15	lb.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici co.	..	—
15	oz.	Ung. adrenalini	..	P.I. (9)	—	—	2 3	13	lb.	Ung. opii	..	D.D.	
27	lb.	Ung. althææ	..	..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	19	lb.	Ung. paraf. alb.	..	—
33	lb.	Ung. anilin. vir. (1 : 1000)	..	..	—	1 3	0 5	—	21	lb.	Ung. paraf. flav.	..	1 9
48	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 5%	..	..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	24	lb.	Ung. phenol.	P.II. (9)	—
84	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 8%	..	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	22	lb.	Ung. picis carb.	..	2 8
63	lb.	Ung. antim. tart.	..	S.I. (6)	7 10	2 3	0 8	—	42	lb.	Ung. picis carb. co.	..	3 0
78	lb.	Ung. aquæ rosæ	..	..	—	2 10	0 9	—	26	lb.	Ung. picis liq.	..	2 9
		Ung. plumbi acetatis				—	Ung. plumbi acetatis	..	P.I. (9)	3 3	Ung. plumbi acetatis	..	—

Cost		Un—Ve	Selling Price				Cost		Vi—Zi	Selling Price										
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.							
38	lb.	Ung. plumbi carb.	..	..	—	1 6	0 5	—	42	lb.	Vina	..	..					
60	lb.	Ung. plumbi iodidi	..	..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	24	lb.	Vinum aloes	..	..					
54	lb.	Ung. plumbi oleatis	..	S.I. (5)	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	126	gal.	Vin. antimoniale	..	P.I. (9)							
24	lb.	Ung. plumbi subacetatis	..	..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	198	gal.	Vin. aurantii	..	..					
42	lb.	Ung. potass. polysulph.	..	..	—	1 6	0 6	—	54	lb.	Vin. aurantii detan.	..	..					
36	lb.	Ung. potassæ sulphurataæ	..	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	66	lb.	Vin. cinchonæ	..	..					
66	lb.	Ung. potassii iodidi	..	..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	27	lb.	Vin. cocæ	..	D.D.					
20	lb.	Ung. resinæ	..	..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	36	lb.	Vin. colchici	..	P.I. (9)					
33	lb.	Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C.	..	..	—	1 3	0 4	—	30	lb.	Vin. colchici sem.	..	P.I. (9)					
38	lb.	Ung. resorcini B.P.C.	..	..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	24	lb.	Vin. ferri	..	..					
30	lb.	Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C.	..	..	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	38	lb.	Vin. ferri citratis	..	..					
63	lb.	Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C.	..	..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	84	lb.	Vin. ipecacuanhae '14	..	..					
72	lb.	Ung. roseæ album B.P.C.	..	..	—	2 7	0 9	—	42	lb.	Vin. opii	..	D.D.					
24	lb.	Ung. rusci co.	..	..	—	0 11	0 4	—	18	lb.	Vin. pepsini	..	..					
51	lb.	Ung. sabinæ	..	S.I. (6)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	66	lb.	Vin. quininæ	..	..					
42	lb.	Ung. sambuci flor.	..	..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	30	oz.	Vin. rhei	..	..					
30	lb.	Ung. sambuci viride	..	..	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1	31	lb.	Virid Nitens	..	..					
17	lb.	Ung. simplex alb.	..	..	2 1	0 8	0 3	—	45	lb.	Waterglass, pdk.	..	..					
14	lb.	Ung. simpl. flav.	..	..	—	0 7	0 2	—	8	lb.	Water softener P.L.F.	..	..					
54	lb.	Ung. staphisagriæ	..	..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	31	lb.	White oils P.L.F.	..	..					
13	lb.	Ung. sulphuris	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	W											
24	lb.	Ung. sulphuris co.	..	..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	57	oz.	Xeroform	..	..					
28	lb.	Ung. sulphuris et resorcini	..	..	—	1 2	0 4	—	24	lb.	Xylol rectif.	..	..					
10	oz.	Ung. sulphuris hypochloritis	..	..	—	—	1 6	0 3	4	oz.	Yeast (dried)	..	..					
60	lb.	Ung. sulphuris iodidi	..	..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	5	gr.	Yohimbina hydrochlor. S.I. (4)	..	..					
36	lb.	Ung. terebinthineæ	..	..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	11	10	Yohimbine tablets	..	S.I. (4)					
90	lb.	Ung. thymol 5%	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	Y											
93	lb.	Ung. thymol co. B.P.C.	..	..	—	3 4	1 0	0	26	lb.	Zinci acetas	..	..					
51	lb.	Ung. thymol comp. dilut. B.P.C.	..	..	—	2 0	0 7	—	15	oz.	Zinci benzoas ver.	..	..					
10	oz.	Ung. veratriniæ	..	S.I. (5)	—	—	1 6	0 3	11	oz.	Zinci bromidum	..	..					
16	lb.	Ung. zinci oxid.	..	..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	24	lb.	Zinci carbonas	..	..					
26	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ol. ricini	..	..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	48	lb.	Zinci chloridum (fused)	..	..					
20	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ac. borici	..	..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	51	lb.	Zinci chloridum (sticks)	..	..					
38	lb.	Ung. zinci oleatis	..	..	4 9	1 5	0 5	0 1	32	lb.	Zinci chloridum coml.	..	..					
45	lb.	Ung. zinci stearat. B.P.C.	..	..	—	1 9	0 6	—	19	lb.	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. S.I. (4)	..	..					
20	lb.	University cream P.L.F.	..	..	2 6	0 9	—	—	33	oz.	Zinci iodidum	..	..					
102	oz.	Uradal B.P.C.	..	..	—	—	14 10	2 2	12	oz.	Zinci lactas	..	..					
26	oz.	Uranii acetas	..	..	—	—	3 9	0 7	48	lb.	Zinci oleas præcip.	..	..					
20	oz.	Uranii nitras	..	..	—	—	3 0	0 5	51	lb.	Zinci oleostearas	..	..					
24	lb.	Urea	..	..	—	0 11	0 4	0 1	16	lb.	Zinci oxidum	..	..					
24	oz.	Urea hydrochlor.	..	..	—	—	3 6	0 6	66	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Howards)	..	..					
13	oz.	Urethanum	..	R only	—	—	2 3	0 4	19	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Hubbuck)	..	..					
36	oz.	Urotropin	..	..	—	—	5 3	0 11	12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo	..	..					
15	lb.	Uvæ ursi folia	..	..	—	0 7	0 2	—	12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo et ac. bor.	..	..					
V																				
84	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Ang.	..	..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	14	lb.	Zinci permanganas	..	..					
14	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Belg.	..	..	—	0 7	0 3	—	15	oz.	Zinci peroxidum 20%	..	..					
103	oz.	Validol	..	..	—	—	—	3 6	42	lb.	Zinci phosphas	..	..					
103	100	Validol perles	..	..	doz.	1 6	—	—	15	oz.	Zinci phosphidum	..	..					
27	25	Valyl perles gr. 2	..	..	doz.	1 6	—	—	45	lb.	Zinci stearas	..	..					
26	oz.	Vanilla fabæ	..	..	—	—	3 9	0 7	12	oz.	Zinci sulphurilas	..	..					
26	oz.	Vanillinum	..	..	—	—	3 9	0 7	9	lb.	Zinci sulphas	..	..					
42	lb.	Vap. menthol N.I.F.	..	..	—	1 6	0 6	—	8	oz.	Zinci sulphidum coml.	..	..					
189	12 v.	Ventriculin, P., D. & Co.	..	..	12	vials	21 0	—	34	lb.	Zinci sulphidum pur.	..	..					
122	100 gr.	Ventriculin with iron, P., D.&Co.	..	..	100	grs.	12 6	—	16	oz.	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv.	..	..					
98	oz.	Veramon	..	R only	—	—	—	2 3	16	oz.	Zinci tannas	..	..					
126	100	Veramon tablets gr. 6	..	R only	doz.	2 0	—	—	38	lb.	Zinci valerianas pulv.	..	..					
19	lb.	Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv.	S.I. (4)	..	—	0 9	0 3	—	13	lb.	Zincum granulatum pur.	..	..					
60	lb.	Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv.	S.I. (4)	..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	18	lb.	Zincum granulatum coml.	..	..					
20	dr.	Veratrina	..	S.I. (4)	—	—	—	3 0	20	lb.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric.	..	..					
36	oz.	Veronal	..	R only	—	—	—	0 9	19	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv.	..	..					
22	25	Veronal tablets, gr. 5	..	R only	doz.	1 6	—	—	42	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs.	..	..					
36	oz.	Veronal sodium	..	R only	—	—	—	0 9	36	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt.	..	..					
22	25	Veronal sodium tabs.	..	R only	doz.	1 6	—	—	32	oz.	Zircon nit.	..	..					

Ampullæ	Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell	Cost	Capsulæ vel Perles			Selling Price	
	per ½ doz. d.	per ½ doz. s. d.	per doz. d.	per doz. s. d.	d.	per			s. d.	s. d.
Acetyl choline 0.05	40	5 0	—	—	270	1,000	Caps. apiol. M 3	36	2 0	24 1 4
Acetyl choline 0.1	48	6 0	—	—	381	1,000	Caps. apiol. M 5	36	2 6	24 1 9
Adrenalin P.I. (8)	18	2 3	34	4 3	468	1,000	Caps. apiol (3) et ext. ergot. (2) S.I. (6)	36	3 0	24 2 0
Apomorphinæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$.. S.I. (6)	18	2 3	34	4 3	326	1,000	Caps. apiol steel pulegum M 5 ..	36	2 1	24 1 6
Atropinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.. P.I. (13)	18	2 3	34	4 3	180	1,000	Caps. benzyl benz. M 3 ..	36	1 6	24 1 1
Benzamin. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$..	18	2 3	34	4 3	141	1,000	Caps. Blaudii gr. 10	36	1 3	24 1 8
Bismuth. 0.2 gm.	30	3 9	52	6 6	174	1,000	Caps. Blaudii gr. 15	36	1 5	24 1 1
Bismuth. salicyl. 1.2 c.c.	26	3 3	46	5 9	129	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. gr. 5 ..	36	1 1	24 0 11
Caffein. sod.-sal. gr. 3	18	2 3	34	4 3	153	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et hæmoglob. (3)	36	1 3	24 1 0
Caffein. sodii benz. 3.75	18	2 3	34	4 3	153	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios ($\frac{1}{5}$) .. S.I. (6)	36	1 3	24 1 9
Camph. in ol. olive gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. 3	18	2 3	34	4 3	153	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych. S.I. (6)	36	1 3	24 1 0
Choline hyd. 0.1 c.c.	46	5 9	—	—	153	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1)	36	1 6	24 1 1
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.. D.D.	18	2 3	34	4 3	186	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1)	36	2 0	24 1 8
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	18	2 3	34	4 3	276	1,000	Caps. carbon tetrachlor. 1 c.c. ..	36	2 9	24 1 11
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	18	2 3	34	4 3	402	1,000	Caps. carbon tetrachlor. 2 c.c. ..	36	1 6	24 1 1
adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	18	2 3	34	4 3	192	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 20 ..	36	1 8	24 1 2
Digitalin. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ S.I. (6)	22	2 9	30	5 0	222	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 30 ..	36	2 5	24 1 8
Emetinæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.I. (6)	30	3 9	52	6 6	357	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 60 ..	36	1 10	24 1 3
Emetin. hydroch. gr. 1 S.I. (6)	42	5 3	78	9 6	252	1,000	Caps. cinnam. et quin.	36	2 1	24 1 6
Ephedrine sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ P.I. (13)	22	2 9	40	5 0	252	1,000	Caps. colch. sal. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ S.I. (6)	36	3 0	24 2 0
Ergometrine S.I. (6)	32	4 0	64	8 0	390	1,000	Caps. colch. sal. gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ S.I. (6)	36	1 2	24 0 11
Ergotoxin. ethanesulph. 0.5 mg. S.I. (6)	30	3 9	52	6 6	132	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 5 ..	36	1 9	24 1 2
Ergotoxin. phosphate 0.5 mg. S.I. (6)	30	3 9	52	6 6	222	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 10 ..	36	2 1	24 1 6
Ethyl chaulmoogratis 2 c.c.	27	3 9	56	7 0	303	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 15 ..	36	3 1	24 2 3
Ethyl morrhuate	24	3 0	23	5 8	372	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et buchu M 10	36	2 6	24 1 8
Ethyl hydnoecarpate with creosote, camph., olive oil E.C.C.O.	22	2 9	40	5 0	396	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et ol. sental M 10	36	2 8	24 1 9
Extract. ergotæ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.I. (6)	18	2 3	34	4 3	129	1,000	Caps. creos. in oleo M 1 P.I. (13)	36	1 2	24 0 11
Extract. ergotæ gr. $\frac{3}{2}$ S.I. (6)	26	3 3	48	6 0	141	1,000	Caps. creos. in oleo M 2 P.I. (13)	36	1 3	24 0 11
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7 S.I. (6)	40	5 3	78	9 6	174	1,000	Caps. creos in oleo M 3 P.I. (13)	36	1 6	24 1 1
Ext. pituitary liq. 0.5 P.I. (13)	30	3 9	56	7 0	384	1,000	Caps. ergotæ ext. gr. 3 S.I. (6)	36	2 6	24 1 9
Ext. pituitary liq. 1.0 P.I. (13)	48	6 0	88	11 0	207	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 5	36	1 8	24 1 2
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	18	2 3	34	4 3	306	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 10	36	2 3	24 1 6
Glucosi 2 fl. oz. for 1 pt.	16	2 0	—	—	414	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 15	36	3 2	24 1 9
Gum saline conc. 50 c.c.	20	2 6	each	—	483	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 20	36	3 1	24 2 3
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ P.I. (13)	18	2 0	34	4 3	156	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 1	36	1 3	24 1 6
Indigo carmine 0.4 per cent.	32	4 0	60	7 6	204	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 2	36	1 8	24 1 2
Iodi, boxes of 6	10	1 6	—	—	309	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 5	36	2 1	24 1 6
Manganese butyrate 1.5 c.c.	32	4 0	60	7 6	168	1,000	Caps. haemoglobin. gr. 3	36	1 4	24 1 0
Mercurial cream M 10	20	2 6	36	4 6	192	1,000	Caps. haemoglobin. gr. 5	36	1 7	24 1 2
Morph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, D.D.	20	2 6	38	4 9	60	100	Caps. Halibut Oil M 3	—	—	25 2 8
Morph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	20	2 6	38	4 9	336	1,000	Caps. lecithin. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	36	2 4	24 1 7
atropin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ D.D.	20	2 6	38	4 9	450	1,000	Caps. lecithin. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$) et. paraf. liq. (30)	36	2 11	24 2 0
Ol. cinerei (grey oil) $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c.	18	2 3	34	4 3	486	500	Caps. menthol valer. M 5	36	5 7	24 3 8
Peptoni 7½ 1.5 c.c.	30	3 9	56	7 0	132	1,000	Caps. ol. cajuput M 1	36	1 2	24 0 11
Pilocarpin. nit. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.I. (6)	22	2 9	40	5 0	162	1,000	Caps. ol. caryophylli M 2	36	1 4	24 1 1
Pituitrin $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. P.I. (13)	—	4 6	—	8 0	174	1,000	Caps. ol. chaulmoogra M 5	36	1 6	24 1 1
Pituitrin 1 c.c. P.I. (13)	—	7 6	—	14 0	246	1,000	Caps. ol. chaulmoogra M 10	36	1 6	24 1 1
Quinine urethane 2 c.c.	22	2 9	40	5 0	540	1,000	Caps. ol. chenopodiæ M 5	36	3 4	24 2 4
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	18	2 3	34	4 3	228	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 1	36	1 8	24 1 3
morph. acet. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ D.D.	18	2 3	34	4 3	348	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 2	36	2 4	24 1 8
Sodii cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. $\frac{5}{6}$ S.I. (6)	18	2 3	34	4 3	270	1,000	Caps. ol. methylene Blue gr. 2	36	2 0	24 1 6
Sodii cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, ferri cac. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.I. (6)	22	2 9	40	5 0	162	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuae M 10	36	1 4	24 1 1
Strophanthin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ S.I. (6)	18	2 3	34	4 3	258	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuae M 15	36	2 0	24 1 5
Strychnin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ S.I. (6)	18	2 3	34	4 3	274	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuae M 20	36	2 4	24 1 8
Symmetrical ureas S.U.M. 36 (0.01 gm.) ..	30	4 6	64	8 0	321	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuae M 30	36	2 4	24 1 8
Symmetrical ureas S.U.P. 36 (0.01 gm.) ..	30	4 6	64	8 0	360	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuae (20) et creosot. (1)	36	2 0	24 1 4
Symmetrical ureas S.U.P. 468 (0.001 gm.) ..	60	7 6	—	—	246	1,000	Caps. ol. morrh. (30) et creos. (2)	36	2 4	24 1 8
Tetraiodophthalein T.I.P. 3.5 gm. 28 c.c. ..	22	2 9	each	—	348	1,000	Caps. ol. olive M 15	36	1 9	24 1 3
Thiosinamin.-sod. sal. 2.3 c.c.	42	5 3	76	9 6	300	1,000	Caps. ol. olive M 30	36	2 4	24 1 8
					222	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 15	36	1 7	24 1 2
					300	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 30	36	1 10	24 1 5

Cost d. per	Capsulæ vel Perles (cont.)	Selling Price			Cost d. per	Tabellæ (cont.)	Selling Price (in containers)			
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.	
396 1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M. 60	36	2 8	24 1 10	51 1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsen. (1/100) S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9	
264 500	Caps. ol. santali M. 5	36	3 3	24 2 3	63 1,000	Blaud pil. (5) ac. arsenios. (1/100) strychninae (1/100) S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9	
345 500	Caps. ol. santali M. 7½	36	4 1	24 2 10	51 1,000	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. (1/20)	1 6	1 1	0 9	
492 500	Caps. ol. santali M. 10	36	5 9	24 3 9	84 1,000	Blaud pil. et casc. sag. (2)	1 4	0 11	0 8	
456 1,000	Caps. ol. santali (5) c. copaiba (5)	36	2 11	24 2 0	99 1,000	Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen. (1/4) ..	1 7	1 1	0 9	
129 1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthine rect. M. 5	36	1 2	24 0 11	102 500	Caffeinæ citratis gr. 2	2 0	1 3	0 11	
168 1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthine rect. M. 10	36	1 5	24 1 1	45 1,000	Calcii acetyl salicylatis	3 6	2 0	1 2	
150 1,000	Caps. perichthol. M. 3	36	1 3	24 1 0	51 1,000	Calcii lactatis gr. 5	1 2	0 10	0 7	
180 1,000	Caps. perichthol. M. 5	36	1 6	24 1 1	38 1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1	1 3	0 11	0 7	
143 1,000	Caps. picis M. 5	36	1 6	24 0 11	39 1,000	Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5	1 2	0 10	0 7	
228 1,000	Caps. syr. East. M. 30 S.I. (6)	36	1 9	24 1 2	75 1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 2	1 2	0 9	0 6	
321 1,000	Caps. svr. East. 3j. S.I. (6)	36	2 3	24 1 6	111 1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 3	1 8	1 1	0 7	
228 1,000	Caps. syr. glyce. co. M. 30 P.I. (13)	36	1 9	24 1 2	39 1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5	2 3	1 4	0 11	
324 1,000	Caps. syr. glyc. co. 3j. P.I. (13)	36	2 3	24 1 7	51 1,000	Cerevisia ferm. gr. 2	1 0	0 10	0 6	
324 1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. M. 30 .. P.I. (13)	36	1 9	24 1 2	273 1,000	Cerevisia ferm. gr. 5	1 2	0 11	0 7	
147 1,000	Caps. terebenei	36	1 6	24 1 4	120 1,000	Cinchophenum gr. 5	4 5	2 4	1 4	
222 1,000	Caps. tinct. quininae am. M. 30	36	1 9	24 1 2	264 1,000	Cinnam. et quin.	2 3	1 8	1 1	
321 1,000	Caps. tinct. quininae am. 3j. ..	36	2 3	24 1 8	222 500	Codeinæ gr. 1/2	4 5	2 5	1 4	
					200 250	Codeinæ gr. 1	7 0	3 9	2 0	
Cost d. per	Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)			Cost d. per	Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)			
		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.			100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.	
63 1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. 1/100 ..	S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9	69 1,000	Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5	1 8	1 1	0 9
63 1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. 1/80 ..	S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9	75 1,000	Cretæ arom. c. op. gr. 5	1 9	1 1	0 9
51 1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 3 ..	P.I. (13)	1 3	0 10	0 7	216 1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. 1/3	3 8	2 0	1 2
63 1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 5 ..	P.I. (13)	1 5	1 1	0 9	162 1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. 1/2	2 11	1 9	1 1
63 1,000	Acetanilidi co. ..	P.I. (13)	1 5	0 11	0 7	180 1,000	Digitalin. amorph. 1/100 ..	3 3	2 0	1 2
72 1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. (1/2) ammon. carb. (1) ..	P.I. (13)	1 6	1 1	0 9	126 1,000	Digitalis fol. gr. 1	2 8	—	—
78 1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. (1/2) sod. bic. (1)	P.I. (13)	1 6	1 1	0 9	96 1,000	Doveri pulv. gr. 5	2 0	1 2	0 9
					60 25	Emetin. bism. iod. gr. 1	—	—	6 9	
75 1,000	Aloes et ferri gr. 4	1 9	1 1	0 9	75 1,000	Ephedrinae hydrochloridi gr. 1/4 P.I. (13)	2 9	—	1 0	
87 1,000	Aloes et myrræ	1 11	1 2	0 9	117 1,000	Ephedrinae hydrochloridi gr. 1/2 P.I. (13)	4 9	—	1 6	
75 1,000	Aloini gr. 1/2	1 9	1 1	0 9	312 1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 2	4 8	2 8	1 6	
75 1,000	Aloini gr. 1/2	1 9	1 1	0 9	432 1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 3	6 2	3 4	1 10	
69 1,000	Aloini co.	1 9	1 1	0 9	270 1,000	Ferri alginatis gr. 5	3 6	1 11	1 2	
246 1,000	Amidopyrine gr. 5 ..	R only	4 1	2 3	1 3	69 1,000	Ferri redact. gr. 3	1 9	1 1	0 9
63 1,000	Ammonii bromidi gr. 5 ..	1 5	1 0	0 7	72 1,000	Ferri carb. sacch. gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 8	
63 1,000	Antacid (Roberts)	1 6	1 0	0 9	57 1,000	Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 15	—	1 1	—	
38 1,000	Aspirin gr. 5	1 2	0 9	0 6	57 1,000	Formald. et cinnam. gr. 12	—	1 1	—	
105 1,000	Aspirin gr. 10	2 0	1 4	0 11	96 1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 4	1 11	1 2	0 9	
108 1,000	Aspirin (4) et caffein. (1)	2 0	1 3	0 10	108 1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 5	2 0	1 3	0 9	
87 1,000	Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	126 1,000	Galvani pil. co. gr. 4	2 8	1 9	1 1	
120 1,000	Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) et caffein. (1)	2 4	1 6	0 11	75 1,000	Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30	—	(40) 10	—	
111 1,000	Aspirin compound N.I.F. P.I. (13)	2 2	1 3	0 10	75 1,000	Guaiaci resinae gr. 5	1 11	1 2	0 9	
108 1,000	Aspirin (3) et pulv. ipec. co. (2) P.I. (13)	2 0	1 3	0 9	194 1,000	Guaiaci resinae (3) sulph. (3)	1 8	1 1	0 9	
171 1,000	Aspirin (4) et quininæ sulphatis (1) ..	3 0	1 9	1 1	57 1,000	Guaiacol. carbonatis gr. 5	3 1	1 9	1 1	
252 1,000	Barbitoni gr. 5	R only	4 1	2 4	1 4	57 1,000	Hæmoglobin. co.	1 11	1 2	0 9
273 1,000	Barbitoni solubile gr. 5	R only	4 5	2 6	1 6	57 1,000	Hexaminæ gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8
186 1,000	Benzonaphthol gr. 5	—	3 3	1 10	33 1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 1/2	1 0	0 9	0 7	
87 1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 3	1 11	1 2	0 9	48 1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 1	1 0	0 9	0 7	
11 1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 5	2 3	1 4	0 11	126 1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1) et p. ipec. co. (1)	2 0	1 2	0 11	
87 1,000	Beta-naphthol co.	1 11	1 2	0 9	36 1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1/2) sod. bic. (1/2)	1 1	0 9	0 7	
69 1,000	Bismuthated magnesia	—	1 1	—	45 1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1) sod. bic. (3)	1 3	0 10	0 7	
62 1,000	Bismuthi carbonatis gr. 5	2 0	1 8	1 1	60 1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. 1/8 .. S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9	
99 1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2½) et sod. bic. (2½) ..	2 0	1 2	0 9	60 1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. 1/10 .. S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9	
99 1,000	Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1)	2 0	1 2	0 9	60 1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi vir. gr. 1/8	1 6	1 1	0 9	
99 1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) sod. bic. (1½) p. zingib. (1/2) p. rhei (1)	2 0	1 2	0 9	60 1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi vir. gr. 1/2	1 6	1 1	0 9	
111 1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) pepsin (1) carb. lig. (2)	2 3	1 4	0 10	39 1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 1/2	1 1	0 10	0 7	
150 1,000	Bismuthi salicylatis gr. 5	2 10	1 7	1 0	51 1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 1	1 2	0 10	0 7	
35 1,000	Bismuthi subnitratis gr. 5	2 6	1 6	0 11	93 1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 3	1 5	1 0	0 8	
51 1,000	Blaud pil. gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8	138 1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 5	2 6	1 6	1 0	

Cost	Tabellæ (cont.)	Selling Price (in containers)			Cost	Tabellæ, Hypodermic (Tubes of ten tablets)	Sell		
		100. s. d.	50. s. d.	25. s. d.			d.	per	
180	1,000 Hyoscine hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ S.I. (6)	3 3	1 9	1 1	63	doz. Adrenalin gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	P.I. (13)	tube 0 10	
144	1,000 Hyoscine hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ S.I. (6)	2 8	1 7	0 11	99	doz. Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 1 6	
57	1,000 Iodised throat	—	1 1	—	54	doz. Atropinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 9	
300	1,000 Lactic. bacilli	4 10	2 10	1 8	75	doz. Caffeinæ sodio-salic. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	tube 1 0
147	1,000 Lithii carbonatis gr. 5	2 10	1 8	1 1	111	doz. Cocaine hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	D.D.	tube 1 8	
147	1,000 Lithii citratis gr. 5	2 10	1 8	1 1	150	doz. Cocaine hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	D.D.	tube 2 3	
252	1,000 Lithii citratis eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15	4 1	2 10	1 4	63	doz. Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{12}$..	D.D.	tube 1 0	
173	500 Methylsulphonil gr. 5 .. B only	5 7	3 1	1 9	69	doz. Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$..	D.D.	tube 1 1	
63	1,000 Nitroglyc. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{200}$ P.I. (13)	1 6	1 1	0 9	57	doz. Digitalini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	S.I. (6)	tube 1 0	
240	1,000 Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5	4 1	2 3	1 3	63	doz. Hyoscine hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 1 0	
132	1,000 Pepsini gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (coated)	2 6	1 6	0 11	75	doz. Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	D.D.	tube 1 2	
81	1,000 Phenacetini gr. 5	1 8	1 1	0 9	75	doz. Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	D.D.	tube 1 2	
159	1,000 Phenacetini, quin., caffein.	2 10	1 8	1 1	105	doz. Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	D.D.	tube 1 2	
87	1,000 Phenacetini (4) et caff. cit. (1)	1 8	1 2	0 9	105	doz. Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	D.D.	tube 1 7	
180	1,000 Phenazoni gr. 5	3 1	1 9	1 1	75	doz. Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{8}$) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{200}$) D.D.	tube 1 2		
156	1,000 Phenazoni (4) et caff. cit. (1)	2 9	1 7	1 0	75	doz. Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{8}$) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{180}$) D.D.	tube 1 2		
54	1,000 Phenolphthaleini gr. 1	1 4	0 11	0 7	75	doz. Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{8}$) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{50}$) D.D.	tube 1 2		
60	1,000 Phenolphthaleini gr. 2	1 4	1 0	0 8	75	doz. Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{8}$) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{100}$) D.D.	tube 1 2		
87	1,000 Phenolphthaleini gr. 5	1 6	1 2	0 9	87	doz. Morph. sulph. ($\frac{1}{8}$) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{20}$) D.D.	tube 1 4		
51	1,000 Potassii bicarbonatis gr. 5	1 3	1 0	0 7	81	doz. Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	D.D.	tube 1 2	
57	1,000 Potassii bromidi gr. 5	1 3	1 0	0 8	93	doz. Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	D.D.	tube 1 4	
16	1,000 Potassii chloratis gr. 5	0 9	0 7	0 6	57	doz. Physostigminæ salicylatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
22	1,000 Potassii chloratis et boracis gr. 5	0 11	0 8	0 6	75	doz. Pilocarpine nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{10}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 1 2	
105	1,000 Potassii chlor. et bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$)	D.D.	2 0	1 3	0 10	81	doz. Pilocarpine nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	S.I. (6)	tube 1 2
87	1,000 Quinina ammon. M. 30	1 10	1 1	0 9	75	doz. Pilocarpine nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	S.I. (6)	tube 1 1	
136	1,000 Quinina ammon. 3j.	2 6	1 6	1 0	57	doz. Quinina hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	tube 1 1
168	1,000 Quinina ammon. et cinnam. 3j.	2 11	1 8	1 1	57	doz. Strophanthin $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
102	1,000 Quinina bisul. gr. 1	2 3	1 4	0 11	57	doz. Strychnine hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
210	1,000 Quinina bisul. gr. 2	3 8	2 1	1 3	57	doz. Strychnine hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
147	500 Quinina bisul. gr. 3	5 0	2 9	1 7	57	doz. Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
231	500 Quinina bisul. gr. 5	7 4	4 0	2 3	81	doz. Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 1 2	
300	500 Quinina ethyl carb. gr. 5	9 6	5 3	2 10	81	doz. Quinina hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	tube 1 1
120	1,000 Quinina hydrobrom. gr. 1	2 6	1 6	1 0	57	doz. Strophanthin $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
246	1,000 Quinina hydrobrom. gr. 2	4 3	2 4	1 5	57	doz. Strychnine hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
246	1,000 Quinina hydroch. gr. 2	4 3	2 4	1 5	57	doz. Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
174	500 Quinina hydroch. gr. 3	5 9	3 1	1 9	57	doz. Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
278	500 Quinina hydroch. gr. 5	8 9	4 7	2 6	57	doz. Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
264	1,000 Quinina salicyl. gr. 2	4 7	2 6	1 6	57	doz. Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
286	500 Quinina salicyl. gr. 5	8 2	4 3	2 6	57	doz. Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$..	S.I. (6)	tube 0 11	
87	1,000 Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2)	1 11	1 2	0 9	168	1,000 Cerebrin (1-7) gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	..	2 10 1 8 1 1
87	1,000 Rhei (3) zingib. ($\frac{1}{2}$) sod. bic. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$)	1 9	1 2	0 10	240	1,000 Corpus luteum (1-5) gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	4 0 2 3 1 3
78	1,000 Rhei pil. co. gr. 4	1 9	1 1	0 9	480	1,000 Corpus luteum (1-5) gr. 1 .. ..	..	7 5 4 0 2 2
57	1,000 Rhei pulv. co. gr. 5	1 6	0 11	0 7	168	1,000 Didymin (1-7) gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	..	2 10 1 8 1 1
48	1,000 Saccharini 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100)	3 3	1 7	1 0	270	1,000 Duodenin (1-7) gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	..	4 5 2 5 1 4
270	1,000 Salicini gr. 5	4 5	2 6	1 5	210	1,000 Lymphatic (1-7) gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	..	3 6 2 0 1 1
123	1,000 Salol. gr. 5	2 4	1 4	0 11	168	1,000 Mammary (1-8) gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	2 10 1 9 1 1
84	100 Santonini gr. 1	—	—	3 6	228	1,000 Ovarian (1-6) gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	3 9 2 0 1 2
84	100 Santonini co. B.P.C.	—	—	3 6	392	1,000 Parathyroid (1-10) gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ .. ..	..	5 10 3 2 1 9
111	250 Santonini ($\frac{1}{2}$) et hyd. subchl. ($\frac{1}{2}$)	—	—	2 0	555	1,000 Parathyroid (1-10) gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .. ..	..	8 9 4 7 2 5
13	1,000 Soda-mint gr. 5	0 9	0 7	0 5	246	1,000 Parathyroid gr. $\frac{1}{40}$, calc. lact. gr. 5 ..	..	4 1 2 3 1 4
22	1,000 Sodii bicarbonatis gr. 5	0 9	0 7	0 6	444	1,000 Pituitary (whole) (1-5) gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..	P.I.	7 0 3 8 2 0	
32	1,000 Sodii citratis gr. 2	1 1	0 9	0 7	840	1,000 Pituitary (whole) (1-5) gr. 1 ..	P.I.	12 6 6 9 3 5	
63	1,000 Sodii citratis gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 9	690	1,000 Pituitary ant. (1-5) gr. 1 ..	P.I.	10 6 5 5 2 10	
108	1,000 Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5)	2 0	1 3	0 10	600	1,000 Pituitary post. (1-6) gr. $\frac{1}{2}$..	P.I.	9 3 4 10 2 6	
159	500 Sulphonil gr. 5 B only	5 0	2 8	1 6	240	1,000 Placenta (1-6) gr. 1 .. ..	..	4 0 2 3 1 2
51	1,000 Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1)	1 5	1 0	0 8	228	1,000 Prostate (1-6) gr. 1 .. ..	..	3 9 2 0 1 2
69	1,000 Syr. Eastoni M. 30 S.I. (6)	1 6	1 0	0 8	240	1,000 Spleen (1-5) gr. 1 .. ..	..	4 0 2 3 1 2
111	1,000 Syr. Eastoni 3j. S.I. (6)	2 3	1 4	0 10	270	1,000 Suprarenal (1-5) gr. 1 .. ..	..	4 7 2 6 1 4
162	1,000 Syr. glyceroph. co. M. 30 P.I. (13)	2 11	1 9	1 1	261	1,000 Thymus (1-6) gr. 1 .. ..	..	4 3 2 4 1 4
111	1,000 Syr. hypoph. co. 3j. P.I. (13)	2 3	1 4	0 11	45	1,000 Thyroid gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	P.I.	1 2 0 10 0 7	
192	1,000 Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5	3 5	1 11	1 2	45	1,000 Thyroid gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	P.I.	1 2 0 10 0 7	
108	100 Theophyllin-sod. acet. gr. 4	—	8 4	4 3	57	1,000 Thyroid gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	P.I.	1 4 0 11 0 7	
111	500 "Three bromides"	2 3	1 4	0 10	75	1,000 Thyroid gr. 1	P.I.	1 8 1 1 0 8	
143	1,000 "Three syrups"	2 8	1 7	1 0	123	1,000 Thyroid gr. 2	P.I.	2 3 1 4 0 11	
309	1,000 "Three valerenates"	5 0	2 8	1 6	162	1,000 Thyroid gr. 3	P.I.	2 10 1 9 1 0	
73	100 Trypsogen	per	doz.	1 4	246	1,000 Thyroid gr. 5	P.I.	4 1 2 4 1 4	

Cost		Solvellæ	Selling Price (in containers)			Cost		Bandages (Completely wrapped)			Sell	
d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.	d.	per	100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50	1,000	Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15	3 2	1 9	1 1							
180	1,000	Alum. et zinci's carb. aa. gr. 30	3 3	1 11	1 2	306	gross	4 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each 0 4
96	1,000	Boracis co. B.P.C.	2 0	1 3	0 10	446	gross	6 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each 0 6
174	1,000	Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75	3 3	1 11	1 2	105	doz.	Plaster of Paris : M.O.H.				
309	1,000	Hyd. et pot. iod. gr. 8.75	5 3	2 10	1 8	128	doz.	3 in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each 1 4
108	1,000	" Mouth-wash. eff."	2 0	1 3	0 10			4 in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each 1 10
57	1,000	Nasal., alk. N.H.I.	1 6	1 1	0 9			Ambulance, fast edge :				
66	1,000	Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10	1 8	1 1	0 9	54	doz.	2 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each 0 8
99	1,000	Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18	2 0	1 3	0 10	66	doz.	2½ in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each 0 9
111	1,000	Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15	2 3	1 4	0 11	78	doz.	3 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each 0 10
160	1,000	Nasal.-pharyng. co. N.I.F.	3 0	1 9	1 1	150	gross	Ambulance, loose edge :				
87	1,000	Sodii chloridi gr. 60	1 10	1 2	0 10	188	gross	2 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each 0 2
						224	gross	2½ in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each 0 3
								3 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each 0 4

Surgical Dressings and Appliances

Cost		Bandages (Completely wrapped)	Sell			Selling Price					
d.	per		s. d.		d.	per	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
16	doz.	Calico, bleached : M.O.H.									
19.5	doz.	2 in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 3				
22.5	doz.	2½ in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 4				
		3 in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 5				
14.5	doz.	Calico, unbleached : M.O.H.									
17.5	doz.	2 in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 2				
21	doz.	2½ in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 3				
		3 in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 4				
68	doz.	Crepe, cream or flesh : M.O.H.									
86	doz.	2 in. ..	..	..	..	each	0 11				
102	doz.	2½ in. ..	..	..	..	each	1 1				
120	doz.	3 in. ..	..	..	..	each	1 4				
138	doz.	3½ in. ..	..	..	..	each	1 6				
		4 in. ..	..	..	..	each	1 9				
58	doz.	Domette : M.O.H.									
72	doz.	2 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 9				
84	doz.	2½ in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 10				
		3 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each	1 0				
54	doz. yds.	Elastic web : M.O.H.									
63	doz. yds.	2 in. ..	..	..	..	per yd.	0 9				
75	doz. yds.	2½ in. ..	..	..	..	per yd.	0 10				
		3 in. ..	..	..	..	per yd.	1 0				
72	doz.	Flannel (wool) : M.O.H.									
132	doz.	2½ in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 10				
		3 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each	1 5				
204	doz.	Indiarubber : M.O.H.									
252	doz.	3 ft. x 2½ in., plain	..	..	..	each	2 3				
252	doz.	3 ft. x 2½ in., perforated	..	..	..	each	2 8				
299	doz.	3 ft. x 3 in., plain	..	..	..	each	2 8				
264	doz.	3 ft. x 3 in., perforated	..	..	..	each	3 2				
300	doz.	5 ft. x 2½ in., plain	..	..	..	each	3 5				
300	doz.	5 ft. x 2½ in., perforated	..	..	..	each	4 0				
396	doz.	5 ft. x 3 in., plain	..	..	..	each	3 9				
396	doz.	5 ft. x 3 in., perforated	..	..	..	each	4 5				
432	doz.	7½ ft. x 2½ in., plain	..	..	..	each	4 9				
492	doz.	7½ ft. x 2½ in., perforated	..	..	..	each	5 6				
576	doz.	7½ ft. x 3 in., plain	..	..	..	each	6 0				
		7½ ft. x 3 in., perforated	..	..	..	each	6 8				
16	d. z.	Muslin, bleached : M.O.H.									
20	doz.	2½ in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 3				
27	doz.	3 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 4				
		4 in. x 6 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 5				
		Open wove, white (water dressing) : M.O.H.									
52	gross	1 in. x 3 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 1				
86	gross	1½ in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 2				
108	gross	2 in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 3				
138	gross	2½ in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 3				
168	gross	3 in. x 4 yd.	..	..	..	each	0 3				

Catheters, gum-elast. : cost 6d. each, sell 1s. 0d. Catheters, soft rubber Jaques (to size 12) : cost 5½d. ea., sell 10d.; over size 12, 1s. 0d.

Gauzes (M.O.H. sealed packets)	3 yd.		1 yd.		½ yd.		Serological Products— Abridged List—cont.	Selling Price			
	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.		A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.
	42	0 6	18	0 3	10	0 2					
Absorbent sterilised	42	0 6	18	0 3	10	0 2	Meningococcus .. 5 c.c. conc. = 15 c.c.	5 0	—	—	—
Absorbent plain	41	0 6	16	0 3	9	0 2	Meningococcus 20 c.c.	—	—	—	—
Boric	48	0 8	19	0 3	12	0 2	Meningococcus 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
Carbolic	48	0 8	20	0 3	12	0 2	Meningococcus .. 10 c.c. conc. = 30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—
Double cyanide P.I. (9)	51	0 9	21	0 4	13	0 2	Normal (horse) 10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	—	1 6
Iodoform	64	0 10	28	0 5	16	0 3	Normal (horse) 25 c.c.	3 0	3 0	—	3 0
Picric	64	0 10	28	0 5	16	0 3	Phylacogens (boxes of 5) 1 c.c.	—	—	9 0	—
Salembroth .. P.I. (9)	51	0 9	21	0 4	12	0 2	Phylacogens 10 c.c.	—	—	11 8	—
Sublimate .. P.I. (9)	51	0 9	21	0 4	12	0 2	Pneumococcus conc. Type 1 .. 4,000 units	4 0	—	—	—
							Pneumococcus conc. Type 1 .. 20,000 units	—	30 0	—	—
							Pneumococcus conc. Type 2 .. 20,000 units	—	30 0	—	—
							Pneumococcus Type 1 high potency (unconc.) .. 25,000 units	—	20 0	—	—
							Pneumococcus Type 2 high potency (unconc.) .. 25,000 units	—	20 0	—	—
Gauze tissue, M.O.H. ..	4 oz.	57	0 9	16 oz.	186	2 0	Pneumococcus anti (Felton) Types 1 & 2 .. 10,000 units	—	30 0	33 9	—
Lint, plain, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)	1 oz.	19	0 3	2 oz.	34	0 5	Pneumococcus anti (Felton) Types 1 & 2 .. 20,000 units	—	—	65 0	—
	4 oz.	64	0 9	8 oz.	128	1 5	Poliomyelitis serum, anti 5 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—
	16 oz.	246	2 8			Puerperal streptococcus, ant. conc. 10 c.c.	—	—	20 0	15 0	
Lint, Boric, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)	1 oz.	15	0 3	2 oz.	26	0 4	Scarlet fev. strept. ant. 10 c.c.	—	—	12 6	12 6
	4 oz.	46	0 7	8 oz.	96	1 1	Scarlet fev. strept. ant. 30 c.c.	—	—	32 0	32 0
	16 oz.	180	2 0			Schick Test Products 1 c.c. per set	—	2 6	—	2 6	
Ice Bags, Check circ. ..	9 in.	264	2 9			Schick Test Products 5 c.c. per set	—	8 6	—	8 6	
Rubber black ..	9 in.	278	3 0			Schick Test Products 10 c.c. per set	—	—	18 0	—	
						Staphylococcus, antitoxin conc. .. 2,000 units	10 6	—	—	—	
						Staphylococcus conc. 10 c.c.	—	10 6	—	—	
						Streptococcus, erysipelas 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	
						Streptococcus, erysipelas ant. .. 10 c.c.	—	—	—	15 0	
						Streptococcus, polyval. (3 c.c. conc. = 10 ord.) .. 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6	
						Streptococcus, polyval. conc. (10 c.c. conc. = 30 ord.) .. 10 c.c.	10 6	—	20 0	—	
						Streptococcus, polyval. conc. .. 20 c.c.	—	—	—	6 6	
						Streptococcus, polyval. (8 c.c. conc. = 25 ord.) .. 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	8 6	—	
						Streptococcus, puerp. fever (conc. P.D.) 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	20 0	—	
						Streptococcus, puerp. fever 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	—	
						Streptococcus, puerp. ant. .. 10 c.c.	—	—	—	15 0	
						Streptococcus (scarlatina) 10 c.c. 3,000 U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	
						Tetanus :— units	—	12 6	—	—	
						1,000 international units	1 6	1 9	2 0	1 9	
						3,000 international units	4 0	4 0	4 7	4 0	
						10,000 international units	12 0	—	—	12 0	
						16,000 international units	17 6	—	—	—	
						20,000 units	20 0	—	25 0	—	
						Thromboplastin 20 c.c.	—	—	5 3	—	
						Typhoid conc. 10 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—	
						Typhoid 25 c.c.	21 0	—	—	—	
Serological Products— Abridged List											
Protectives (M.O.H.)											
12in. x 12in.			12in. x 18in.		36in. x 36in.		Selling Price				
Cost doz. d.			Cost doz. d.		Cost doz. d.		A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	
Cutta percha	42	0 6	—	—	252	3 0					
Jaconet	36	0 6	—	—	192	3 6					
Oiled silk	—	—	70	1 6	360	5 6					
Oiled cambric	39	0 6	—	—	288	3 6					
Serological Products— Abridged List											
Protectives (M.O.H.)											
12in. x 12in.			12in. x 18in.		36in. x 36in.		Selling Price				
Cost doz. d.			Cost doz. d.		Cost doz. d.		A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	
Bacillus coli	—	3 6	—	—	—	—					
Dick Test Products test and control	—	1 6	—	—	1 3	1 3					
Diphtheria (conc.)	500 units	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 3					
Diphtheria conc.	1,000 units	2 0	2 0	—	—	1 9					
Diphtheria conc.	2,000 units	3 3	3 3	3 6	3 3	3 3					
Diphtheria conc.	3,000 units	—	4 9	5 0	5 0	5 0					
Diphtheria, conc.	4,000 units	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0					
Diphtheria, conc.	6,000 units	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9					
Diphtheria, conc.	8,000 units	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6					
Diphtheria, prophyl. A.P.T.	0 5 c.c.	—	2 6	—	—	—					
Diphtheria, prophyl. A.P.T.	1 c.c.	—	4 0	—	—	3 6					
Diphtheria, prophyl. A.P.T.	5 c.c.	—	16 0	—	—	—					
Diphtheria, prophyl. A.P.T.	10 c.c.	—	—	—	21 0	—					
Diphtheria, prophyl. F.T.	1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	—	2 0					
Diphtheria, prophyl. T.A.F.	1 c.c.	—	3 0	—	—	3 0					
Diphtheria, prophyl. T.A.M.	1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	—	2 6					
Dysentery	20 or 25 c.c.	—	8 6	8 6	—	—					
Dysentery conc.	10,000 units	8 6	—	—	—	—					
Erysipelas streptococcus ant.	10 c.c.	—	—	—	15 0	—					
Gas gangrene (perfringens)	4,000 units	6 6	6 6	6 6	—	—					
Gas gangrene (perfringens)	10,000 units	15 0	15 0	15 0	—	—					
Hæmostatic .. ..	.. ..	2 c.c.	—	—	5 0	—				
Hemoplasin .. ..	.. ..	2 c.c.	—	—	6 0	—				
Hemoplasin, oral .. ..	.. ..	5 c.c.	—	—	9 6	—				
Immunogens, various .. ..	.. ..	10 c.c.	—	—	12 6	—				
Influenza (equine) .. ..	.. ..	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	—				
Meningococcus antitox.	10,000 units	30 c.c.	—	—	30 0	—					
Meningococcus	3 c.c. conc. = 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	—	—	—					
Veterinary Sera											
Anti-leptospira (canine)											
	.. ..	10 c.c.	—	—	3 6	—	—	—	—	—
	100 c.c.	—	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	18 0	—	
	.. ..	30 c.c.	—	—	—	—	—	8 0	—	—
	.. ..	10 c.c.	—	—	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—
	.. ..	100 c.c.	—	—	6 0	—	—	6 0	—	—
	.. ..	1,000 units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6
	.. ..	2,000 units	—	—	2 6	—	—	2 6	—	—
	.. ..	3,000 units	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3	—
	.. ..	6,000 units	—	—	5 0	—	—	5 0	—	5 0
	.. ..	3,000 units	—	—	5 0	—	—	6 0	—	—
	.. ..	5,000 units	—	—	—	—	—	9 6	—	8 0
	.. ..	10,000 units	—	—	—	—	—	16 0	—	15 0
	.. ..	10 c.c.	—	—	4 0	—	—	4 0	—	—

Veterinary Vaccines

	Selling Price					
	B. W. s. d.	Evans s. d.				
Bacillus abortus (killed), 10 c.c.	4 6	
Bacillus abortus (killed), 25 c.c.	7 6	
Bacillus abortus (living), 25 c.c.	7 6	3 6	
Bacillus abortus, 30 c.c.	7 6	—	
Blackleg pilules or cords single, 10 doses	—	5 6	
Blackleg pilules, whole culture 25 c.c.	—	3 9	
Blackleg pilules, whole culture 50 c.c.	—	7 0	
Improved braxy prophylactic 50 c.c.	7 3	7 0	
Improved braxy prophylactic 250 c.c.	22 8	21 0	
Leptospira (canine) 1 c.c.	2 6	—	
Leptospira (canine) 10 c.c.	15 0	—	
Lamb dysentery prophylactic 50 c.c.	7 3	7 6	
Lamb dysentery prophylactic 250 c.c.	22 8	22 6	
Mastitis 10 c.c.	—	4 6	
Mastitis 25 c.c.	—	7 6	
Roup 10 c.c.	—	2 6	
Roup 25 c.c.	—	4 6	
Roup 100 c.c.	—	14 6	
Swine erysipelas (living) 5 c.c.	0 10	1 0	
Swine erysipelas (living) 25 c.c.	3 4	3 6	

Tuberculins

	Selling Price					
	B. W. s. d.	Evans s. d.				
Undiluted Tuberculins Exotoxic						
Old tuberculin, human (T), 1 c.c.	1 6	1 6
Old tuberculin, human (T), 5 c.c.	6 0	6 0
Old tuberculin, bovine (P.T.), 1 c.c.	1 6	1 6
Old tuberculin, bovine (P.T.), 5 c.c.	6 6	6 6
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate human (T.O.A.) 1 c.c.	1 6	—
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, human (T.O.A.) 5 c.c.	6 0	—
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, bovine (P.T.O.) 1 c.c.	1 6	—
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, bovine (P.T.O.) 5 c.c.	6 6	—
Tuberculin Dilutions						
Old tuberculin (T. or P.T.) and tuberculin bouillon filtrate (T.O.A. or P.T.O.) dilution up to 0.4 c.c. in 1 c.c.	1 0	1 0
dilution of 0.5 c.c. to 0.7 c.c. in 1 c.c.	1 3	1 3
dilution of 0.8 c.c. and 0.9 c.c. in 1 c.c.	1 6	1 6
Diagnostic						
Tuberculin (Mantoux tests) 100	—	7 6
Tuberculin von Pirquet (T, PT., and control), per set	—	1 9
Tuberculin von Pirquet, 25 per cent. sol.	—	1 3
Tuberculin human (von Pirquet reaction) carton	4 0	—
Tuberculin (vet. diagnosis) 4 c.c.	1 0	—
Tuberculin (vet. diagnosis) 30 c.c.	5 0	—
Tuberculin (vet. ophthalmic and intradermic reactions) 1 c.c.	1 6	—
Tuberculin (vet. ophthalmic and intradermic reactions) 5 c.c.	6 6	—

Vaccines

	Selling Price					
	A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	D. F. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne, 250 mill. staphyl.) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 9	2 6
Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 9	—
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne, 1,000 mill. staphyl.) 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	2 9	—
Catarrh, mixed 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Cholera (various) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	—
Coley's fluid 2 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—	—	—
Colon bacillus (various) 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	2 6	2 9	2 6
Coryza, mixed (various) ..	—	2 6	3 0	—	2 9	2 6
Gonococcus (various) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Hay fever reaction outfit ..	—	—	6 0	—	—	—
Influenza (various) 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Influenza-pneumonia ..	—	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 9	—
Meningococcus 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	3 6	2 9	—
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) 1 c.c.	—	—	—	—	2 9	—
Pneumococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Pollen toxin diagnostic ..	—	—	2 0	—	—	—
Pollen S. I. (Wynns Formula) ..	—	—	—	—	2 9	—
Rheumatic ..	—	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Sepsis, mixed ..	—	—	3 0	—	—	—
Staphylococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Staphylococcus Vaccine Toxoid 5 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—	—	—
Streptococcus, polyval. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Streptococcus, rheum. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 9	—
Typhoid (various strengths) ..	—	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Typhoid and paratyphoid ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—	—
Whooping cough, prophyl. ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Whooping cough, treatment ..	—	—	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6

HINTS ON STOCKTAKING

THE simplest way to regulate stocks and to ascertain their value at any given time is by departmentalising the business. This enables incoming and outgoing goods to be controlled and provides the most satisfactory basis for ascertaining net profit. The process of stocktaking is greatly simplified by the use of the C. & D. Stocktaking Sheets, used in conjunction with the C. & D. Retail Price List. These sheets, issued in the form of a pad (price 2s. 6d., post free) eliminate 75 per cent. of the laborious and unprofitable task of writing out a long list of stock items. The extended list is arranged in sections or departments and the pricing arrangement is progressive to the final amount. The best way to use the stocktaking sheets is for one person to call out the quantity of the drug or chemical and for another to enter it on the sheet. If costs or prices are known to the stocktaker, they should always be inserted at the same time. The quantity-rate should be determined by the amount usually bought at reasonable intervals, the aim being to turn stock over at least five to six times a year. When the stocktaking is finished, extend the cost by means of the C. & D. Retail Price List, prices in which are revised quarterly, and transfer the total of each section to the special summary sheet provided. Where syrups or glycerin are taken by volume, divide the lb. cost by 12 to get the fluid ounce cost. Where a lb. cost is given for tinctures or spirits divide by 18 to get the price per fluid ounce. The method is not uniformly accurate, but the margin of error is negligible. Where the ounce cost is given, divide by 7 to get the drachm price. Where the drachm cost is given, divide by 50 to get the grain price. Stock lines other than drugs are set out where a common basis can be given. They are best grouped according to cost: 100 items at 1s. 3d.; 47 at 1s. 6d.; and so on; but this presupposes that the stock is arranged in an orderly manner. Space is provided for items not given in the printed list; standardising stock lines in a chemist's business is admittedly difficult, but much can be done to ease the burden of stock-taking if the principle of standardisation is put into effect wherever possible. STOCK means goods for sale; FIXTURES are valued separately, because they are charged to the capital account.